Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,668. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

JUDGE GOFF IS OVERRULED

The South Carolina Injunction Is Set Aside.

OPINION BY CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER

The Court Had No Jurisdiction of the Matters Involved — Important Constitutional Questions.

THE DECISION A MOST SWEEPING ONE

Courts Must Not Infringe on the Rights of Co-ordinate Departments of Government.

RICHMOND, Va., June 11.—The celebrated South Carolina registration case was decided in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here to-day.

The State wins. Judge Goff's famous injunction is dissolved and the original bill will be dismissed.

The decision of the court was announced by Judge Hughes shortly before 3 o'clock. An outline of the court's position was given. Judge Hughes submitted a strong individual opinion, and the order reversing Judge Goff was entered at once. None of the counsel who took part in the argument were present.

Judge Hughes, in announcing the court's decision, said:

"This case was heard by the Chief Justice, Judge Seymour, and myself Friday last. We thought it was of a character to call for an early decision, and it was determined, after adjournment Friday, that the decision should be announced to-day and a decree entered. The case was exhaustively argued at the bar, and nothing can be gained by waiting a further time for the examination of briefs. We are of the opinion that the injunction which was granted in the case ought to be dissolved and the bill dismissed. A decree to that effect will be entered at once.

"The opinion of the court on the important questions presented by the record will be prepared by the Chief Justice, and filed and reported as soon as practicable. Meantime a brief statement of the grounds of the decision, prepared by the Chief Justice, is now filed."

The Chief Justice expresses himself as follows:

"The judiciary act of March 3, 1891, contemplates prompt decision on appeals such as this, and, as we cannot give extended expression to our views at this time, we content ourselves with a brief statement of our conclusions.

"Under Section 7 of that act, where, upon a hearing in equity in a circuit court, an injunction is granted or continued by an interlocutory order or decree in a cause in which an appeal from a final decree may be taken under the provisions of this act to the Circuit Court of Appeals, an appeal may be taken from such interlocutory order or decree granting or continuing such injunction to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

"By Section 5 appeals or writs of error may be taken to the Supreme Court 'in any case in which the Constitution or law of a State is claimed to be in contravention of the Constitution of the United States,' but, although the constitutionality of a State law may be drawn in question in the Circuit Court, yet, if the case may be disposed of on other grounds, not involving the validity of such law, we think this court has jurisdiction on appeal. (Carey vs. Railway Company, 150 U. S., 170; United States vs. John, 155 U. S., 100.) If in the instance of appeals from interlocutory orders, on consideration it should appear that the question of the constitutionality of the law is controlled and must be decided, the cause can be remanded to the Circuit Court, that application to the Supreme Court for certiorari may be made. (American Construction Company vs. Railway Company, 148 U. S., 372.)

"In this case the bill of complaint challenged the constitutionality of certain laws of South Carolina, but the question was raised on the threshold whether the case made was one of equitable cognizance, and, this being so, we maintain the jurisdiction and overrule the motion to dismiss.

"The jurisprudence of the United States has always recognized the distinction between the law and equity, as under the Constitution matter of substance as well as of form has procedure. (Cater vs. Allen, 149 U. S., 451; Mississippi Mills vs. Cohen, 150 U. S., 202, 205.)

"It is well settled that a court of chancery is conversant only with questions of property and the maintenance of civil rights. The court has no jurisdiction in matters of a political nature; or to interfere with the duties of any department of government, except under special circumstances, and when necessary for the protection of rights of property; or in matters merely criminal or merely informal, which do not affect any right of property. (Sawyer, 124 U. S., 200; Fletcher vs. Tuttle, 151, 111, 41; Hardesty vs. Taft, 28 Maryland, 513; ex parte Lumsden, South Carolina, 19 S. C., rep. 749.)

"The equitable powers of the court can only be invoked by the presentation of a case of equitable cognizance, and there can be no such case, in the Federal courts, where there is a plain and adequate remedy at law, nor does illegality alone afford ground for equitable interference. (Shelton vs. Platt, 139 U. S., 591.)

"Tested by these principles the bill of complaint cannot be maintained, for it asserts no threatened infringement of rights of property or civil rights, and no adequate ground for equity interposition.

"Being of this opinion, the restraining orders must be reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill."

The opinion filed by Judge Hughes is an exhaustive treatment of the questions raised in the case. The other Judges who sat have not had an opportunity to see the paper, so Judge Hughes is solely responsible for it. Judge Hughes gave a careful review of the record, and said:

"There is nothing in the record to show that the complainant is a man of color, or that those for whom he sues are colored persons. The bill contains no allegation that the provisions of law complained of were devised against the complainant or those for whom he sues on account of their race, color, or previous condition of servitude. There is nothing in the averments of the bill from which it may naturally or must necessarily be inferred that the complainant and those for whom he sues are citizens of color. There are no averments in the bill which show that the case falls within the purview of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

"Nor does the bill contain any allegations which raise a Federal question under that clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, which forbids a State 'to deny to any person the equal protection of the laws.' It charges that the effect of the provisions of the registration acts complained of is to give unequal facilities of registration to different classes of citizens; but it does not point out how this is so. It leaves the discrimination as to the privilege of registering, if there be discrimination, to inference and research in sources other than its own averments. It charges that the provisions of law complained of discriminate; but does not describe the manner of discrimination, or define the classes affected, pro or con; nor does it show that the laws complained of in discriminating between classes as to the privilege of registering granted by them violate the clause in the Fourteenth Amendment, which forbids a State 'to deny to any person within it the equal protection of the laws.' It confounds privilege with protection. The bill has no reference to a Federal election in setting out complainant's case. The gravamen of the bill contemplates only a State election to be held for members of the State Convention to convene in August next. It is not shown that any Federal election is to be held in the State of South Carolina before November, 1895.

"To the bill, thus described, and to the orders of injunction granted by the court below, in pursuance of its prayers, several objections are urged in behalf of the State of South Carolina. In what follows, I shall consider but one of these. In the ruling of the Circuit Court, rendered on circuit in this case, it was held that the court had jurisdiction to restrain a County Supervisor of Registration in the performance of his duties under the election laws of South Carolina.

"The division of our Government into the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments is a distinguishing feature of our American polity, and it is essential to its existence that each of these departments shall be independent of the other. The division is fundamental and organic. It would be just as dangerous to its stability for the Judicial Department to override the others as for the Executive of Legislative Departments to do so. Hence, while the right of the judiciary to pass upon the constitutionality of the laws is undoubted, it has that right simply as an incident to its protection of private rights. It has not that right as a mere means of settling abstract questions; and even in the enforcement of private rights, it has not the power to interfere with the discretion vested in the other departments in the exercise of the political powers of those departments. It seems to me that it is a dangerous encroachment upon the prerogatives of the other departments of Government if the judiciary be intrusted to exercise the power of interfering with the holding of an election in a State. If the Supervisor of one county can be enjoined from the performance of the duties imposed upon him by the election laws of the State from whom he holds his commission, those of the other counties can be also.

"Thus a single citizen in each county (and in the case at bar he is not even a qualified voter) can enjoin an election throughout the entire State, and thus deprive thousands of their rights to vote. If a court has power to do this, free elections are at an end. If elections are improperly held, there are appropriate means provided by law for questioning their results, and remedying wrongs, without the exercise of this dangerous power by the courts. A candidate who has been defeated may contest; a voter whose right to register has been denied may proceed to compel the enforcement of that right, and these privileges give what the Legislature deems sufficient protection to the injured; but, in my judgment, one citizen cannot, under pretense of righting his own wrongs, disfranchise others. I do not think that a court has jurisdiction to interfere by injunction or otherwise with the enforcement of laws by officers holding and deriving their powers from these laws; certainly not to the extent in which it is attempted to be done by this bill.

"In arriving at this conclusion, I have not considered the question whether or not the registration laws of South Carolina violate the Federal Constitution or laws. I prefer to rest my opinion upon the ground of the independence of the different departments of the Government; upon the impolicy of interference by the courts in questions which will result in dragging them constantly into the arena of party politics; and upon the general principle that each department of the Government and each officer thereof, high or low, has the right to administer, according to his best judgment, the duties imposed upon him by the laws creating his office. As illustrating these general principles, I refer to the following decisions: Mississippi vs. Johnson, 4 Wall, 475; Gaines vs. Thompson, 7 Wall, 347; Louisiana vs. Jumel, 107 U. S., 711; Hagood vs. Southern, 117 U. S., 52; Ayers in re., 123 U. S., 443; in re. Sawyer, 124 U. S., 200.

"It is useless to cite the many cases which bear on the questions arising in this case and so profusely at the bar. * * * So far as the rights of the individual complainant in the bill were concerned, it may have been competent for the court to grant individual relief. The Supreme Court of the United States, the other day, granted relief from the payment of an income tax to the individual complainant in the suit before it; but it went no further. On the authority of Mississippi vs. Johnson, supra, we may assume that it would not have entertained a bill for enjoining internal revenue officers of the Government from collecting income taxes generally. The judicial power covered the right to grant individual relief, but did not extend to the general power of repealing the law imposing the tax as to the entire public.

"I repeat that in the case at bar it may have been competent for the court to grant individual relief. But the bill asked more. It asked similar relief for all citizens of the county situated like the complainant. It practically asked relief for a numerous political party forming a portion of that people, to whom the Legislature was solely responsible for its laws and to whom alone the genius of our institutions makes the Legislature responsible. Moreover, it brought the court into immediate and active contact with party contestation. It made the court a controlling factor in party strife.

"I can imagine nothing more pernicious than a direct participation by the judiciary by judicial action in the politics of the people. The bill asked practically that the process of registration under the laws of the State should be suspended in an entire county during the pleasure of the court, and that all the citizens of a county, not then registered as voters, should be denied the right of suffrage during that pleasure. It seems to me that the mere statement of this view of the case shows that the injunction was improvidently granted.

"I think the bill should be dismissed."

WRECKED BY LIGHTNING

Survivors Tell of the Burning of the Bark Carrie E. Long.

CAPT. ROLF AND THREE MEN LOST

Mate Stanley's Thrilling Tale of His Long Swim to One of the Bahama Islands — Experiences of Others.

The six survivors of the American bark Carrie E. Long, which made a spectacular exit from the world afloat on May 21, arrived at this port yesterday.

A dispatch from Nassau has told with cable brevity how the vessel was struck by lightning, the electric fluid causing the death of the Captain, Mate, and two seamen, and involving the loss of the ship.

A graphic description of the singular tragedy was given to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday. Mate Tip Stanley, a Philadelphian, who told his story first, said, in his simple and direct way, that the vessel had sailed from Philadelphia May 6, laden with oil and acids, and under command of Capt. Rolf.

Ominous clouds threw a gloom over the quiet ocean during the afternoon of May 21, and the men, as they watched the play of the noiseless sheet lightning, thought there would be work for them before the morning came.

There was work, and plenty of it. Squalls came in gusty blasts, and in order to be ready for some heavier outfly, the ship was put under courses, all her other sails being furled.

As nightfall came, the air seemed charged with electricity, and every yardarm and piece of metal on the spars was lit by the blue flare of St. Elmo's fire, which sailors regard as an ocean corpse light and an omen bad.

"Corcoran, here, was at the wheel," said Mate Stanley. "I was standing aft, when suddenly the ship was in a blaze of light. I went in a leap on the deck and was unconscious for—well, about ten seconds, I suppose.

"When I got on my feet, I saw fire bursting from all the hatches. 'Where is the Captain?' I called. Nobody answered, until up spoke one of the men, and said the Captain had grabbed a life preserver and jumped overboard.

"That put me in charge, as the first mate was on the sick list. I ran forward, and gave the order to get out the boats. The long-boat was stowed amidships, and fire was all around it. So we turned to, and tried to launch the yawl. We got it over the side, and three of us—Corcoran, Steward Ivesson, and myself—got into it. We found that the yawl had been stove in by the explosion, and, soon after it was in the water, it filled and capsized with us three.

"We hadn't let the painter go, so we were towing alongside the bark. The bark had swung dead before the wind, and, with the flames licking all around her masts, was driving along at about five knots an hour.

"I said to Corcoran and to the steward, 'Look out for yourselves. I am going to do better than this.' And with that I took off my coat and shoes and struck out for shore, which was about ten miles distant. We were off Gun City, in the Bahamas, when the ship was struck.

"I had gone about two miles when I came across a couple of oars. I tore off my underclothes and lashed the oars together, and with them under my left arm I started off again.

"About three miles from the ship I fell in with Sam Houston, one of the seamen. I asked Sam if he had anything to drift on and he said 'No.' I said: 'I will give you one of my oars.' But he sank out of sight before I could get to him. Two or three minutes later I saw something go up ahead of me and from the looks of it I made it out to be the arms of a drowning man sinking for the last time. They must have belonged to Donald Cameron, for they couldn't have been nobody else's.

"Then I come across a life-buoy, and I knew it to be the one the captain had jumped overboard in. There wasn't anything in it then, and it's my opinion that a shark cut him in two, for two of them were playing around and they got after me.

"Now, you know, a shark has got to touch you with his snout before he can bite you, because his bill overhangs his mouth so far. I felt that part of him slide along my heel, and knew that his mouth was open and that his teeth would snap on my leg in another moment."

Mate Stanley then explained how partly in an instinctive effort to urge himself further from his enemy, he had given a sharp backward thrust to the oar under his arm. Instead of cutting smoothly through the water, the sharp blade struck in the opened jaws of the sea tiger, and must have inflicted a painful wound, as in another moment there was a boiling caldron of water where he had been.

The reporter smiled a bit incredulously at that part of the narrative, and Mate Stanley, a sturdily built and grave-faced young seaman, said he still had the oar with the marks of the shark's teeth upon it, which he would be glad to show to any skeptics. Continuing, he said:

"I was almost played out after that. I had been swimming—well, I don't know how many hours. Seemed to me I had been swimming all my life. Anyhow, it was just getting gray dawn when I felt another touch under my knee. I thought it was a shark, and gave one or two more spasmodic strokes. My knee hit against something solid, and I knew it was a rock. And I don't remember anything more until nearly noon that day, when I woke up on a shelving beach, where I had been carried by the surf.

"I made my way to a lighthouse, where they looked out for me; and that's all of my story."

Corcoran, who was at the wheel, and who seems to be a bit of a sea lawyer, told how he, assisted by seaman McNamara, had carried the invalid Mate, Esburg, to the forward part of the ship, and how they had remained with the sufferer until the advancing flames had forced them to jump overboard to escape being burned to death. The fore and main mast of the ship had been burned away, and had gone over the side. They swam to them, and clung to the debris, which swung alongside, held fast by the wire shrouds, which they were unable to sever. The heat became so intense that they were finally obliged to abandon the spars, and made their way to the windward side, the ship having broached to.

There they found a topgallant yard, but had hardly reached it before an oil tank exploded and the blazing oil, floating on the water, came rolling in a lake of fire toward them. By diving they escaped the flame, and, almost fainting with exhaustion, reached the only part of the ship which then offered any refuge. That was under the bows, whose sharp flare offered a shelter from the fierce heat of the blazing hull.

The anchor fastenings had been burned away, and the anchor had tumbled over the side, drawing its cable after it. In its descent the anchor had fouled one of the floating spars, up-ending it by its weight. To the unsubmerged part of the spar the men clung until rescued by natives, who had put out in canoes from the mainland.

Steward Iverson had one of the most miraculous escapes of all. He had taken refuge in the port main channel, which is a ledge of plank projecting outboard from the ship's side for the purpose of spreading the lower shrouds and giving support to the masts. While crouching there the donkey engine near him commenced to revolve, the intense heat having generated steam in the boiler. He concluded that it was no place to linger, and, whipping out his sheathknife, cut the supporting shrouds of the mast, thinking that he would be able to dodge the falling wreck, and that he would then have something to support him when the spar went over the side.

The mainmast toppled the wrong way, and followed by the mizzen, went over the side. The latter struck Iverson a glancing blow, and knocked him senseless into the sea. When he returned to consciousness he was lying half astride of a broken topgallantmast.

The six survivors are Mate Tip Stanley, Seamen James Corcoran, John Corcoran, M. McNamara, Joseph Jackson, and Steward Iverson. They arrived here as passengers on the steamship Antilla, from Nassau. The men are utterly destitute, having saved nothing but their lives.

MRS. WHITNEY'S MEMORY GONE

Coming from Boston to Visit Her Daughter, She Has Forgotten Even Her Own Name.

An elderly woman with gray hair and refined face passed last night in the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital. She is suffering from complete lapse of memory, and all that can be learned from her is that she thinks she is Mrs. "A. T." or "Sarah L." Whitney, and that she has come to New-York to visit her daughter, who is a typewriter employed in a jewelry store somewhere near Macy's.

Mrs. Whitney is about sixty years old. She is dressed in plain but well-fashioned black garments, and her manner is that of an educated woman. When the tangled ends of her adventures were gathered up last night, it was found that she was put on the afternoon train from Boston Monday by a younger woman, who seemed to be her daughter, and who kissed her goodbye as she assisted her into the car at the Boston station. Reaching this city Mrs. Whitney went to the Vanderbilt Hotel. She had three baggage checks, but she declined to have her property taken to the hotel, saying:

"O, no; I've traveled before, and with P. T. Barnum, too. I'd a coach of my own then."

She seemed to be all right until yesterday morning, when she started to find her daughter. From the moment she left the hotel her memory failed her. She was not heard of again until 11 o'clock, nearly two hours afterward, when a citizen telephoned to the New-York Hospital to send an ambulance to an old woman who was on the sidewalk in Fifteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and appeared to be demented.

She was kept in the hospital all day and was taken to Bellevue in the evening. She had nothing that would establish her identity, and the pocketbook, which, it is believed, she carried in her hand when she left the hotel, was missing.

Her baggage consisted of a heavy zinc trunk and an oblong wooden box. On the former there was no label at all, and the latter bore simply a small card, nailed to the lid, on which was written the name and destination, "Mrs. S. L. Whitney, New-York City."

W. J. FANNING DECLINES

Will Not Serve as a City Magistrate—The Mayor May Fill the Place To-day.

William J. Fanning, who was named by Mayor Strong as one of the new City Magistrates for a term of four years, has decided not to accept the place. He called on the Mayor yesterday and informed him of his determination.

The Mayor did not name any one to fill the vacancy, but probably will do so to-day, or at least within a day or two. There will be no lack of applicants.

Mr. Fanning is counsel for the Hotel Men's Association, and has a considerable general practice. The salary of City Magistrate is but $7,000 a year, and a City Magistrate is prohibited from practicing law. Mr. Fanning thought it wise to keep his clients and retain his law business.

The Mayor, it is said, thought that Mr. Fanning was a Republican when he appointed him, but he is a Democrat. A Republican is likely to be appointed in his place. Mr. Fanning was the only man on the Mayor's list of City Magistrates or Justices of the Court of Special Sessions who resides below Fourteenth Street. E. B. Hinsdale, Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, and John O. Mott, City Magistrate, were sworn in yesterday by the Mayor.

The Justices of the Court of Special Sessions will meet to-day, and may select a Chief Clerk, who will receive a salary of $4,000 a year.

William M. Fuller, son of the late M. J. Fuller, who was a member of the once prominent law firm of Fuller & Abbett, is a formidable candidate for the place. He has a first-class backing, and is thought to stand the best chance of getting it, among a very large number of applicants.

THE PRESIDENT WILL VISIT GEORGIA

He Agrees to Attend the Atlanta Exposition on Oct. 21.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The President will visit the Atlanta Exposition in October. This agreement was made at the White House soon after 3 o'clock to-day, when the delegation from the "Gate City of the South" waited upon the President and invited him to attend their exposition.

Secretary Hoke Smith of the Interior Department headed the delegation. The President signified his willingness to attend the celebration, and Oct. 21 was decided on as the date of the visit. The delegation afterward visited the Cabinet officers now in the city to invite them to join the President in his march into Georgia.

The Princeton Students Doing Well.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11.—Fred Ohle, the student most severely hurt in Saturday evening's shooting here, is resting easily. His temperature remains about normal, and at times even falls below, and seldom exceeds the normal by more than one degree. Garrett Cochran is recovering. Many of the students are still here, and will remain until they know the result of the injuries of their fellows. Unless inflammation or blood poisoning sets in, the doctors think they can save Ohle.

Senator J. Henry Cochran, father of the student, is waiting to move his son to his Pennsylvania home as soon as the doctors give permission. Ohle's father is almost sick through anxiety. Collins has not yet been examined, and will not be until the cases of his victims take a decided turn one way or the other. Should Ohle die, Collins will be charged with murder, and if he recovers, with assault with intent to kill.

Child Burned to Death.

Minnie Goeffle, six years old, living with her parents at 1,453 Amsterdam Avenue, was playing in a lot in the rear of her home last night, near a bonfire. She ventured too near the fire, and her clothing was ignited. Her mother ran to her rescue, but was too late to save her. The child was taken to the Manhattan Hospital, where she died.

C. W. OGDEN KILLS HIMSELF

After Taking Aconite, He Uses a Revolver in Central Park.

DESPONDENT BECAUSE OF ILLNESS

He Was Prominent in Business, a Member of Many Clubs, and a Vestryman of the Church of Holy Communion.

Charles Walton Ogden, well known in business circles, and a Vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, committed suicide shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Central Park. Despondency caused by illness is supposed to be the cause of Mr. Ogden's act.

Park Policeman Williams heard the sound of a pistol shot in a clump of pines, just west of the west driveway. The spot is close to an old frame house, which dates from Revolutionary days, and which stands near the Block House. He pushed through the brushes and found the body of a man lying upon the ground, with a new revolver near the outstretched right hand. Blood was flowing from a bullet hole just behind the right ear, and the man was unconscious.

Williams called another policeman and telephoned for the park ambulance, in which, under charge of Dr. Goldsmith, the suicide was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital a prisoner, a Park policeman being detailed to guard him.

Mr. Ogden was carried into the accident ward, where he died an hour later, without having regained consciousness.

Just after Mr. Ogden had breathed his last a carriage containing his wife, son, daughter, the Rev. Henry Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, and a female friend of the family, was driven up to the hospital. The party was admitted to the room in which the body lay, and the members of the family gave way to paroxisms of grief. After a time they re-entered the carriage, with the exception of Dr. Mottet, who remained with the body, and were driven home.

The revolver with which Mr. Ogden ended his life had just been purchased, and the suicide carried it to the Park in the box in which it had been packed by the makers. He also carried a full box of cartridges. In his pocket were a two-ounce bottle of aconite and a larger bottle, which was full, labeled "Dobell's solution." Both bottles bore the label of Druggist Reuben R. Smith of 196 Ninth Avenue, corner of Twentieth Street. Mr. Ogden had swallowed nearly half the aconite, and Dr. J. H. Hartwell, who attended him at the hospital, said that either the bullet wound or the poison would have been sufficient to cause death.

In the pockets, besides the two bottles and the cartridges, were $20.49 and one of Mr. Ogden's business cards. On the back of this he had written in pencil, "Notify friends." It was partly by means of the card that the identity of the suicide was established.

Mr. Ogden was missed from his home early yesterday morning, and as it was feared that he might do himself harm, his son, Charles W. Ogden, Jr., went immediately to Police Headquarters. He said he did not care to give his own name nor that of the man for whom he wished a general alarm sent out, but he requested that if a man answering the description were found, the Rev. Henry Mottet of 49 West Twentieth Street be notified.

From Police Headquarters he went to the Arsenal, in Central Park, and reported the description to Sergt. Milholland, who was at the desk. As soon as Policeman Williams reported the suicide in the afternoon, Sergt. Milholland recognized the description and ordered the policeman to go down town to 49 West Twentieth Street and notify Dr. Mottet.

At his home, 31 West Twentieth Street, last night, Charles Walton Ogden, Jr., said that his father had suffered from an attack of grip a year ago, and from another a year before that. During the last Winter he had been in Thomasville, Ga., and in Virginia. He had returned only a few days ago. The despondency caused by his illness was probably the cause of his suicide. Mr. Ogden said this might have been aided by his religious fervor deranging his mind.

Mr. Ogden was a son of Joseph Ogden, who at the age of eighty still lives with his son's family. He was distantly connected with the Goelet family, but was not related to the well-known New-York family of Ogdens. He was fifty-one years old. He was educated in Columbia College in the class of 1862.

Mr. Ogden married Miss Louisa Frazier of Philadelphia, twenty-three years ago. He leaves two children, Charles Walter Ogden, Jr., twenty-two years old, and Mary, aged twenty.

He was a member of the firm of Ogden & Wallace, dealers in iron and steel, at 577 to 583 Greenwich Street, his partner being Theodore Wallace of Montclair, N. J. He was a member of the Church Club, Century Club, Metropolitan Club, Mercantile Club, University Club, and the Riding Club.

Henry J. Holbrook Shoots Himself.

UTICA, N. Y., June 11.—Henry J. Holbrook, a well-known shoe manufacturer of this city, committed suicide by shooting at his Summer home in Marcy, about five miles from Utica, this morning. He had been in failing health for the last four years.

Mr. Holbrook was born in Dalton, Mass., in 1833. He came here in 1873 and engaged in the manufacture of fine shoes. He was held in high respect by the social and business community. He was very considerate and kind to the men and women in his employ. In all the long history of his house there is no record of a strike or labor trouble of any nature. He leaves a wife, one son, and one daughter.

Don't Like to Investigate Themselves.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 11.—Senator Warner, Chairman of the special committee appointed last week to investigate the aspersions made by the Rev. J. H. Mason of New-Haven upon the Senate, declined to serve this afternoon, and Senator Webster of Waterbury was appointed in his place. The resolution appointing the committee, which had been reconsidered and tabled, was then passed. Senator Webster, who was absent from his seat when he was appointed, has since said that he will not serve.

Dr. Palmer to Go to Yale College.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 11.—At the conclusion of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the First Congregational Church Wednesday and Thursday of this week, the Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, D. D., pastor of the church, will tender his resignation. He intends to remove to New-Haven, and devote his entire attention to the work of Yale College. Dr. Palmer is regarded as one of the ablest clergymen in New-England. He has for some time been a member of the Yale College Corporation.

PATRIOTS SUCCESSFUL IN ECUADOR

Nearly All Guayas Submissive, Guayaquil Quiet, Ignacio Robles Efficient, and Eloy Alfaro Coming.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, via Galveston, June 11.—Nearly all the interior of the Guayas Province has submitted to the revolution.

Guayaquil is quiet. Gen. Ignacio Robles fills admirably the post, which he is to occupy until the arrival of Gen. Eloy Alfaro, as Civil and Military Chief of the patriots.

Gen. Eloy Alfaro is on his way here by a German steamer from Nicaragua, and is expected to arrive in three or four days.

FOUGHT IN PHILADELPHIA STREETS

Ex-Minister Snowden and Col. Runkel Beat Each Other Savagely with a Cane and an Umbrella.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—There was a lively set-to last night at Fifteenth and Market Streets between Col. A. Loudon Snowden, ex-Minister to Greece and Roumania, and Col. William M. Runkel, in which an umbrella and a cane played prominent parts, to the detriment of the personal appearance of the two men.

The fight grew out of an old grievance of Col. Runkel against Col. Snowden. Some years ago Col. Snowden was Chief Coiner at the mint here. Col. Runkel was employed in the mint at the same time. Col. Runkel alleges that Col. Snowden had him discharged without cause. The memory of this dismissal has rankled in Runkel's mind ever since.

There are conflicting versions of last night's contest. Col. Runkel says he unexpectedly met Col. Snowden at Fifteenth and Market Streets. He says he remarked: "I would like to have a few words with you," but that Col. Snowden passed him without replying.

This alleged insult was the culmination Col. Runkel could not brook. He admits that he lost control of himself and struck Col. Snowden with his cane. Col. Snowden vigorously replied to the assault with an umbrella, and the men battered each other about the head until the cane and umbrella had become useless.

A policeman put a stop to further hostilities by arresting Col. Runkel. He had a hearing to-day on the charge of assault and battery. Col. Snowden testified that he had not seen Col. Runkel for years, and added that he had "always looked on him as a dog and unfit for a gentleman to associate with."

Col. Snowden testified that he paid no attention to Col. Runkel when he met him last evening. The first intimation that he had of any trouble was a violent blow upon the head from a cane. He turned, and as he did so, he said Col. Runkel cried with an oath: "I'll kill you now." Col. Snowden then struck at him with his umbrella. At the conclusion of the hearing Col. Runkel was bound over in $800 bail for trial.

Col. Snowden has a bruise on his forehead and a cut across his ear. Col. Runkel also has a battered ear and a black eye.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK

A Robber Demands the Cash of a Young Man Who Has Courage.

BUTTE, Mon., June 11.—A man walked into the Silver Bow National Bank this afternoon when no one was there but a young clerk named Will Thomas. The stranger called the clerk to the cashier's window, pointed a revolver at him, and demanded the cash.

Thomas dodged down behind the counter, and seizing a revolver, began to fire into the ceiling. The robber ran out of the bank, and the noise of the shots attracted the attention of Policeman Ingraham, who arrived in time to see the man running down the street.

Ingraham gave chase. The fugitive fired three times at him, one shot passing through his coat. The policeman returned the fire, but none of the bullets took effect. The man ran down an alley, and was overtaken and arrested.

He is about forty years old. He refuses to tell anything about himself. The Silver Bow Bank is at the corner of Main and Granite Streets, the principal thoroughfares of the town.

A SUCCESSOR TO POPE LEO XIII.

A Roman Opinion that Cardinal Gibbons May Be Selected.

LONDON, June 11.—The Chronicle tomorrow will publish a dispatch from its correspondent at Rome, in which attention is called to the growing possibility of a Cardinal other than an Italian succeeding Leo XIII. on the Papal throne.

In this case, Pope Leo's successor could only be an American, a Swiss, or a Belgian, and the first, in the person of Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, says the correspondent, is the least unlikely.

Struck It Rich on Boggy Creek.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, June 11.—Reports have been received from Boggy Creek of the discovery of gold in paying quantities. Two prospectors who returned from the gold fields yesterday say that a lode has been discovered running from Cobb Creek in the Caddo country in the head of Boggy Creek, a distance of forty miles, ranging from three to eleven miles wide. Specimens of the ore, which have been tested by an experienced miner and assayist, show them to be rich with precious metal. Several mining companies are in process of organization, and a mining town has been laid out and platted under the town site laws. Reports say that people are coming in and staking out mining claims at the rate of 100 a day. Other prospectors have brought back several sacks of the ore. They report fabulous finds, and that the people are confident they have struck one of the richest goldfields ever found.

Mavroyeni Bey Visits the Mayor.

The Turkish Minister at Washington, Mavroyeni Bey called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon. The Mayor and his caller did not tell what the nature of his call was, but it was believed to be in relation to the fund that was raised in Turkey some time ago for the relief of the Western fire sufferers, and which was distributed among the charities in this city because the Westerners did not want it.

Knocked Down by a Bicyclist.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 11.—As Frank Judd, Sr., and a party of friends were returning from the Flushing Boat Club meeting at the Point last evening, Mr. Judd was run into by William Sheldon of College Point, who came up rapidly behind the party on a bicycle. Mr. Judd was knocked off his feet, and in falling was severely bruised about the hips. He was taken home.

Suicide of Henry Schmelter.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 11.—Henry Schmelter, a retired wholesale liquor merchant, committed suicide to-day by shooting. The cause is supposed to have been financial troubles. He leaves a wife and two children at Comfort, Texas. A mother and a brother live in New-York.

The Bravado of a Suicide.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 11.—Henry F. Dillman, an ex-Chief of Police of this city, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself through the head. He stood in a barroom, took a drink, said good-bye, and fired. No cause for the act is known.

Long Island Railroad.

The Shelter Island and Hamptons express, "Train 100," will be run on Fridays and Saturdays, commencing June 14, leaving Long Island City at 3:00 and Brooklyn at 2:55 P. M. After June 27 this train will run daily, except Sunday.—Adv.

TAMMANY'S PLAN CARRIED

Under Reapportionment the City Will Remain Democratic.

O'BRIEN ALDERMEN WERE WON OVER

President Jeroloman and Alderman Hackett, Republican, Were Parts of the Combination.

CONCESSIONS WERE MADE TO DWYER

The Vote 18 to 13—Angry Speeches by Republicans, Who Talked of Treachery and Deals.

The Aldermen yesterday, in obedience to the Constitution, reapportioned this city into thirty-five Assembly districts. As predicted in The New-York Times of yesterday, the reapportionment was made by the Democrats of the board.

The vote on the final adoption was 18 to 13, the eighteen votes being made up of the fourteen Tammany men, the two O'Brien Democrats, President Jeroloman, State Democrat, and Alderman Hackett, Republican, of the present Ninth District. The thirteen votes in the minority were all Republican.

The Republicans say that under this apportionment they may be able to carry eight districts. The Democrats concede them only six, the three in the Fifteenth Senate District, and the three in the Nineteenth Senate District.

Under the Republican plan the Republicans were confident of carrying nine or ten, and had hopes of carrying twelve. A few of the districts are doubtful, with leanings toward Democracy.

Not a member of the board was absent. The Republicans, in the discussion, confined their attacks wholly to Messrs. Schilling and Dwyer, the O'Brien Democrats, and President Jeroloman. There were charges of treachery and of deals, but they were unavailing. Alderman Olcott, leader of the Republicans, made a speech, in which he sought to flay President Jeroloman for voting with the Tammany men. President Jeroloman replied vigorously, and, altogether, the meeting was of rare interest. The Council Chamber was crowded, and when the vote was taken and the reapportionment of the city had become a fact that nothing but an order of court can interfere with, the applause was tremendous.

Charges of broken pledges against the O'Brien Democrats were made freely enough. The Tammany men smiled and hugely enjoyed the discomfiture of their Republican colleagues. Victories of Democrats have been so rare recently that they felt inclined to be jubilant. The combination that Tammany and anti-Tammany Democrats had made held fast, much to the disgust of the Republicans. But the work of perfecting the combination was not completed until within a few minutes of the time that the question was called up for action before the Board of Aldermen.

The fact is that the Tammany managers have been at work for the last month to secure a Tammany-Democratic apportionment. President Jeroloman and Aldermen Schilling and Dwyer went into caucus with them last Saturday night and Monday night at the Union Square Hotel. When the caucus of Monday night was over Schilling had agreed to stand by the minority map and President Jeroloman acting as a member of the Committee on County Affairs which had the work of reapportionment in charge, had signed the minority or Democratic report of that committee. Alderman Dwyer wanted his district cut out in a certain way in order that he might secure a balance of power in it. Feeling sure of Schilling's vote and, confident of President Jeroloman's, the Tammany men were not willing to concede so much to Dwyer.

The Deal with Dwyer.

The condition, when the Board of Aldermen met at noon yesterday, was this: Tammany had 16 votes for the Democratic plan, including President Jeroloman and Alderman Schilling. Dwyer's vote was uncertain. Schilling was a little late in getting to the meeting, and Alderman Brown made a clever move when he got the consideration of the reapportionment postponed until 3 o'clock. Just about the time that this was done Mr. Schilling came into the anteroom, and very soon he had indicated to the Tammany men that his fellow O'Brien Democrats would have to be better provided for. The lines in the Thirteenth Senate District did not suit him, and Mr. Schilling did not think that he could vote for the Democratic report unless Mr. Dwyer was satisfied.

The result of this was a conference in Room 13 of the City Hall between Dwyer, ex-Senator Plunkitt, Alderman Oakley, Alderman Muh, and a few others. It was at this conference that the lines of the Thirteenth District were finally fixed up as they appear in the map, and they present a very curious sort of an arrangement.

In satisfying Dwyer, the Democratic managers also satisfied Republican Alderman Hackett of the Ninth District and George B. Deane, the Republican leader of that district, and that is one reason why the Democrats got Hackett's vote. Another reason was that Hackett did not like the Republican plan of putting three Assembly districts in the Twenty-first Senate District and giving the Thirteenth Senate District only two Assembly districts.

The Board of Aldermen took up the reapportionment question promptly at 3 o'clock It was plain from the outset that the Democratic side had easy running, and that the Republican side was very much disgusted, its members having been fully confident, until a few days ago, that they were going to make the reapportionment.

The Republican members of the Committee on County Affairs—Messrs. Hall, Olcott, Ware, and Windolph—submitted an amended majority report. This was read. It provided for three Assembly districts in the Twenty-first Senate District and only two in the Thirteenth Senate District. With this and some minor changes excepted, the report was practically the same as that already reported and published in The New-York Times.

Then Messrs. Jeroloman, Oakley, and Lantry submitted the minority report of the Committee on County Affairs. This report did not follow the Republican plan of putting three Assembly districts in the Twenty-first Senate District, owing to the annexation of the towns of East Chester, Westchester, and Pelham in Westchester County to the city. The Democratic report also

made several other changes, notably those in the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Senate Districts.

Woodman (Rep.) wanted the reading of the minority report dispensed with, because it had been printed and handed to the members, with the exception of the changes made in the Thirteenth Senate District. Alderman Oakley, (Tam.,) who was managing the matter on the floor for the Democratic side, said that in view of any possible legal question in the future, the report might just as well be read, and it was.

Then Alderman Olcott (Rep.) renewed a motion previously made by Alderman Hall, (Rep.,) that the apportionment in the Tenth Senate District be considered separately. The purpose of this was to have each Senate district's Assembly apportionment considered separately, in the hope of gaining here and there for the Republicans. Mr. Olcott argued for this in the interest of fair play. He said that he knew that there were some men who would vote differently on certain Senate districts if they had the opportunity. Mr. Oakley smilingly opposed the plan of voting on each Senate district.

The First Test of Strength.

The vote was taken. It was a test vote, and virtually decided the whole contest. Mr. Olcott's resolution was defeated, 18 to 13, all the Democrats and Hackett (Rep.) voting against it.

Mr. Oakley promptly moved to substitute the minority for the majority report, but for greater safety he did it by moving that the report signed by Messrs. Jeroloman, Oakley, Dwyer, and Lantry be so substituted. All the debate was on this question.

Mr. Olcott, in a speech, lashed the so-called reform Aldermen who acted with the Democrats. He was particularly bitter against President Jeroloman, who sat smiling through it all. Mr. Olcott's disappointment at the failure to make a Republican apportionment was keen and apparent. He said that the apportionment proposed by the Republican members was the fairest possible.

Admitting that the Republicans had only one-third of the vote, they should have one-third of the Assembly representation, and twelve Assemblymen was the very largest number they could hope to get under the Republican plan of apportionment.

He said that it was manifestly the duty of the Aldermen to consider the newly-annexed section of the city, and he claimed that if the board failed to do so, the court would mandamus the board to change the reapportionment so far as the Twenty-first and Thirteenth Senate Districts were concerned.

Then Mr. Olcott said that there had been talk of a Platt-Tammany deal, of an anti-Platt-Tammany deal in reference to the apportionment.

"That's pretty, isn't it?" he said; "but there is a new alliance that has developed in the board this afternoon. It is the intellectual, intelligent, (and sometimes we say pharisaical) people, the well thought of Good Government people, who are banding themselves with Tammany.

The beautiful deal has been consummated."

Bending toward the President, and pointing straight at him, Mr. Olcott went on to say:

"You, Sir, have stultified yourself by putting your name to this report. I wish you gentlemen had dared to put up a map here showing the lines that you have cut out. Why, Sir, if you were to tell the people who elected you that this was your idea of compactness, they would not send you here, but they would send you back to the primary school. For two hours the lights of Tammany Hall and the lights of the anti-Tammany men have been fixing up these lines down stairs. You, Sir, will draw down the anathema of all thinking people if you go with Tammany Hall and declare that this map is your idea of compactness."

Mr. Olcott then said that he had no word of criticism for the Tammany men. Oakley and Lantry, the Tammany members of the County Affairs Committee, were highly complimented. "But," said Mr. Olcott, "why, oh, why, do the reformers desert the Republican Party and go to Tammany Hall?"

Alderman Oakley's Reasons.

Mr. Oakley, (Tammany) followed with a temperate statement of the reasons that led to the adoption of the Democratic report. He read Corporation Counsel Scott's opinion, advising the board not to consider the newly annexed territory as part of the Twenty-first Senate District. Mr. Oakley said that there had been no deals. The Democrats had simply banded themselves together in the interests of the party.

President Jeroloman called Vice President Windolph to the chair and took the floor to answer Mr. Olcott. He announced that he always was and always would be a Democrat in State and National affairs. He said he was one of those Democrats who did not believe in recalling the Presidency of the United States. While a Platt Republican accused him of all kinds of treachery, he wanted it understood that he was in no collusion with Tammany Hall or with any hall.

"I have not surrendered to any faction of this board," he said, "and no faction can dictate to me. A Platt Republican has uttered that which is worse than demagogy and more despicable than hypocrisy.

"I will stand by the man down stairs [the Mayor.] I have no sympathy with those who go about saying that he lies and does not keep his pledges."

Alderman Goodman (Rep.) charged directly that Aldermen Schilling and Dwyer had broken pledges made to the Republicans. Alderman Noonan (Tammany) resented this warmly, and declared:

"It's all over but the shouting. We will do the voting."

All the Republican speakers attacked President Jeroloman and the two O'Brienites. All the Democratic speakers defended them. Mr. Oakley doing particularly well and receiving much aid from Mr. Brown. White Alderman Ware (Rep.) was trying to taunt the President with questions about straight lines and crooked ones, the question was called for and the vote was taken on the Democratic report. It resulted as already told, in favor of the Democrats—13 to 18—and that settled the reapportionment.

Those who voted for the Democratic report were President Jeroloman, State Democracy; Aldermen Dwyer and Schilling, O'Brien Democrats; Hackett, Republican; Brown, Burke, Campbell, Clancy, Goodwin, Kennelick, Lantry, Muh, Murphy, Noonan, Oakley, O'Brien, Tait, and Wund, Tammany—18.

For the Republican report: Aldermen Windolph, Goetz, Goodman, Hall, Marshall, Olcott, Parker, Randall, Robinson, School, Ware, Wines, and Woodward, Republicans —13.

Resolutions were passed thanking Clerk W. H. Ten Eyck of the Common Council for his hard work in connection with the reapportionment. Mr. Oakley (Tammany) did a very graceful thing by offering the personal vote of thanks to Messrs. Hall and Olcott for their uniform courtesy during the making of the plans.

Lines of the New Districts.

The resolution declaring the reapportionment details the various Assembly district boundaries as follows:

First District.—That portion of the Tenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and Canal Street, running thence along Canal Street to Hudson Street, to Dominick Street, to Varick Street, to Broome Street, to Sullivan Street, to Spring Street, to Broadway, to Fulton Street, to William Street, to Wall Street, to Broadway, to Whitehall Street, to the East River and Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning, and also Governors, Ellis, and Bedlow's Islands. Citizen population, 39,740.

Second District.—That portion of the Tenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and Whitehall Street, running thence along Whitehall Street to Broadway, to Wall Street, to William Street, to Fulton Street, to Broadway, to Canal Street, to the Bowery, to Division Street, to Market Street, to Monroe Street, to Catharine Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,785.

Third District.—That portion of the Thirteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at North River and Canal Street, to Hudson Street, to Dominick Street, to Varick Street, to Broome Street, to Sullivan Street, to West Houston Street, to Varick Street, to Carmine Street, to Sixth Avenue, to Eleventh Street, to Greenwich Avenue, to Perry Street, to Waverley Place, to Charles Street, and the North River. Citizen population, 88,544.

Fourth District.—That portion of the Tenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and Catharine Street, and running thence along Catharine Street, to Monroe Street, to Market Street, to Division Street, to Grand Street, to Jackson Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 40,427.

Fifth District.—That portion of the Thirteenth Senate District within Spring Street, Broadway, Fourth Street, Third Avenue, Fourteenth Street, to Sixth Avenue, to Fifteenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to Nineteenth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Greenwich Avenue, to Eleventh Street, to Sixth Avenue, to Carmine Street, to Varick Street, to West Houston Street, to Sullivan Street. Citizen population, 38,410.

Sixth District.—That portion of the Eleventh Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at Canal Street and Broadway, and running thence along Broadway to East Fourth Street, to the Bowery, to Third Avenue, to Fifteenth Street, to Second Avenue, to Second Street, to First Avenue, to Houston Street, to Eldridge Street, to Stanton Street, to Chrystie Street, to Division Street, to the Bowery, to Canal Street, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,410.

Seventh District.—That portion of the Thirteenth Senate District within a line beginning at Charles Street and North River, and running along Charles Street, Waverley Place, Perry Street, Greenwich Avenue, Eighth Street, and Twentieth Street, to the North River. Citizen population, 38,497.

Eighth District.—That portion of the Eleventh Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at Division and Chrystie Streets, and running thence along Chrystie Street to Stanton Street, to Eldridge Street, to Houston Street, to Ludlow Street, to Broome Street, to Norfolk Street, to Division Street, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 38,781.

Ninth District.—That portion of the Sixteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West Twentieth Street, and running thence along West Twentieth Street to Eighth Avenue, to West Nineteenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West Thirtieth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,405.

Tenth District.—That portion of the Eleventh Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at Second Street and Second Avenue, and running thence along Second Avenue to St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, to Avenue B, to Seventh Street, to Avenue B, to Clinton Street, to Rivington Street, to Norfolk Street, to Broome Street, to Ludlow Street, to Houston Street, to First Avenue, to Second Street, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,108.

Eleventh District.—That portion of the Sixteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at Seventh Avenue and West Thirtieth Street, and running thence along Seventh Avenue, to West Thirty-seventh Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Thirty-eighth Street, to Tenth Avenue, to West Thirty-sixth Street, to Hudson or North River, to West Thirtieth Street, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,868.

Twelfth District.—That portion of the Twelfth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and Jackson Street, and running thence along Jackson Street, to Grand Street, to Division Street, to Norfolk Street, to Rivington Street, to Cannon Street, to Stanton Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 41,871.

Thirteenth District.—That portion of the Sixteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West Thirty-sixth Street, and running thence along West Thirty-sixth Street to Tenth Avenue, to West Thirty-eighth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Thirty-seventh Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West Fortieth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Forty-third Street, to Tenth Avenue, to West Forty-sixth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,554.

Fourteenth District.—That portion of the Twelfth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and Stanton Street, and running thence along Stanton Street, to Cannon Street, to Rivington Street, to Clinton Street, to Avenue B, to Seventh Street, to Avenue C, to East Eleventh Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,217.

Fifteenth District.—That portion of the Seventeenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West Forty-sixth Street, and running thence along West Forty-sixth Street, to Tenth Avenue, to West Forty-third Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Fifty-third Street, to Ninth Avenue, to West Fiftieth Street, to Tenth Avenue, to West Forty-ninth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,217.

Sixteenth District.—That portion of the Twelfth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and Stanton Street, and running thence along Stanton Street, to Cannon Street, to Rivington Street, to Clinton Street, to Avenue B, to Seventh Street, to Avenue C, to East Eleventh Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,217.

Seventeenth District.—That portion of the Seventeenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West Forty-ninth Street, and running thence along West Forty-ninth Street, to Tenth Avenue, to West Fiftieth Street, to Ninth Avenue, to West Fifty-third Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Sixty-first Street, to Ninth or Columbus Avenue, to West Sixtieth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,086.

Eighteenth District.—That portion of the Fourteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Fourteenth Street, and running thence along East Fourteenth Street to Irving Place, to East Nineteenth Street, to Third Avenue, to East Twenty-third Street, to Second Avenue, to East Twenty-fifth Street, to First Avenue, to East Twenty-sixth Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 40,051.

Nineteenth District.—That portion of the Seventeenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West Sixtieth Street, and running thence along West Sixtieth Street, to Ninth or Columbus Avenue, to West Sixty-first Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Eighty-first Street, to Ninth or Columbus Avenue, to West Eighty-sixth Street, to Tenth or Amsterdam Avenue, to West Eighty-ninth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,405.

Twentieth District.—That portion of the Fourteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Twenty-sixth Street, and running thence along East Twenty-sixth Street to First Avenue, to East Twenty-fifth Street, to Second Avenue, to East Twenty-third Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Twenty-ninth Street, to Third Avenue, to East Thirty-eighth Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 40,292.

Twenty-first District.—That portion of the Nineteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West Eighty-ninth Street, and running thence along West Eighty-ninth Street to Tenth or Amsterdam Avenue, to West Eighty-sixth Street, to Ninth or Columbus Avenue, to West Eighty-first Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Ninety-seventh Street and the transverse road across Central Park at Ninety-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to West One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Western Boulevard, to West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to the Hudson or North River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,554.

Twenty-second District.—That portion of the Fourteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Thirty-eighth Street, and running thence along East Thirty-eighth Street to Second Avenue, to East Thirty-seventh Street, to Third Avenue, to East Thirty-ninth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Fifty-second Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,514.

Twenty-third Street.—That portion of the Nineteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North River and West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and running thence along the Hudson or North River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, around the northern end of Manhattan Island; thence southerly along the Harlem River to the north end of Fifth Avenue; thence along Fifth Avenue to West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Western Boulevard, to West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,114.

Twenty-fourth District.—That portion of the Eighteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Fifty-second Street, and running thence along East Fifty-second Street, to Third Avenue, to East Fifty-third Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Sixty-fourth Street, to Third Avenue, to East Sixty-fifth Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning, and also Blackwell's Island. Citizen population, 39,468.

Twenty-fifth District.—That portion of the Fifteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at West Fifteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence along Seventh Avenue to West Thirty-sixth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Twenty-third Street, to Fourth Avenue, to East Nineteenth Street, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,405.

Twenty-sixth District.—That portion of the Eighteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line begining at the East River and East Sixty-fifth Street, and running thence along East Sixty-fifth Street to Third Avenue, to East Sixty-fourth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Seventy-fifth Street, to Third Avenue, to East Seventy-sixth Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,383.

Twenty-seventh District.—That portion of the Fifteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at West Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence along Seventh Avenue to West Fortieth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Fifty-third Street, to Fifth Avenue, to East Fifty-fourth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Thirty-sixth Street, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 40,258.

Twenty-eighth District.—That portion of the Eighteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Seventy-sixth Street, and running thence along East Seventy-sixth Street to Third Avenue, to East Seventy-fifth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Eighty-fourth Street, to Second Avenue, to East Eighty-third Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,727.

Twenty-ninth District.—That portion of the Fifteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at East Fifty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, and running thence along Lexington Avenue to East Ninety-sixth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to East Ninety-seventh Street and the transverse road across Central Park at Ninety-seventh Street to Eighth Avenue, to West Fifty-third Street, to Fifth Avenue, to East Fifty-fourth Street, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,788.

Thirtieth District.—That portion of the Twentieth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Eighty-third Street, and running thence along East Eighty-third Street to Second Avenue, to East Eighty-fourth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Ninety-second Street, to Third Avenue, to East Ninety-fourth Street, to the East River, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,490.

Thirty-first District.—That portion of the Nineteenth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at West One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence along Seventh Avenue to West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to Fourth or Park Avenue, to East One Hundred and Tenth Street, to the place of beginning. Citizen population, 39,142.

Thirty-second District.—That portion of the Twentieth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the East River and East Ninety-fourth Street, and running thence along East Ninety-fourth Street to Third Avenue, to East Ninety-second Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Ninety-sixth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to East One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Madison Avenue, to East One Hundred and Eighth Street, to the Harlem River, to the place of beginning, and also Ward's Island. Citizen population, 39,384.

Thirty-third District.—That portion of the Twentieth Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Harlem River and East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and running thence along East One Hundred and Eighth Street to Madison Avenue, to East One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Fourth or Park Avenue, to East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to the Harlem River, to the place of beginning, and also Randall's Island. Citizen population, 38,751.

Thirty-fourth District.—That portion of the Twenty-first Senate District within and bounded by a line beginning at the Harlem River and East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and running thence along East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to Fourth or Park Avenue, to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to the Harlem River, to the place of beginning, together with that portion of the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York within and bounded by a line beginning at the Harlem River and East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence along East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to Railroad Avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, to Third Avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to Bungay Street, to the East River or Long Island Sound, to Bronx Kills, to Harlem River, to the place of beginning, and also North Brother's Island. Citizen population, 51,822.

Thirty-fifth District.—That part of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York lying within the Twenty-first Senate District, not hereinbefore bounded and described. Citizen population, 50,642.

The Republicans say that the reapportionment will certainly be taken to the courts on the ground that the newly annexed territory should have been regarded as part of the county for the purposes of reapportionment. Should their claim be sustained, only the Thirteenth and Twenty-first Senate Districts will be changed thereby.

Will Now Hold Primaries.

One of the most conspicuous leaders in Tammany Hall said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon just after the reapportionment had been announced:

"The Executive Committee or Committee of Sixty of Tammany Hall will meet within a few days and will issue the call for the primaries, which will be held within the next ten days. We shall lose no time. We have been waiting for this reapportionment. Now we will go to work without delay."

ONE CHANGE IN WESTCHESTER.

East Chester Provided for and Westchester Village Out of the Plan.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 11.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors met here to-day to reapportion the county into three Assembly districts. The board stands, politically, eighteen Republicans and nine Democrats.

Supervisor G. W. Davenport, Republican, of New Rochelle, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Constitution of the State of New-York provides that the Board of Supervisors meet on the second Tuesday of June, 1895, to reapportion the county into Assembly districts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the First Assembly District be composed of the following towns: Yonkers, Greenburg, East Chester, and Mount Pleasant. Population, 50,919.

The Second District of the following towns: Mount Vernon, Pelham, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Rye, White Plains, Scarsdale, North Castle, Harrison. Population, 46,598.

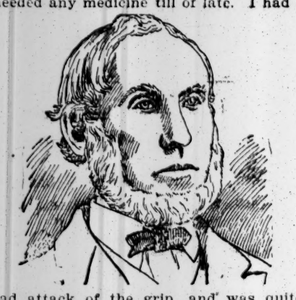
The Third District of the following towns: Cortlandt, Yorktown, New-Castle, Ossining, Somers, North Salem, Lewisborough, Poundridge, Bedford. Population, 36,440.

This resolution left the districts the same as they were before, with the town of Westchester, which is wholly annexed to New-York, left out.

The motion was strongly opposed by Supervisor J. B. Lee, the Republican leader, but the Republicans were split up and did not vote together. The Yonkers Republicans, five in number, voted with the Democrats for adjournment as, it was said, they wanted the City of Yonkers to be made an Assembly district by itself as it has population sufficient. That would make a Republican district, but would necessarily make the other two districts Democratic, whereas now they are often carried by Republicans.

I Am a Pioneer

In the western part of this State and never needed any medicine till of late. I had a



bad attack of the grip, and was quite weak and felt badly afterward. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and have been very greatly benefited. My wife also found it of great value after an attack of typhoid pneumonia." AVERY WARNER, Hamlet, New-York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

HARD UPON DEMOCRATS

Republican "Gerrymandering" Carried Out in Brooklyn.

TWENTY-ONE ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

Twelve Believed to be Surely Republican—Democrats Not Allowed to Debate the Partisan Carving.

The "gerrymandering" of legislative districts planned last Summer by the Constitutional Convention was carried into effect yesterday in Brooklyn.

The Common Council and the Board of Supervisors met as a joint board, under the provision of the new Constitution, and divided Brooklyn and Kings County into twenty-one Assembly districts.

The result of this unjust and partisan reapportionment is that the Democrats will have to fight hard at the polls this Fall to carry six out of twenty-one Assembly districts. The Republicans have, as they believe, secured to themselves for at least ten years, or until the census in 1905, the full measure of advantage which the political tidal wave last Fall gave them.

Until yesterday there were eighteen Assembly districts in Brooklyn and Kings County. There was a normal Democratic majority in all but two of these districts, the Fifth and the Sixteenth.

The Constitutional Convention last year increased the number of Senatorial districts in Brooklyn from six to seven, and provided that there should be three Assembly districts in each Senatorial district. Thus the number of Assemblymen in Kings County was increased from eighteen to twenty-one.

Under the Republican reapportionment, the Republicans confidently predict they will have fourteen safe districts, with two other districts doubtful. It is impossible to tell with certainty how the new districts will stand at the polls.

The Republicans have cut Kings County up into small pieces. They have not only chopped the wards into all sorts of shapes, but, in pursuit of their gerrymandering scheme, they have sliced off pieces of dozens of the small election districts. They have carved out ten votes here, fifty votes there, and have so altered ward and district lines that not even John Y. McKane, with all his experience in juggling Gravesend districts, could tell how the vote will result next Fall.

The only thing that can be safely relied on is the exultant prophecy of the Republicans that when their puzzle comes to be solved at the polls it will be found that at least twelve of the Assembly districts are solidly Republican, and are likely so to continue. The shoestring district in Jersey City is a parallelogram compared with some of the new Brooklyn Assembly districts.

The districts claimed surely by the Republicans are the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first.

The nature of the "gerrymandering" is shown by the following official synopsis regarding the new Assembly Districts; the population figures do not include aliens;

First Assembly District.—Part of First Ward, Third Ward, part of Sixth Ward. Population, 39,133.

Second.—Second Ward, Fourth Ward, Fifth Ward, part of First Ward. Population, 38,958.

Third.—Sixth Ward, except Third Election District. Population, 39,382.

Fourth.—Seventh Ward, Nineteenth Ward, Election Districts Nos. 17, 19, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, and part of Election Districts Nos. 23, 24, 29; Twenty-first Ward, Election Districts Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Population, 47,522.

Fifth.—Thirteenth Ward, Nineteenth Ward, Election Districts Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5; Twenty-second Ward, added to Ninth Ward in 1892, Election Districts Nos. 1 to 14. Population, 41,041.

Sixth.—Twenty-first Ward, except Election Districts Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Population, 48,075.

Seventh.—Eighth Ward, except election districts part of No. 4, and all of Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and Election Districts set off by the Common Council in 1892, to Twenty-second Ward, Thirtieth Ward, and Thirty-first Ward. Population, 38,333.

Eighth.—Tenth Ward, except Election Districts Nos. 28, 26, and 27. Population, 37,987.

Ninth.—Twelfth Ward; Tenth Ward, Election Districts Nos. 23, 26, and 27; Eighth Ward, Election Districts, part of No. 4, all of Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8. Population, 38,104.

Tenth.—Ninth Ward; all Eleventh Ward, Election Districts No. 1, 2, 4, and 5; Twenty-second Ward, added to Ninth Ward in 1892, Election Districts Nos. 1 to 14. Population, 41,041.

Eleventh.—Twentieth Ward; Eleventh Ward, except Election Districts Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5. Population, 41,461.

Twelfth.—Twenty-second Ward, except Election Districts Nos. 1 to 14; Eighth Ward added by Common Council in 1892. Population, 40,662.

Thirteenth.—Sixteenth Ward, Fifteenth Ward, Election Districts Nos. 3, 4, 21, 22, 19, and 11, part of Nos. 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, and 26. Population, 45,539.

Fifteenth.—Fifteenth Ward, except Election Districts Nos. 3, 4, 21, and 22; Seventeenth Ward, Election Districts No. 9 and part of Nos. 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 2 30, 31, and 32. Population, 45,943.

Sixteenth.—Twenty-fifth Ward; Twenty-third Ward, lines through Stuyvesant and Schenectady Avenues. Population, 37,981.

Seventeenth.—Twenty-third Ward, Election Districts Nos. 1 and 20 of Twenty-third Ward, and No. 1, part of No. 4, and all of Nos. 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 17, and 18 of new Twenty-fifth Ward. Population, 37,641.

Eighteenth.—Twenty-fourth Ward; Twenty-ninth Ward; Thirty-second Ward; Twenty-third Ward, Election Districts Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25. Population, 37,504.

Nineteenth.—Eighteenth Ward, all; Twenty-seventh Ward, Election Districts Nos. 13 to 24, No. 25, all of Nos. 29, 54, and 53. Population, 39,208.

Twentieth.—Twenty-eighth Ward, Election Districts, part No. 25, all Nos. 26, 27, 28, 30, to 47, 49, 50, part of Twenty-seventh Ward. Population, 39,166.

Twenty-first.—Twenty-sixth Ward; Twenty-eighth Ward, Election Districts Nos. 48, 51, 52, and 53. Population, 37,738.

With such a good thing in their grasp, the Brooklyn Republicans could not refrain from bickering among themselves over the division of the spoils. The Republican Aldermen and Supervisors held several caucuses yesterday before the joint meeting. The Aldermen were the cause of the squabbles. Nearly every Alderman, it is said, wanted to have the Assembly districts so divided that he would control one of them.

The joint meeting was held in the Supervisors' Chamber in the Court House at 4:15 P. M. The Board of Supervisors is composed of twenty-one Republicans and twelve Democrats. The Common Council is composed of fifteen Republicans and four Democrats. The joint committee of the two boards, to which had been delegated the work of drafting the reapportionment, was composed of eight Aldermen and eight Supervisors, of whom one Alderman and one Supervisor were Democratic.

Many prominent machine Republicans gathered in the Supervisors' Chamber to see the "gerrymandering" carried into effect. Among the spectators were Assemblyman W. H. Friday, Sheriff Buttling, County Register Harmon, ex-Election Commissioner Charles H. Cotton, and ex-Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis. Mr. Jacob Worth was absent.

The reapportionment had been prepared days in advance by Charles B. Norton. He was on hand to see that there were no miscalculations. Caucusing on the part of the Republicans delayed the joint meeting from 2 to 4:15 P. M. The Democrats in the Board of Supervisors had not organized for opposition to the "gerrymandering." All there was of Democratic opposition was in the hands of Aldermen J. J. McGarry and John Guilfoyle, who had prepared a fair, non-partisan plan of Assembly redistricting, with no divisions in the lines of election districts.

Supervisor Dike, President pro tem. of the Board of Supervisors, called the joint board to order. The Supervisors occupied their usual chairs. The Aldermen sat in front of the platform in a body. Jackson Wallace, President of the Common Council, occupied a chair beside President Dike. The latter directed the City Clerk to read the provision in the new Constitution under which the joint meeting was held.

The rolls of the Supervisors and Aldermen were called by the respective clerks of those bodies. Jackson Wallace moved that Supervisor Dike be elected Permanent Chairman of the joint meeting. This was done.

City Clerk Benjamin read the plan of redistricting prepared by the Republicans. Alderman Clark moved that the plan be adopted.

Alderman McGarry, of the Democratic minority, offered a substitute plan which, he said, was fair, just, and strictly non-partisan. The City Clerk read the plan. It was not drawn in detail, merely giving the outlines of the districts so far as they were bounded by streets.

Alderman Clark declared that the Democratic plan was "all mixed up." He pointed out that districts that should have been in the Seventh Assembly District had been put into the Ninth Assembly District.

Then followed a wrangle between Alderman Clark and Supervisor Shaw of the Ninth Ward. The latter attempted to expose the Republican plan. The Republicans shut off debate.

Supervisor Shaw protested in vain that gag law was being used. He declared that the Republicans did not dare engage in an open discussion on their "gerrymandering."

The vote was 32 to 23 against debate.

Alderman Garry made a final plea for the minority plan. "Our plan," he said, "is fair and non-partisan. Your plan will cost the city $5,000, will waste public funds, and is unfair, and strongly partisan."

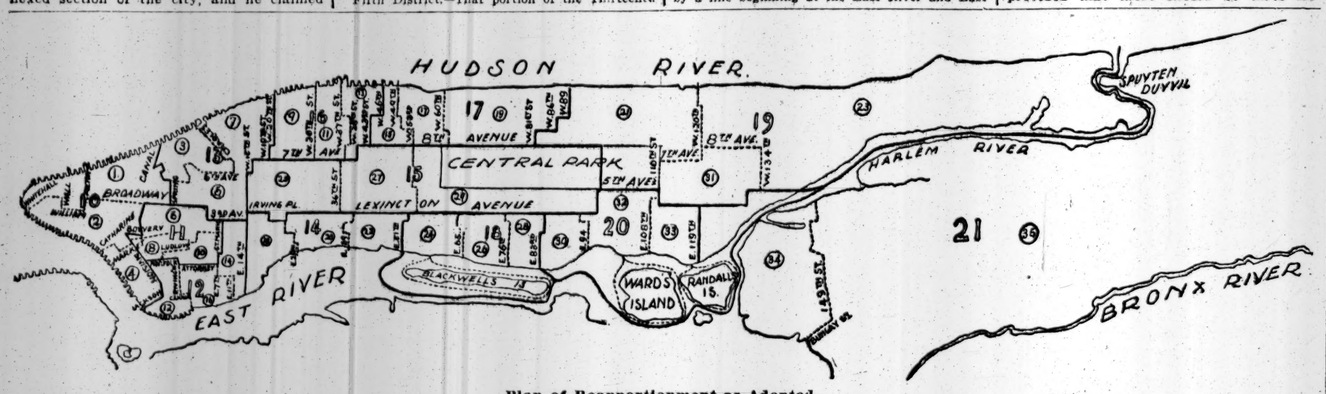
Alderman Clark and Supervisor Shaw engaged in another wrangle, and the Alderman grinned at the Supervisor, and threw him a kiss. Supervisor Shaw blushed, laughed, and took his seat.

The Republicans then rushed through their plan of reapportionment. It was adopted by a vote of 32 to 13.

Alderman Guilfoyle moved a resolution of thanks to Chairman Dike for the fair manner in which he had presided. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Alderman McGarry ironically moved a vote of thanks to the Republicans for their apportionment scheme. It was carried with a laugh.

The joint meeting then adjourned.



Plan of Reapportionment as Adopted.

Made by the Democratic Aldermen in combination, the vote being 18 to 13.

QUEENS COUNTY REDISTRICTED.

Opposition to Union of Long Island City and Newtown.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 11.—The Queens County Board of Supervisors met in the Court House here to-day and re-apportioned the county into Assembly districts.

This city and the town of Newtown were made the First District; the towns of Flushing and Jamaica the Second District, and the towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay the Third District. The vote on the apportionment was 4 to 3. Supervisor Koehler of this city fought the adoption of the resolution on the ground that it was unjust and unfair to this city.

He said that it was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution; that this city had a greater population now than at the time when the State census was taken, and was entitled to an Assemblyman by herself; that the population of the city exceeded 50,000, and that, with Newtown added, the district would contain nearly 79,000 population, being nearly one-half of the entire population of the county.

Supervisor Denton, who offered the resolution, contended that it was based on the State census of 1892, exclusive of aliens, according to the Constitution, and the board had nothing to do with the population as it is to-day. He said his figures were obtained from the County Clerk, as follows: Long Island City and Newtown, 46,195; Flushing and Jamaica, 34,030; Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay, 43,590.

The apportionment has caused considerable adverse criticism on the part of both Republicans and Democrats. The Board of Supervisors is composed of twenty-one Republicans, one Democrat, and one Independent. Prominent Republicans said to-night that a mistake had been made.

The party elected two out of the three Assemblymen in the county last year, and they believed that that should not have been changed. Newtown Republicans are very much put out at having to share the Assembly honors with this city. Several members of the Queens County Democratic Central Committee said that it was probable that efforts would be made to secure the writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of the Supervisors and endeavor to have them set aside. They contend that it is unconstitutional to put nearly one-half of the entire population of the county in one district.

A recent Post Office census showed this city to have nearly 52,000 population, while the town of Newtown claims to be able to show 27,000 population. The figures submitted to the board by Supervisor Denton are much lower than those given as the result of the State census of 1892. The latter give Long Island City and Newtown, jointly, 55,405—aliens, 9,326; Jamaica and Flushing, 38,470—aliens, 4,440; Hempstead, North Hempstead, and Oyster Bay, 47,604—aliens, 4,014.

OTHER COUNTIES REAPPORTIONED

Slight and Insignificant Changes in Dutchess Districts.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 11.—The Board of Supervisors of Dutchess County to-day reapportioned the two Assembly Districts in the county by transferring the town of Pleasant Valley from the Second to the First District. The change has no political significance. The First District now has a population of 37,835, and the Second District 37,213.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 11.—The Board of Supervisors this afternoon divided the County of Broome into two Assembly Districts, as follows:

First District—The towns of Binghamton, Colesville, Conklin, Dickinson, Fenton, Kirkwood, Banford, and Windsor, and the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of Binghamton.

Second District—The towns of Barker, Chenango, Lisle, Main, Nanticoke, Triangle, Union, and Vestal, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards of the City of Binghamton.

The new districts contain 30,892 and 30,618 inhabitants, respectively, exclusive of aliens.

TROY, N. Y., June 11.—The Supervisors of Rensselaer County redivided the county into three Assembly districts to-day. Under the new arrangement the Republicans will probably secure two out of the three next Assemblymen from Rensselaer County.

Two Districts in Suffolk.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 11.—The Board of Supervisors this afternoon divided Suffolk County into two Assembly districts. The first district is composed of the towns of Suffolk, Shelter Island, Southampton, Easthampton, Riverhead, and Brookhaven, with a population of 37,277. The second district includes Huntington, Babylon, Smithtown, and Islip, representing a population of 26,187.

Aldermen Recall a Resolution.

On motion of Alderman Burke, the Aldermen yesterday recalled from the Mayor the resolution compelling all vehicles carrying passengers to carry lights at night. It was then reconsidered and referred to the Committee on County Affairs for a further hearing.

For Dyspepsia Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. T. H. Andrews, late of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., says: "A wonderful remedy which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

R. WALLACE & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

Fine Wedding Silver

226 FIFTH AVE.,

Between 26th and 27th Streets.

RUSSELL SAGE WAS NOT PRESENT

Opening of the Fourth Trial of W. R. Laidlaw's Suit for $50,000 Damages—The Plaintiff Again a Witness.

William R. Laidlaw told for the fourth time yesterday on the witness stand the story of how he was blown full of shoe buckles, pieces of old leather, splinters of wood, and bits of ground glass in order that Russell Sage might escape from death.

Col. E. C. James, as counsel for Mr. Sage, took Mr. Laidlaw carefully over the story on cross-examination, also for the fourth time, and a large crowd of people packed the court room and listened as eagerly as if it was all new.

With each succeeding trial Mr. Laidlaw seems to be more and more of a physical wreck, but his memory is apparently unimpaired

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NOVELS OF EARLY SUMMER

Stories of the Nether Side.

TENEMENT TALES OF NEW-YORK. By J. W. Sullivan. 18mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Originally a printer and proofreader in newspaper offices, the author of this volume in late years has studied social subjects here and abroad, with special care. About two years ago he lectured before the University Settlement Society, in New-York. At present he is in California. Few men have seen more closely and accurately the life described in this volume. The stories themselves make the reader sure on this point, but the fact is confirmed to us from other sources.

The life that Mr. Sullivan pictures is not alone the life of tenements, but the life of streets, sweater shops, and small trades. Each picture has the accuracy of a photograph, but something else which cold photography cannot give—color, poetical charm, and the beauty that comes from things that are suggested rather than described.

From among these eight stories, not one that is of inferior merit could be chosen. Each and all have in them the spirit of truth, and on them is stamped the truth. The pathos in the one entitled "Not Yet" is not greater than the moral lesson contained in "A Young Desperado." In the one called "Leather's Banishment" we see what evil daring and skill boys unguarded readily acquire, and also see what friends, even in bad doings, boys are capable of being to each other. But to our mind it is the story called "Threw Himself Away" that most clearly shows Mr. Sullivan's talent and insight. In the conversation with the stout Jewish lady of Division Street, who is the mother-in-law of a Christian young man with literary ambition, are shown knowledge, observation, and appreciation of the facts of life, as he shows nowhere else. Mr. Sullivan's success in reproducing the way of thought, the points of view, the pronunciation, the slang, and the humor of persons in this town far outside his own sphere of life, strikes us as quite the most successful work of the kind that we have seen.

Anonymous and Pessimistic.

THE CURSE OF INTELLECT. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

An "on dit," and perhaps a worthless one, is that the author of this curious story is in close relationship to an English statesman, and that it is the work of a woman. Following such gossipy indications, you might look for the femininity in the story, but it is not perceptible, any more than is it discoverable in Mrs. Shelley's "Frankenstein." It is Machiavelli Colin Clout who is the story teller, and he describes the mysterious Power and his masterful ways. While at Oxford, Machiavelli Colin Clout had a warning from his tutor to beware of Power and his fatal attraction.

Then come mysterious stories of an Englishman in Italy who has taught a monkey how to live and think as would a human being. There is a mysterious murder of the brutal Lord Dase, connived at by the monkey. In fact, the beast finds high society in London so particularly bad that he wants to exterminate it. The monkey writes his memoirs, showing how he has made Power his slave. In these memoirs, the curse of intellect, from a monkey's standpoint, is sharply defined. The anonymous writer has unquestioned ability, but has directed his or her talents in a wrong direction. The volume is essentially pessimistic, for it concludes, as exculpating the murdering qualities of the brute, that "even the human being, in passing from youth to manhood, suffers for a time from painful disillusionment on finding the world he has been taught to regard as a field for noble strife, between noble and unselfish men, is but a stinking slough of selfish dirt-bespattered, dirt-bespattering creatures." Is dyspepsia more common in the United Kingdom to-day than in the past?

Topic and Author Taken Seriously.

TWO WOMEN AND A FOOL. By H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. 16mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

A few ill-tempered critics of contemporaneous social conditions have pointed the finger of scorn at the unwritten law of fashionable society which closes its doors against great Generals, statesmen, poets, and leaders of the world in general. Somewhat too much stress has been laid upon the social disability of the literary man, possibly because he has too many easy opportunities of airing his own grievances through the medium of type. Really large men never complain of the unwillingness of "society" to receive them, because they know that they would not be at home in its salons. But "society" has heard the complaints of the lesser lights, and it set out some time ago to show the rest of the world that the reason why it did not seek literary lions was because it was the easiest thing in the world to write books, and there was more literary talent lying idle in "society" than there was in cultivation elsewhere. The result is that the world now stands at gaze, "like Joshua's son on Ajalon," before the literary works of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Amélie Rives-Chanler, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, and Mr. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor of Chicago.

It is to be hoped that these literary works do not fairly represent the intellectual state of the fashionable masses, and that they do not truthfully set forth the condition of their morals. The attention to physical details which made Mrs. Chanler's works notable in their early days has been sufficiently discussed. The vital social problem which forms the foundation of the works of Mrs. Cruger and Mrs. De Koven is the possibility of a married woman's preserving her reputation, not to say her character, in the conditions which surround life in fashionable society. And now comes Mr. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, whose whole soul seems to be absorbed in the discussion of the predicament of a young man who did not know which girl he loved best—the spangled comic opera goddess who visited him in his own apartments or the clear-eyed young lady who established a home for the reformation of fallen women. This valiant youth spends 232 pages in dilly-dallying with this question, and is finally enabled to arrive at a conclusion when the comic opera goddess gives him what she herself would have called "the shake," and goes off with a cynical French gentleman of the Count de Varville variety.

Mr. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor takes himself and his topic very seriously. He is a disciple of Mr. Howells in so far as he displays in practice a belief that plot and incident are unnecessary to a story. No doubt he is of the opinion that he is to some extent a follower of Ibsen, and that his story is full of symbolism. But, like Ibsen, he alone knows what his symbols mean. He is fond of depicting character by a revelation of the reflections of his personages. The young man, for instance, sits up all night debating as to which girl he really desires. Then he goes on thus:

"The thought of that tea makes me hungry. Curious effect the imagination has on the appetite. I believe I will make a sandwich. I wonder where I put those sardines. Ah, there they are, and the can opener, too. That's luck. I'll take this stuff over to the table and have a 'spread,' as we used to say in college. By Jove! that cork comes hard. At all events this is a slight improvement on Simpkins's feast—fast is the better word—and that reminds me of the supper I had with Moira and Dorothy at Jameson's after we escaped from the old boy's starvation party."

And then he thinks about the two girls again. Occasionally Mr. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor—or, rather, his hero—philosophises in some such strain as this:

"Ah, beauty! what are you, to so disturb us? We fancy we meet you ready made, but are you not created before us, or in us? Are you not an act rather than an actuality? * * * After all you are nothing but a lie which dazzles, which insinuates. In the dark you are but a reminiscence. If I were not too lazy I would write that down, and then find that I had read most of it somewhere, or that it was not worth reading."

Mr. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor need not have disturbed himself. He certainly never read that anywhere, unless it was in some of the works of Mrs. Cruger or Mrs. De Koven. No doubt this story of "Two Women and a Fool" is eminently adapted to the tastes and feelings of Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's social circle. As for him, he doubtless thinks he has written a book, whereas he has only written himself down a gentleman of leisure.

Princess Olga Altieri's Story.

MY INDIAN SUMMER. By Princess Olga Cantacuzene Altieri. Translated by Agnes Euan-Smith. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

This book is written in the first person, in the style of an autobiography. It describes the life of an Italian girl who grows into womanhood under the bright skies of Tuscany, leading the happiest kind of outdoor life, under the wise guardianship of her nurse, Generosa. To the girl—Palma—is allowed great freedom by her indulgent father. She romped in the fields, climbed the hillsides through the olive groves and chestnut woods, helped the shepherds tend their flocks, and mingled with the peasants in their picturesque festivities. The little pastoral sketch is very pleasing, and justly leads one to believe that the rest of the book is pleasant to read.

It is Palma who relates the story when she has reached mature womanhood and has a grown-up daughter of her own. She says her purpose is to prove how thoroughly maternal love can possess the heart of a woman whose youth was blighted by keenest sorrow, and protect her safe from temptation.

The story of Palma's love affair is charmingly told. She finally marries Mario, on whose perfect honor she would have staked her life, only to learn afterward that he had never loved her and that he was ardently in love with her friend Beata. It is the death of Mario at the hands of Beata's husband that reveals the truth. As it turns out, however, Beata has been true and as pure as an angel, while Mario had not been really guilty of intentional wrong in marrying Palma. It is then that Palma finds renewed happiness in love for her child. Eighteen years later she met a man whom she might have loved had he sought the mother rather than the daughter. Even here she cheerfully considers her only daughter's happiness, and welcomes to her household the man who has stirred her affections not as a husband, but as her son-in-law.

My Indian Summer has a certain charm that places it rather above the bulk of recent novels. The charm is derived not so much form the development of the simple plot as from the pictures of Italian country life that are presented here and there.

The language Mrs. Euan-Smith has employed in the translation is exceptionally well chosen, and the style has the daintiness suited to the story.

Dr. Mitchell's Tale in Verse.

PHILIP VERNON. A Tale in Prose and Verse. By S. Weir Mitchell. New-York: The Century Company. $1.

Dr. Mitchell's poetic tales must have found favor in the public eye. He wrote "Francis Drake," "The Mother," and other poems, and now he comes forward again with "Philip Vernon." This is a tale in which the dialogue is written in rhyming verse, while the brief descriptive introductions are written in prose. The story deals with the intrigue of priestcraft and the struggle of a young man to win an estate and a bride at the time when the Spanish Armada was making ready to descend upon England. The story is characteristic of the time, and is written in Dr. Mitchell's familiar style, which is distinguished by considerable dignity, and also, unhappily, by an air of forced blitheness. Yet there is poetical quality in his work, and his subject is well chosen, in view of the amount of historical light that has been shed recently upon the period of which he writes.

A New Work by The Duchess.

THE THREE GRACES. A Novel. By The Duchess. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

John Grace, an eccentric widower, has three daughters, all beauties, though Vincent, the eldest girl, is blind. Her loss of sight came from scarlet fever. Madge and Janet are the two other sisters. Each girl has her admirer, and Vincent is fortunate, or unfortunate, enough to secure two. The twin brothers Brande, Cedric and Tom, are quite distinguishable one from the other, but their voices are strangely alike. Vincent falls in love with the voices of both the brothers. She engages herself to Cedric when blind, but when her eyesight is restored she finds that it is Tom she cares for. Cedric very kindly gives up Vincent, and she marries Tom. The Duchess has the gift of story telling, and always commands readers.

Love Tales in Classic Guise.

THE ARROWS OF LOVE. By Laura Daintrey. New-York: G. W. Dillingham.

Shall we call this collection of love stories, with their classic guise, sharp arrows, or rather pastels? The barb Eros launches is often keen and brings death, and yet there are some of the little pictures which, like a pastel, you might give a flip to, and the colors would all fly off like dust and no traces be left behind. Here are an infinite number of short allegories, mostly telling of the cruelty of the child of Venus and the sufferings of the swains or of the maids. Sometimes the author is tragically bent, and there all the horrors of the Roman circus are presented. It is Nero who poisons Julian while the white Phoebe is dishonored. It is a Tullia who drives her golden bodkin into the breast of her slave girl, Calista. Why, in what might have been a pretty chaplet of flowers, have there been so many blood splashes introduced? All the keys of Laura Daintrey's clavier should have been as white as ivory, and with no black ones, for it is the discords, the minor melodies, the lady seems most inclined to. Perhaps there are love-sick ones who will find savor and sweetness and bitterness in such a book as is "The Arrows of Love." Nectar and ambrosia are cloying at times, and you may want pickles or cayenne pepper.

Silence Lauded as a Great Gift.

A LITTLE SISTER OF THE WILDERNESS. By Lilian Bell. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

Lilian Bell writes with a purpose and explains in the preface what are her aspirations. She lauds "the great soft gift of silence," which, she writes, "will always remain the precious possession of those who cherish it as they should." Supposably to remain still and suffer is best, waiting for the time when speech shall become as "unfettered" as is the spirit.

Mag Manley's surroundings are depressing. She lives in the bottom lands of Tennessee. It is the country of malaria. "The one luxury of the people is tobacco. Their one excitement, protracted meeting. Their one ailment, chills. Their motto is, Wait." The Manley Maw and Paw, are mean whites, and, living all her life with such sordid surroundings, Mag craved for sympathy. The girl's associates are hog drovers. Camden, a preacher, comes to the settlement. If not for Mag's bravery, the man's horse might have thrown him. The upshot of it is, of course, that Camden marries Mag. Hers is a beautiful character as the author develops it.

By John Strange Winter.

THE MAJOR'S FAVORITE. A Novel. By John Strange Winter. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 75 cents.

Who killed the St. Bernard dog Maxsie is here the question, and the one which supposably must attract the curiosity of the reader. Major Drummond had a big dog, and made a fool of himself about his canine friend—that is to say, providing any amount of affection lavished on a dog is foolishness. When Maxsie grew old he became cross and snappish. Once in quarters, he tried to eat up a small boy, and Sir Richard Markham, a young officer, had to thrash him with a whip. Then there was another incident. Leila, Major Drummond's eldest daughter, trod on Maxsie one day, and the dog made a snap at Leila's foot, and that maddened Lieut. Oliver Carrington, who was in love with Leila. There was another Drummond girl, Carmine, a nice little miss of sixteen, and Sir Richard Markham was very fond of Carmine. One fine day Maxsie was found dying. Somebody had given the dog strychnine. Then the Major was furious, and swore that somebody should pass a bad quarter of an hour. But who did it? Who was the poisoner?

The material of "The Major's Favorite" is, as may be seen, slight, but out of it John Strange Winter, with her accustomed skill, weaves quite a pretty tissue.

In the Kaffir Land.

DIAMOND DYKE; OR, THE LONE FARM ON THE VELDT. By George Manville Fenn. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

This is for the lad who wants to know what a Kopje is, or who has never wandered through the Karroo bush, nor has helped to unspan oxen in the veldt, or talk Dutch with the Boers. The name of the hero is Vandyke Emson, and he chases ostriches on horseback, hunts a lion, and does many other lovely things, as fighting with Kaffirs. Mr. Fenn has the peculiar knack of writing stories so as to please boys.

Decorous and the English Good.

AS OTHERS SAW HIM. A Retrospect. A. D. 54. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Without having recourse to romantic effects, the author of this volume recounts the coming of Christ in the temple, and concludes with the crucifixion. The narrative is given in the guise of letters from Meshullam Ben Zadok, a scribe of the Jews of Alexandria, to his friend Aglaaphonos, physician of the Greeks at Corinth. The volume is ably written and told as if Ben Zadok had been contemporaneous with the Saviour. Generally a description of Christ, His life, and His works fails, inasmuch by overornamentation it fails below the dignity of the subject. "As Others Saw Him" has no faults of this character. It is a narrative quietly, decorously told, and in excellent English.

LITERARY NOTES

—The first volume of the Blaine biography will be issued within a few weeks. Before Gail Hamilton was taken ill the work had been revised down to the close of the Minneapolis Convention, and the remaining chapters, except part of the last, had all been written. When it became evident that delay would result from Gail Hamilton's illness, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford was called upon to revise the final chapters, with the approval of Mrs. Blaine.

—Mr. John La Farge's lectures on art will be published in book form by Macmillan & Co. in the Fall.

—Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis's story, "Dr. Warrick's Daughters," will be printed as a serial in Harper's Bazar, beginning in July. The scene of it at first is Pennsylvania at the close of the civil war, and later the Southwest.

—Still another book on Japan is promised—"Advance Japan, a Nation Thoroughly in Earnest," by J. Morris, who has lived in the country thirteen years.

—Capt. Charles King's story, "Fort Frayne," will be issued soon in book form by F. Tennyson Neely.

—A third volume of "Shadows of the Stage," by William Winter, will soon be published by Macmillan & Co.

—The autobiography of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore will be published in Hartford by A. D. Worthington & Co. The manuscript was practically compiled by Mrs. Livermore prior to the illness from which she is now slowly recovering, at her home, in Melrose, Mass. The work will be ready for publication in a short time.

—The sum paid for the English rights of "The Memoirs of Barras" is said to have been $4,000. The third and fourth volumes of the work are promised for October.

—Prof. Edward Channing of Harvard has written a history of the United States, from 1705 to 1861, which Macmillan & Co. will publish in the Autumn.

—The next number of Macmillan & Co.'s Iris Library will be a story by Jane Barlow, entitled "Maureen's Fairing."

—The Jewish Publication Society of America has issued Emanuel Deutsch's "The Talmud." It may be remembered that Deutsch, who was an assistant librarian in the British Museum, first published this paper on the Talmud in the Quarterly Review of 1867, and that at once a reputation was made. It was one of the few instances where a single paper in a review made it necessary to publish many editions of the same review. To repeat a sage saw in the Talmud, Emanuel Deutsch was not like the "man who plunged into the sea and brought forth a pot-sherd."

—Mudie's Library of London has accepted George Moore's "Celibates," but Smith & Son have declined to take the work either for their library or for their book stalls.

—Charles F. Lummis's magazine of Southern California, "The Land of Sunshine," has been converted into a magazine of the orthodox form. Originally a folio, it is now octavo, with new cover and pages profusely illustrated. Mr. Lummis has much ambition concerning the periodical, and with his knowledge of the country, his broad experience, and his literary abilities, its future seems secure. The things he has done heretofore he has done well, and he is not the man to come to a full stop now.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LAW OF NEGLIGENCE IN NEW-YORK. Being All the Reported Cases in Negligence and Kindred Subjects in the Courts of Last Resort of the State of New-York, Condensed, Codified, Classified. By John Brooks Leavitt. 8vo. New-York: The Diossy Law Book Company.

THE HAMILTON DECLAMATION QUARTERLY. Edited by Prof. Oren Root and Brainard G. Smith. Vol. I., No. 1. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.

GOVERNMENT AND CO., Limited. An Examination of Tendencies of Privilege in the United States. By Horatio W. Seymour. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 75 cents.

THE EYE IN ITS RELATION TO HEALTH. By Chalmer Prentice, M. D. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

THOMAS BOOBIG. A Complete Enough Account of His Life and Singular Disappearance. By Luther Marshall. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

THE QUILL DRIVER. Translated from the German of E. Werner. By Hettie E. Miller. 12mo. Chicago: E. A. Weeks & Co. 50 cents.

A MARKET FOR AN IMPULSE. By William Whittemore Tufts. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

A DEAL WITH THE DEVIL. By Eden Phillpotts. 12mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.

THE BOY SOLDIERS OF 1812. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

FOUR YEARS OF NOVEL-READING. An Account of an Experiment in Popularizing the Study of Fiction. Edited, with an introduction, by Richard G. Moulton. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

A MINISTER OF THE WORLD. By Caroline Atwater Mason. 12mo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 75 cents.

THE WATCH FIRES OF '76. By Samuel Adams Drake. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

THE HOUSE OF FATE, A SOOTHSAYING OF LIBERTY. 12mo, South Orange: William V. Byars.

THE PRINCE OF BALKISTAN. By Allen Upward. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

SOUND MONEY. By John A. Fraser, Jr., and Charles H. Sergel. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel Company.

LIFE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA. By Millicent G. Fawcett. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

TWO STRANGERS. By Mrs. Oliphant. 16mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

THE WIDOW LAMPORT. By S. Levett Yeats. 16mo. New-York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

THE RISE OF WELLINGTON. By Gen. Lord Roberts. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

ARISTOPIA. A Romance-History of the New World. By Castello N. Holford. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

MONOCHROMES. By Ella D'Arcy. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

THE CONSTABLE'S TOWER; OR, THE TIMES OF MAGNA CHARTA. By Charlotte M. Yonge. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

"COPY." Essays from an Editor's Drawer on Religion, Literature, and Life. By Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D. Fourth edition. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents

FOAM OF THE SEA, AND OTHER TALES. By Gertrude Hall. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

FACTS AND FICTIONS OF LIFE. By Helen H. Gardener. 12 mo. Third edition. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. $1.

GRAY ROSES. By Henry Harland. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

LITTLE JOURNEYS TO THE HOMES OF GOOD MEN AND GREAT. By Elbert Hubbard. VICTOR HUGO. 16mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Sham Battle at Willet's Point.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 11.—The snap and crack of rifles in the skirmish drills and sham battles of the United States engineers are plainly heard by the residents of this village and vicinity between 7 and 8 o'clock each morning. The drills are held on Willet's Point and in the adjacent woodland.

The engineers are working hard by long and rapid firing to use up the supply of blank ammunition put up for the old rifles. The new Krug-Jorgensen rifles will be given out to the men next week, and then drilling with the new arms will be begun.

Poisoned by Bad Sardines.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 11.—Bacteriologist Gustav A. Krauss, to whom were sent for examination the sardines by which Peter Eikert and family of 110½ Pacific Avenue were supposed to have been poisoned on Sunday morning, to-day reported to the Health Officer that the poisoning was caused by toxic ptomaine, due to putrefaction.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11.—Oliver W. Greene of North Kingston committed suicide yesterday by hanging, in his farm house. Mental trouble from disease is considered the cause of the deed.

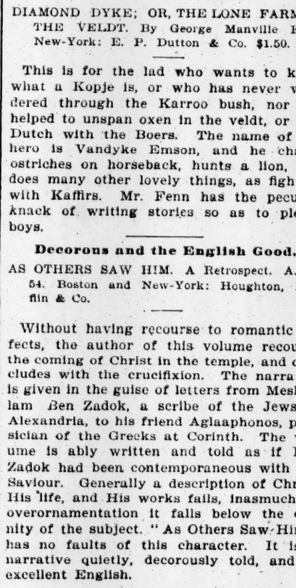
STERLING SILVER

At Attractive Prices.

We are now showing the most complete assortments of Silverware designed for Wedding Presents that we have ever offered—and our *recently revised prices* will be found quite as attractive as the exclusive character of all our products.

TIFFANY & CO.

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.



"Could I have another Glass of that

HIRES' Rootbeer

Give the children as much Hires' Rootbeer as they want. Take as much as you want, yourself. There's no harm in it—nothing but good.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons.

The Chas. E. Hires Co., Philada.

Talk It Over.

In most cases talking is better than writing. Many contracts are lost in the delay and uncertainty of negotiations by mail. With a telephone you have almost all the advantages of a personal meeting. No one can afford to disregard the opportunities afforded by this modern appliance. The cost is not great. 25 cents a day will pay for most improved service, with direct wire and metallic circuit, for all moderate users.

Telephone, write, or call for further particulars.

Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,

18 CORTLANDT STREET.

CADETS HOP AT WEST POINT

The Class of '95 Ready to Depart from the Post at Last.

A GREAT DAY AT THE MILITARY POST

A Grand Display of the Drill in Extended Order Given by the Cadets in the Afternoon Parade.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 11.—Before the sun had cast his slanting rays over the rugged brow of Turk's Head this morning the class of '95 was astir. It needed not the sound of reveille to wake the members. Final preparations for to-morrow's departure had to be made, and in the four years' stay at the Academy there is an accumulation of personal effects which must be removed or disposed of in some manner.

The furloughmen, too, were bubbling over with excitement. At noon to-morrow they will be free from all restraint. For two months they will be fêted and petted, and what care they for the next two years' study? Old graduates say that the happiest time in a cadet's life is when he goes on furlough.

The plebes have thrown off the rigid brace, and now walk with the easy swinging steps of third class men. They have put

Cadet Joseph Wheeler, Jr.

in the hardest year of their apprenticeship at the Military Academy, and now look forward to better times. They will have charge of the new class that enters in a few days, and a score of them will sport gold chevrons on their sleeves.

It is from the new third class that Corporals are selected. One V-shaped gold stripe on the sleeve near the wrist is their distinguishing badge. Sergeants wear two stripes on the arm near the shoulder. The chevrons of a First Sergeant are the same as those of a Sergeant, with a star added under the chevrons. A Lieutenant wears three stripes near the shoulder, while a Captain sports four. The Adjutant Quartermaster, and Sergeant Major wear more stripes than any of the other cadet officers.

A game of baseball enlivened the morning hours. The teams were selected from the classes of '96 and '97. Three-baggers and home runs were quite frequent, but it was hard to keep track of the errors. The class of '96 won without difficulty, the score standing 12 to 5 in its favor.

At 11 o'clock a stage containing Major C. E. Bennet of the Nineteenth Infantry, Gen. D. M. Gregg, Gen. O. Brick, Adjt. Gen. George D. Ruggles of the War Department; Col. George H. Elliott, Gen. W. W. Averill, Gen. F. T. Nichols of New-Orleans; Gen. C. Comstock of New-York, Gen. Lewis Merrill of Philadelphia, and Gen. A. O. Webb of the New-York City College, drew up in front of the chapel. The class of '75 stood around waiting for a few of its members, who had become separated from the main body, so that they could be photographed. When the stage containing the class of '55 drove up the members of '75 insisted that the veterans should be photographed first, and The New-York Times's correspondent put up his camera and took several snap shots of the old warriors. The class of '75 was photographed immediately afterward.

Both classes held their reunions to-day. Ten members of the class of '55 were present.

In Schofield Hall last night there was a jolly gathering. Seldom have so many historical old warriors sat down together. It was 10 o'clock when the members of the class of '55 and their guests entered the hall. Covers had been laid for eighty persons. Only sixty-seven sat down to the table. The feast and fun continued until the gray streaks of dawn began tinging the eastern sky, when all returned to their quarters.

The classes of '66 and '75 will have a supper in Schofield Hall to-night. The class of '70 will have a reunion to-morrow.

Cadet H. H. Stout was officer of the day. He will not be off duty until to-morrow morning.

At noon a large frame picture of the members of the graduating class was placed in position in the Dialectic Hall. It was greatly admired by the cadets and their friends. A framed picture of the winning tug-of-war team was hung up in the gymnasium alongside the two banners which were won in '92 and '93 by the same team. Both banners and picture were presented by the army officers' athletic association.

The hotel was so crowded during the last few days that many visitors could not get rooms. At the Falls, Cranstons, and the Stephens House, although fairly well filled, was offered sufficient accommodation to those who were turned away from the post hostelries.

Mr. Lamont and several friends visited the cadet hospital to-day. The sick list at the academy was never lighter, only one cadet being on sick report this morning. The ladies were shown through the wards by Major Torney, the Post Surgeon. The solitary inhabitant of the hospital was Cadet Joseph Wheeler Jr. Cadet Wheeler is a member of the graduating glass. He got his ankle sprained in the riding hall during the last exhibition there.

Cadet Wheeler is a son of "Fighting Joe" Wheeler of civil war fame. His father, who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1859, is President of the Board of Visitors. Cadet Wheeler was appointed from Alabama, and entered West Point in June, 1891. He is twenty-four years of age and very popular. He will leave the hospital to-morrow morning and march on crutches to receive his diploma. He stands high in his class. He was graduated from the University of Virginia and Lehigh College, Pennsylvania.

The drill in extended order took place before the Board of Visitors and a large number of spectators at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Owing to the limited space, it was necessary to return the battalions after each advance to the starting point, in order to get sufficient ground to show th extension on the plain as it would take place before an enemy 2,000 yards distant at starting. Col. Samuel M. Mills, Commandant of Cadets, was in command. Cadet Adjt. M. F. Smith and John H. Gurney were his aides. The Commandant and his staff were mounted. The battalion was divided into a firing line, supports, and reserves.

The first advance of the battalion across the plain represented the extension and action from a point 2,000 yards to a point 1,400 yards from the enemy. The firing was done at first by platoons. The second advance represented the extension and action from a point 1,400 yards to a point 900 yards from the enemy. The third advanced the extension and action from a point 900 yards to a point 500 yards from the enemy. The fourth advanced the extension and action from a point 500 yards from the enemy to the position occupied by the enemy.

To show the application of the group reinforcement, it was necessary to create vacancies in the firing line. This was accomplished by causing certain files, as the action progressed, to fall out as wounded or disabled men. The drill was one of the grandest exhibitions given at the academy during graduation week. The platoons at first charged down the field, firing as they went. When close to the supposed enemy's works the firing became rapid, and the final charge was made with a yell that could be heard at Newburg. The advance from 900 yards was by alternate rushes, one section or squad firing while the adjacent one rushed forward and, falling flat on the ground, protected the advance of its neighbor. When a supposed cavalry attack was made one wing broke back, and the supports rushed forward to assist them.

The menoeuvres were executed with the greatest precision, and the different military evolutions showed the splendid drilling of the cadets. Thousands of spectators stood in the shade along Professor's Row and listened to the continuous roar of musketry. More than a score of generals who had seen armies march to deadly combat watched the battalion as it charged up the field. The old warriors faces lighted up as they told stories of the battlefields on which they employed such tactics. Gen. Miles was an interested spectator of the drill.

At noon to-day, when the cadets were at dinner in Grant Hall, the battalion was suddenly called to attention. In an instant the loud hum of conversation ceased. The cadets sat erect in their chairs, and Gen. Miles strode down through the centre of the hall. Major Spurgin, the Commissary of Cadets and Treasurer of the Military Academy, accompanied the General. Gen. Miles did not address the cadets, but after inspecting them marched out of the hall. The cadets then resumed their conversation.

The members of the Class of '75 who are here are: Elbert Wheeler, Esq., Boston; Lieut. W. A. Mann, Columbus, Ohio; Capt. E. B. Bolton, Capt. F. E. Elpuher, Dr. T. L. Breckenridge, Capt. Dan C. Kingman, Capt. Stillard Young, Major George R. Smith, Capt. Charles H. Clark, Major C. W. Williams, Lieut. Lotus Niles, Lieut. N. S. Simpson, George Howland Cox, J. P. Jefferson, Capt. V. H. Bridgman, Rev. J. Cleveland Hall, A. N. Millner, Street Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.; Smith S. Leach, and Capt. Weaver.

The large tent where the graduation exercises always take place was erected in front of the library this morning. The quartermaster's wagons were busy all day carrying cots to camp. These will be used by the officers, as cadets must sleep on the floor during the Summer months. Their beds are made up of comfortables and blankets. They are allowed neither springs nor mattresses.

The graduation exercises and distribution of diplomas will take place at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The farewell parade was given at 6:30 o'clock this evening, and over 5,000 spectators witnessed it. It was a grand affair, and few of those present were unaffected by the scene. The class of '95 stepped out from the ranks forever. No more as cadets will they go shoulder to shoulder with classmates. From the ranks of the under classes they have stepped, and, ere to-morrow's sun has set, they will be entitled to a salute from their daily companions.

Nor were the graduates themselves unaffected. They felt that a new life had suddenly been opened before them. The long years of toil and study were forgotten in the triumph of the moment, but the thoughts of severing the companionship of years threw a shade of sadness over them.

The battalion formed in front of the barracks for the parade, as usual. Each company, at the command of its officers, marched out on the plains. The band stood opposite the Superintendent's quarters as the companies marched forward. The band began to play when the line was formed. The graduates were placed as file closers. When the command "Open ranks!" was given, the graduates took their place in the line of officers. The band then left its place at the north end of the line, and passed in review. Several well-known airs were played. When the band had returned to its place, Cadet Adjutant M. F. Smith gave the command "Officers to the front and centre, forward, march!" and, to the tune of "The Dashing White Sergeant," the graduating class marched to where the Commandant stood.

Col. Mills, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed the class of '95 into the army. The graduates then faced the battalion, and the remaining classes passed in review. The ceremonies were deeply affecting, and few among the spectators but felt a tinge of sadness creep over them as they watched the final scene in the drama of cadet life.

When the remnant of the battalion had all passed, the class marched back to barracks. When the order to break ranks was given a shout went up such as is not often heard at West Point. The under classes rushed to the graduates, and a scene was enacted that baffled description.

Thousands of visitors are at the post to-night. The graduation hop is in full blast. Rich toilets, that Worth in his lifetime would have envied, mingle with the gray uniforms of the cadets. Officers, in all the glory of gold lace and brilliant uniforms, flit about from place to place. It looks as though all the loveliness and beauty of the country were gathered together for to-night's hop. The brilliancy of the uniforms of the officers and the costumes of the ladies make up a scene that is like a fairyland dream. The cadets never looked so handsome as they do to-night. Their lithe, sinewy forms show off to perfection in their tight-fitting dress coats and white trousers.

Two orchestras furnish music for the occasion. In Grant Hall long rows of tables laden with refreshments await the guests. Supper will be served at 11 o'clock. The cadet career of the class of '95 is closing in a blaze of glory. Seldom have such honors been paid to any class. Never before on such an occasion have so many Generals been at the post. Mrs. Lamont and the Misses Lamont are among the guests at to-night's hop. Several naval officers are stopping in the Falls to-night. Lieuts. Whitted and Rawson of Annapolis registered at Stephens's to-night, and Cranston's also is filled with guests.

Many Hands Make Light Work

So does GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER, and if you are not in a position to employ "many hands" in your housework, you will be pleased and astonished to see how much you can do with one pair of willing hands, by using

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER.

Try it. Sold everywhere in large packages. Price 25 cents.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

MR. PLATT WORRIES THEM

State Officers Do Not Quite Understand His Tactics.

NATIONAL DELEGATES ARE AT STAKE

The Tioga Statesman's Declaration for the Old Ticket Regarded with Suspicion by Interested Parties.

ALBANY, June 11.—More than one State officer would sleep more soundly if he really knew why it was that Thomas C. Platt caused it to be understood Sunday that the entire State ticket is to be renominated this year. They are afraid that this declaration from Mr. Platt was simply a blind put forth to hide the real intentions of the Tioga man.

Within two days there has been nothing of the calm confidence of men who know they are slated for renomination, but all comers have been approached in an effort to learn just what is Mr. Platt's game.

It has been given out here to-day by some of the warmest supporters Mr. Platt has in the State that the ticket will be made up this year more with reference to the National delegates next year than of any other consideration. Mr. Platt, they say, must control the State Convention this year and nominate his candidates if he expects to have anything to say in the election of delegates next year, and this is his intention. And right there, according to the belief of some of Platt's own friends, is where he intends to let out one or two present State officers.

Controller Roberts, who is stronger in his antagonism to Mr. Platt than any other State official, does not want another term. Even if he did want another term, he knows, and so do his best friends, that his following is not likely to be the kind to work for the State machine, which must be done by the man who holds this office next year.

Gen. John Palmer, the present Secretary of State, would like another term, and he is a good enough Platt man to do his level best to help control the National delegates, but even at that he is not absolutely sure that it is Platt's intention to give him another show. The same is true of State Treasurer A. B. Colvin, except that Colvin is more likely to be turned down than Gen. Palmer.

Theodore E. Hancock, the Attorney General, is probably surer than any other to be renominated.

The trouble which confronts these men is that they are all accidents. They took the party nomination in 1893, when there was not the ghost of a show apparently for success, and they were "Maynarded" into office, when men who are stronger in political manipulations than they were allowed to keep out of the field for fear of defeat.

Flushed with the success of the last election, and recognizing that, as never before, the machine is in danger, it is now time for Mr. Platt to bring all his political manipulation to the front. Mr. Platt has given a few of his subordinates to understand that the ticket this Fall is to be nominated with the idea of securing men who will make it their business to at once begin next year's campaign. The chess playing has been begun even now, and it is for the purpose of concealing his movements that the Tioga sage has been sending out broadcast the statement that all the present officers are to be renominated, inasmuch as Mr. Roberts has reconsidered his determination not to be a candidate. Mr. Roberts, however, has not so reconsidered.

In connection with the gossip over State officers there has been some talk of the Republican Party's attitude on the currency question this year. Such men as are willing to talk on the subject here are in favor of no declaration on the issue at the State Convention. For some reason, which may be apparanet to politicians, but which would not appear to a business man, the leaders here say they do not believe the next State Convention will outline a policy.

State Treasurer Palmer, Controller Roberts, and Senator Lexow, who chanced to be in town to-day, said they did not think the party would do so. The reason they assign for this lack of attitude is that the situation is so uncertain and the possibilities of a change are so great that they do not think the party ought to go on record at a time when from their view of it it is unnecessary to do so. They say it would be unwise to commit themselves to bimetallism with an international agreement unless possibility of such an agreement were in sight, because it might be necessary to shift the party's position next year.

There are some astute people who will attempt to draw conclusions as to the Republican support of Gov. Morton for the Presidency from the party's action on the currency question in the next convention. Gov. Morton's position as to silver and gold could hardly be doubted. If the convention next Autumn does not commit itself to any policy, but leaves it an open question, according to hints thrown out thus early, its action will be construed as little short of disloyalty to the Governor when it comes to considering him as a Presidential possibility.

Master Plumbers in Session.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The thirteenth annual convention of the National Association of Master

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,260 Broadway, (26th St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.60	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bavy Lyceum.

Maine, Germany: Agence de Nouvelles Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS. Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Marriages	5
Apartments To Let	15	Miscellaneous	7
Bicycles	6	New Publications	5
Boarders Wanted	7	Proposals	15
Business Chances	15	Public Notices	15
Business Notices	7	Real Estate at Auction	15
City Items	6	Religious Notices	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Situations Wanted	10
Country Real Estate For Sale	15	Sporting Goods	6
Deaths	5	Spring and Winter Resorts	7
Excursions	7	Summer Resorts	7
Furnished Rooms	7	Surrogate Notices	14
Help Wanted	10	Teachers	7
Hotels	7	The Turf	6
Instruction	7	Travelers' Guide	16
Legal Notices	14	Yachting	6

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-35th St—8:15—The Taigane.
AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15 Black American.
AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World. Roof Garden Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—For Fair Virginia.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Turkish Harem.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
PARK AVENUE HOTEL COURT, Park Av-32d, 33d St—6:30—Carl Lenzo Orchestra.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Cleveland.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—The Gypsy Baron.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	5	4
Departures for Europe	14	5
Business Troubles	15	3
Commercial	11	1
Courts	14	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	5	4
Marine Intelligence	15	4
New State Corporations	11	7
Obituary Record	5	4
Post Office Notice	16	4
Railroad News	10	2
Real Estate	15	1
Social World	8	4
Theatrical Gossip	13	6
United Service	14	4
Washington Weather Forecast	14	6

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1

South Carolina Injunction Case.
A Vessel's Loss by Lightning.
Charles W. Ogden Kills Himself.
Democratic Reapportionment Carried.
Patriots Successful in Ecuador.
Aged Mrs. Whitney's Memory Gone.
Fought in Philadelphia Streets.
A Successor to Pope Leo XIII.

Page 2

Republicans Redistrict Brooklyn.
The Laidlaw-Sage Damage Suit.
Names a Dead Co-Respondent.

Page 3

New Publications Reviewed.
Hop of the Cadets at West Point.
State Officers Worried by Platt.

Page 5

France Obtains a Port.
Maceo's Band Dispersed.
Greece's Premier in Favor.
Premier Crispi Victorious.
Patti Sings in Opera Again.

Page 6

Bicycle Route to Rye.
Yacht Races in the Fog.
Trotting at Fleetwood Park.

Page 7

New-Yorks Hit the Ball and Won.

Page 8

Presbyterians Much Agitated.
Tableaux Vivants in Rehearsal.
$13,300 Presented to Mgr. Farley.
A Forger of Twenty-Dollar Checks.
Deaf and Dumb Graduates.
The Sixty-ninth a Regiment.
Rapid-Transit Plans.

Page 9

Perjured Bondsmen to be Punished.
The Militia's New Arms.
Outing Gets a Verdict.
Gov. Werts Names Two Judges.
Police Expenses Can Be Reduced.
Funeral of Mrs. Reid.

Page 10

The Cheaper Gas Bill Signed.
College Commencement Exercises.

Page 13

Where the Old Coins Go.
Mayors Cause Much Confusion.
Objection to Fights at Coney Island.
Anniversary of Incurables' Home.

Page 14

James F. Gallatin's Estate

Page 16

Platt's Defense Unread.
An Appeal to the Governor.
Howgate's Check on the Sub-Treasury.
Fresh Air for Poor Children.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	62	71	6 P. M.	73	86
6 A. M.	62	70	9 P. M.	68	82
9 A. M.	65	79	11 P. M.	67	77
12 M.	73	87	12 P. M.	67	75
4 P. M.	75	88			

Average temperature yesterday.....68
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....79
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....68

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, southerly winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE MISCHIEF IS DONE.

The mischief done by the Mayor's failure to accept for the city the bill for transferring to the State the institutions for the care of the insane, and with them the burden and expense of that care, cannot be undone by the Governor. The Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs of the city and the State Commission in Lunacy have been expressing their regret that this bill has not become a law, and have called upon the Governor to take two different courses in respect to it quite inconsistent with each other and both without any Constitutional warrant.

The Council of Good Government Clubs, concerned for the principle of municipal self-government, thinks it would be detrimental to that principle and unfortunate for the best interests of the city for the Governor to sign this bill without the Mayor's certificate. It may be added that it would also be futile and of no effect. But the council asks him to send it back to the Mayor and give him another chance to accept it, which would be equally futile. The Mayor neglected his duty and violated a requirement of the Constitution and of a statute made in pursuance thereof in returning the bill to the Governor without his certificate, but it is too late to rectify that if he were disposed to do so. But he has shown no sign of any such disposition. He acted deliberately in disregard of Constitution, law, and public interest alike, and has expressed no desire to retrieve his error.

But the Commissioners in Lunacy have asked the Governor to approve the bill without the Mayor's acceptance. The reasons which they give would be conclusive as reasons for the city's acceptance and subsequent approval by the Governor, but they have no force in overcoming the objection that the Governor cannot make law of a special city bill that has not been accepted by the city to which it relates unless it has been passed a second time by the Legislature after such refusal to accept. If this were not so, this important provision of the Constitution—about the only safeguard for municipal self-government that it affords—would be of no effect.

The mischief is done, and it cannot now be undone either by the Mayor or the Governor. The city will pay about two million dollars toward the State system for the care of the insane and support its own insane besides for at least another year. The Lunacy Commissioners show how badly it is doing the latter, and in order to make proper provisions and do it decently it will have to pay out an extra million or two. But the Mayor had an "insult" to resent in connection with this particular bill, and the city will have to pay for his resentment.

THE JAPANESE TREATIES.

It is reported that the representatives of Japan are especially pleased with the fact that Russia has joined the number of powers heretofore limited to Great Britain, Italy, and the United States, which have entered into treaties fully acknowledging Japan as a civilized and modern power. That acknowledgment is the one feature in these treaties to which Japan has attached especial importance and value, and the concession by Russia has been particularly grateful because it was from Russia that most resistance was expected. Every educated Japanese looks upon a struggle with Russia as inevitable in the future, when the expansion of Asiatic Russia shall have brought her into contention with Japan for the mastery of the Asiatic shore of the Pacific Ocean.

The provision in these treaties about which the Japanese have been most strenuous is the waiver on the part of foreign nations of their claims to "Consular Courts" and extra-territorial jurisdiction. To abandon these pretensions is to admit that Japan has a civilized system of jurisprudence to which it is safe for a foreign power to intrust the lives and property of its citizens. It is, in fact, the removal of a stigma which is necessarily put upon any nation to the justice of which other nations decline to submit their citizens.

Japan has shown that it is perfectly safe to intrust her with this power, and that she is capable in international affairs not only of fairness, but of magnanimity. The assault upon Li Hung Chang was the occasion for a final proof of this. The armistice that was thereupon at once granted to China might have proved to be very injurious to Japan if the negotiations had failed. Certainly the Chinese envoy, if he had not been disabled, would not have been able to obtain anything like so favorable terms for his country as were spontaneously granted by Japan simply because he had been disabled by the act of a Japanese fanatic. A nation capable of taking so chivalrous a view of its international obligations is one in the justice of whose tribunals foreigners may safely confide.

In fact, there would have been much more ground for Japan to insist upon its right to extra-territorial tribunals with Russia than there was for Russia to insist upon it with Japan. There was a strong and, in our judgment, a just opposition in this country to the ratification of the extradition treaty with Russia upon the ground that it included offenses which were really political, and that, with regard to such offenses, the justice of Russia could not be trusted; that she had not what was entitled to be called a civilized system of jurisprudence. Indeed, Russia stands as much in need of a "certificate of civilization" as does Japan. However that may be, there can be no reasonable doubt that Japan is entitled to it, and it is to be hoped and expected that the other powers will follow in the recognition which four great powers have already made of the Japanese claims.

THE COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Calculation or speculation as to the course of exchange during the Summer is necessarily closely followed in all financial operations, and at the present moment there is a disposition slightly to doubt the continued favorable conditions that have prevailed since the syndicate loan. Our own advices confirm the opinion we have heretofore expressed that all essential indications are in the direction of favorable exchange. Correctly to estimate the actual situation and the probabilities for the immediate future, we must remember what were the elements of the situation when the syndicate operations were made and how they have been changed by those operations.

These elements were a deep distrust, especially abroad, in the ability of the United States Government to maintain gold payments, increasing difficulty in doing so, the return of American securities, and the export of gold in consequence. The operations of the syndicate removed for a considerable time the difficulties of the Treasury, dissipated the general distrust, and not only checked the export of gold and the return of securities, but supplied gold from abroad and made possible the sale of a large amount—some $30,000,000—of American securities abroad. These things not only have caused the favorable course of exchange, but they have produced conditions that may be decisive for a long period as to the prosperity of the United States. They have overcome what was the chief obstacle to the working of general recuperative forces, and they have done this in a way and to a degree not generally understood, but which must soon become manifest.

For instance, the demand for sound American securities abroad is at present actually in excess of the supply. When various plans of reorganization now well advanced reach the point where such securities shall be put upon the market in considerable amounts, there is no reasonable doubt that they will be taken up promptly on the other side. The mere steadiness of fairly low exchange during the Summer is in our judgment a minor matter as to which there is hardly occasion for serious calculation. It is generally understood to be one of the things the syndicate will take care of. But beyond this immediate outlook there is a reasonable certainty of far more extended and permanent favorable conditions, dependent upon one thing only—a sound financial policy by the Government. To that—not merely to the suppression of silver inflation, but to the strengthening of the Treasury by reducing gradually the demands upon its gold reserve—the steadfast efforts of all who have any influence should be directed with unflagging energy. That policy once made secure, there is no limit to the progress and prosperity of the country.

PLATT'S APOLOGIES.

If he who excuses himself accuses himself, Thomas C. Platt and the committeemen who sign his manifestoes are the most seriously self-accused persons on record. They find it necessary every few weeks to send forth some explanatory or exculpatory statements which constitute a perpetual confession that their conduct is in need of defense.

The most tiresome of these apologetic productions is that which they have just prepared with a view to vindicating the conduct of the Legislature at the late session. If that body was so virtuous and did so many good things, why not leave its record to speak for itself? Its gifts were not hid, its light was not under a bushel, but on a very conspicuous hill, and everybody who could by any possibility be induced to read these statements knows what it did.

The people of this city in particular know all about it and are able to see that while this statement is very clumsy and very tedious, it is not because it lacks the quality of fiction. So far as it refers to the so-called reform measures relating to the city it is almost wholly false. The only Lexow bill that we got was not a reform measure at all, but quite the contrary. The other was put in an unacceptable form before any attempt was made to pass it, and the long delay and Republican opposition defeated it. The School Reform bill was one of the most important measures before the Legislature, and the statements of this manifesto about it are the boldest kind of falsehood. The Police Magistrates bill was extorted with difficulty and after long delay and the acceptance of several amendments, most of which were not "satisfactory to those who drafted it."

In this queer tissue of palpable misstatements there are some delightful admissions. For instance, the "Republican Legislature" is represented as "sacrificing all considerations in the desire to serve the public good, however disadvantageously it would operate against the party itself." This idea that serving the public good operates against the party magnanimously consenting to do it is quite charming as a bit of unconscious candor. The direct reference is to giving the Mayor what are characterized as "extreme and arbitrary powers," and it involves an admission at once that this was to "serve the public good" and that the party is not in that kind of business and can only suffer by it. It will probably not do so any more. What it must devote itself to now is giving Platt control of conventions and nominations. He will do the rest, including legislation, but will do no more sacrificing to serve the public good.

AUSTRALIAN BEEF.

Within the last two or three years the Australian colonies have been making great efforts to increase their exports of meat to Europe, but not until a short time ago did they undertake to ship beef on the hoof. The fact that several beef cattle recently died of pleuro-pneumonia during the voyage to England will tend to check the development of the export cattle trade. If Australia has hoped to gain admission to Continental markets, this incident will give the Continental countries sufficient excuse for rigidly excluding her cattle. Probably England will exclude them now, in spite of the provision made in Australia for inspection by experts at ports of departure.

The fact that cattle selected for shipment have died of pleuro-pneumonia during the voyage will be regarded—with good reason—as proof that the disease prevails in Australia. It will be necessary now for the Australian colonies to stamp out the disease. It was stamped out in this country, at considerable cost, but the money expended in the work of suppression was very profitably invested.

LAIDLAW VS. SAGE.

The opening of the trial of Laidlaw against Sage without the assistance of Mr. Choate will be a matter of grieved surprise to the public. It is not merely that the trial will lose some of its attractiveness as a popular entertainment. It is true that it will incur such a loss, but to assume that that is the chief loss is to take a very superficial view of the matter.

We have already pointed out that the chief public benefit of the semi-annual trial of Laidlaw against Sage was its effect in correcting the popular tendency to worship wealth, by whatever arts acquired or retained, and to regard a millionaire as an essentially admirable and enviable creature. As nothing could dispel that delusion more completely than the exhibition at frequent intervals of Mr. Sage in the act of resisting Mr. Laidlaw's claim for salvage, it is desirable that this exhibition should be as complete and as revealing as possible. Mr. Choate has conducted it heretofore in such a manner as to elicit its most important public uses, and there was reason to expect that he would increase in proficiency as a clinical demonstrator of Mr. Sage as he grew more familiar with his subject. This has been his own view, for upon the last trial he announced his intention of conducting as many more as might be necessary. Yet it appears that he is engaged in another case, which cannot be of equal public importance, at the time when moralists and sociologists are looking to him to extract more valuable and helpful ailment from the defendant. Of course, this is unavoidable and not Mr. Choate's fault. It arises from the fact that the trial of Laidlaw versus Sage has hitherto been a movable feast. The only way in which it can be avoided for the future is to set that case down peremptorily for two convenient dates, say, one in December and one in June, so that counsel may make their arrangements. Mr. Laidlaw might at first object to this arrangement, but if he were assured that when he finally got his judgment the jury would be instructed, in assessing damages, to consider the length of time he had been kept out of his money and the trouble he had to get it, it is possible that his objections might be overcome.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT.

The recent experience of the little city of Grand Forks, N. D., is interesting and instructive to municipal health authorities everywhere, and especially to those holding office in towns where the prevalence of typhoid fever, in epidemic or endemic form, caused by the infection of water supplies, has directed attention to the expediency of establishing filtration plants. In some cities where the public water supply is now procured, and for some years to come must be obtained, from streams which are exposed to pollution, filtration appears to be the only remedy that is available. Philadelphia is one of these cities. The efficacy of filtration works has been demonstrated repeatedly in Europe. The most notable example on the Continent has been the purification of the water supply of Hamburg, where a great epidemic of cholera was caused by the use of the infected and unfiltered water of the Elbe River. In this country the best example of effective sand filtration is seen at Lawrence, Mass.

The new filtration plant at Grand Forks is the third which has been built in this country along the lines of the Lawrence experiments, the first being the one at Lawrence, while Mount Vernon, N. Y., has the second. A technical description of the Grand Forks plant may be found in The Engineering News of the 23d ult. The sum expended upon it was $40,000.

The construction of these filter beds in the little city on the banks of the Red Lake River, in North Dakota, was suggested by a very serious epidemic of typhoid fever, undoubtedly caused by the infection of the public water supply. There were more than 1,200 cases of the disease and nearly 100 deaths in a town which had less than 5,000 inhabitants in 1890, and had about 9,000 at the time when the epidemic prevailed. It appears, therefore, that about one-seventh of the whole number of inhabitants were prostrated by this malady.

Grand Forks takes its supply of water from the Red Lake River, but at a point so far above the place where its own sewage is discharged into the same stream that the water is not contaminated by the town's refuse. Sixty miles above Grand Forks, and on the same stream, is the little city of Crookston, Minn., where, in October and November, 1893, there were about 60 cases of typhoid. The main sewer in that place having been choked up by the settlement of the railway embankment near the river, the fluid contents of the sewers had been pumped over the embankment into the stream, and this was the practice until Nov. 17, when, a new outlet having been completed, the entire sewer system of Crookston was flushed and all the accumulated heavy sewage was washed into the river.

The first cases of the fever appeared in Grand Forks at a date which allowed just enough time for the period of incubation and for the flow of the current from Crookston, and the effect of the pollution is shown in the following official record of the epidemic:

	Cases.	Deaths.
November, 1893	2	0
December	230	4
January, 1894	712	52
February	231	27
March	46	11
April	26	2
May	1	0
June	3	0
Total	1,251	96

Since June, 1894, there have been only 20 cases of typhoid in Grand Forks (in eleven months) and only 3 deaths. Since Jan. 1 there have been only 2 cases, and it is known that these were brought from another town. The filtration plant was first used on Jan. 5.

It is well known that the typhoid germ is one of the most hardy of the disease-producing bacteria. It endures freezing temperature for a long time and can live for weeks in ice. At the time when a large accumulation of sewage sediment from infected Crookston was suddenly washed into the river the surface of the stream was covered with ice. Two conditions favored the survival of the germs throughout the journey of sixty miles to the Grand Forks intake: First, the stream was exceptionally free from other similar organisms, the majority of which succumb to prolonged cold, and the typhoid germs had the bacterial food supply all to themselves; second, the surface of ice shielded them from the blighting influence of direct sunlight. The number surviving upon the arrival of the Crookston sewage at Grand Forks was sufficient to fill the town with fever. The infected condition of the water was clearly shown before the end of the epidemic by analyses which were made by Prof. Vaughan of Michigan and other competent persons.

When the question whether bonds should be issued for the construction of a filtration plant was submitted to the people only twenty-six negative ballots were cast. Work was begun in August, and the water was turned into the filter beds on Jan. 4. This little Northwestern city has shown much common sense and public spirit in making the investment. The cost of the filtering works ($40,000) was probably not more than half of the actual money loss of those who suffered during the epidemic, even if the value of nearly one hundred lives be excluded. Grand Forks not only has set up defenses against the pollution of her water supply by Crookston and other places nearer the source of the river, but has also, by almost wholly eliminating typhoid from the list of her own diseases, served the interests of river towns below, whose inhabitants have been menaced by her objectionable sewerage system.

One might almost suspect the new Police Commissioners of not realizing what an enormously important thing the "saloon vote" is. The recklessness with which they are "alienating" that long-tested source of political power is simply appalling.

Both England and Japan are to be congratulated on the selection by the former country of Mr. Ernest Satow to represent her at Tokio. There are probably not half a dozen men in the world who know as much about Japan and the Japanese as does Mr. Satow, and perhaps not even one who knows more. During the many years of his service in a subordinate capacity under the English Ministers at the Mikado's Court, he made the country and its people the subjects of constant and intelligent study. He learned the language thoroughly, and attained such a complete mastery of Japanese history as well as of the character, customs, manners, and religions of the country, that for years he has been recognized by both foreign visitors and native officials as an ultimate and unquestioned authority upon all these matters. Whenever a difficult question came up, it has long been the habit to submit the difficulty to him. "Ask Mr. Satow," was the advice that innumerable inquisitive travelers have received when they inquired about anything particularly abstruse.

It seems that The Lark, a queer San Francisco publication whose appearance we noticed some weeks ago, was the No. 1 of a magazine whose editors never expected it to have a No. 2, their venture into extreme modernity being merely a sort of joke, on which they founded no hopes whatever. Somehow or other, the public failed to catch the point. At any rate, they took The Lark seriously enough to buy a surprisingly large number of copies, and asked for more of the same sort with such unanimity that the young Californians are going to continue the publication, at least for a while. This is an almost unprecedented literary experience. So often do earnest and ambitious efforts to establish new periodicals come to nothing, despite all their originators can do and spend to win popular favor and support, that the attainment of instant success without even seeking for it really ranks among the phenomenal events of the day.

A first folio Shakespeare, not a perfect copy, but in a fairly good state of preservation, was recently sold at auction in Boston for $160. In previous years, this edition of the poet's works has sold for prices ranging from £880 to £1,200. The decrease in money value might, by an optimistic observer, be taken as an indication that, after a while, sanity and book collecting may go together. That, however, is almost too much to hope. The change is probably due, not to an abandonment of the first-edition craze, but to one of those mysterious substitutions of one form of this fad for another.

JUDSON HARMON AT HIS POST

The New Attorney General Takes the Oath of Office and Attends a Cabinet Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Judson Harmon, the new Attorney General, arrived in the city early this morning and drove to the Arlington Hotel. Afterward he proceeded to the State Department, where he took the oath of office as head of the Department of Justice before Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, just before 11 A. M. Thence, accompanied by Mr. Olney, he walked over to the White House to the Cabinet meeting, where he was formally introduced to his associates in the Cabinet by Secretary of State Olney, his predecessor. Attorney General Harmon's welcome was a cordial one on all hands, but especially from Secretary Carlisle, who was the only Cabinet officer previously acquainted with him.

After the Cabinet meeting Mr. Harmon, accompanied by Secretary Olney, drove to the Department of Justice, where Mr. Olney introduced Mr. Harmon to Solicitor General Conrad and the other chief officials of the department. Mr. Harmon spent the afternoon in receiving the officials and newspaper men who called. He made a most favorable impression on all he met.

The new Attorney General has views upon the financial question, and believes there is no impropriety in expressing them. He made a speech on "Money" at the banquet given in Cincinnati, March 4, to Representative Bellamy Storer, and the opinions then expressed were reiterated today by the new Attorney General. He said:

"I want the American dollar to be just as good as any body else's dollar, and, with that qualification, I do not care what it is made of. But in the present situation it seems to me mere folly to talk about the free coinage of silver. The only way we float the silver we now have is by attaching an implied greenback to every silver dollar; or, in other words, by the Government promising to redeem it with a gold dollar. If necessary to keep the two equal. Of course there is a very narrow limit to the Government's ability to do that; besides, I know of no reason why it should do it.

"If there were free and unlimited coinage of silver the Government could not keep the two metals on a parity very long, and the result would be, by the law of money that has been settled from the time that man has had money, the gold would all disappear and there would be only a silver basis.

"If the situation should change, it might be that silver and gold would be of equal steadiness in value; so that, at that point, in a measure at least, be used as money. It would be possible, as has been the case in the history of the world, that silver might at some time have more of the necessary qualities of money than gold; of that nobody can say. But it has not now, and, therefore, it cannot be used as money without a limit, and side by side with gold. How soon the situation may change nobody can tell."

"Do you believe in having an international conference in regard to the matter?"

"Yes. But we cannot tell exactly how an international agreement might affect it. It would to a certain extent, but until governments can control the laws of trade there is a limit to the effect which international agreements could have over money."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Perkins—Eastman.

The wedding of Miss Gertrude Eastman to Moss Kent Perkins, city editor of The Press, in St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street, yesterday morning, was one of the prettiest of the season.

White flowers and palms formed the decorations of the chancel, with intermingling electric lights, and the altar was ablaze with candles during the celebration of the high nuptial mass.

The bride looked very charming in a gown of white satin duchess, with seed pearl and point de Venise lace trimmings. Her veil was of tulle, and she carried lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride entered the church on the arm of her maid of honor, Miss Geraldine O'Neill, who wore a white gown and hat. They were preceded by the ushers and the bridesmaid, Miss Margaret O'Neill. The bridesmaid wore a gown of apple-green and white and a large hat. She carried a bouquet of marguerites. Mrs. Smith, the mother of the bride, walked in the rear of the procession.

The ushers were Eugene F. Brady, W. D. Farwell, W. H. Frost, F. W. Lamont, B. S. Orcutt, S. J. E. Rawling, and H. M. Stigman.

The bridegroom, attended by his best man, Erwin Wardman, met the bridal party at the altar.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the Hotel Logerot. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins will sail to-day for Europe on the steamship New-York.

Hughes—Ransom.

SING SING, N. Y., June 11.—Miss Lizzie Ransom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Judson Ransom, was married this evening at 6:30 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, to Owen Robert Hughes. The Rev. J. A. McWilliams, the pastor, officiated.

The maid of honor was Miss Emma Mott of Sing Sing, and the bridesmaids were Miss Harriette Codwise of Kingston and Miss Grace Paris of Sing Sing. The best man was Vernon Hughes, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Edward Dennis, Jr., William Hapgood, Edward Thompson, and Charles Yeomans.

The bride looked charming in a gown of cream-colored crêpon, wit hlace and pearl trimming, and she carried a bouquet of white roses. A tulle veil was draped from her head and caught by lilies of the valley. She was given away by her father.

The maid of honor wore a gown of primrose-yellow silk and carried a bouquet of yellow roses. The bridesmaids wore white dotted Swiss and carried laurel.

William Twentyman presided at the organ and played the wedding marches.

After the ceremony in the church, a reception was given the bridal party and a few intimate friends at the home of the bride's parents, 5 Terrace Avenue.

Dodsworth—Newton.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 11.—Margaret W. Newton and Walter Albert Dodsworth were married in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church at 8 o'clock this evening. Dr. Smith, the venerable rector of the church, officiated. The bride is a daughter of George W. Newton, and the bridegroom a son of the editor of The New-York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

The bridesmaids were Misses Ryerson, Read, Newton, and Dodsworth, and Miss Julia Ryerson was maid of honor. The ushers were Daniel Valentine, Frank Dodge, Huntington Merchant, William Newton Ryerson, and Lawrence Townsend. The best man was Alfred Dodsworth, a brother of the bridegroom.

The wedding march was led by the ushers and bridesmaids, with the bride following on the arm of her father. The bridegroom met his bride at the altar. She was given away by her father. The church was elaborately decorated with palms. The bride and her maids were dressed in pure white, each carrying a bouquet of bride's roses.

After the ceremony a reception to the immediate friends and relatives of the couple was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Foster—Knapp.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 11.—Miss Louise Knapp was married at 8 o'clock to-night to Walter Calhoun Foster. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. Jacob E. Mallmann, pastor of the Newtown Presbyterian Church.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Knapp of 181 Third Street. Mr. Foster is a son of ex-Corporation Counsel Walter J. Foster of this city.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with old Brussels lace, the lace being a family heirloom. Her long tulle veil was caught up with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of white roses.

The bridesmaids were Miss Minna Taylor of Elmwood Park, N. J., and Miss Anna K. Cooke of Jamaica, L. I. They wore gowns of white crepon, with yellow trimmings, and carried bouquets of daisies. Miss Edith Gray of this city was flower girl. The best man was H. Ernest Kleber of New-York. The ushers were Dr. Edward Hawkes of Newark, N. J., and Dr. George Clark of Waterloo, N. Y.

A reception was held after the ceremony.

Munz—Meier.

WINFIELD, L. I., June 11.—Miss Elvina Meier, only daughter of Mrs. H. Meier, and J. F. Munz were married this evening at 9 o'clock in this village by the Rev. F. Mark of Newtown. Only a few intimate relatives were present.

The bridesmaids were Miss Ernestine Reichert of Greenville, N. J., and Miss M. Walters of Brooklyn. Miss T. Phiffer of New-York was maid of honor. N. Groskinsky of Winfield was the best man.

WILKESBARRE'S MUSIC FESTIVAL

Prizes Awarded for Special Features of the Entertainment by a Committee of New-York Men.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 11.—The Music Festival of the Wilkesbarre Oratorio Society, which began here this morning, in the armory, and will close to-morrow night, has been, so far, more in the nature of a Welsh eisteddfod than in that of a music festival as known in New-York. The Oratorio Society itself gave a performance of Haydn's "Creation" to-night, and to-morrow night will produce, in oratorio form, an opera entitled "Catrin," composed by Dr. J. J. Mason, conductor of the society.

Public interest, however, is centred in a series of competitions in vocal and instrumental performances, and in composition. The entire day from 9:30 A. M. to 6:15 P. M. was taken up in these competitions, and they will begin again at 8:30 A. M. to-morrow. The entries both in the choral and the solo works are all amateurs, and are drawn from Wilkesbarre, the neighboring city of Scranton, and the surrounding country. Nearly all of the singers are Welsh, and many of the men are miners. It does not require any great stretch of the imagination to conceive the difficulties under which these people pursue the study of music. Their opportunities for study are very limited, and they are not in a position to avail themselves of the best teachings. Yet they attain, for persons in their circumstances, a high level of merit. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that this is due to an innate love for music, which is altogether lovely, and which might put to shame larger communities. Certain it is that if a city of 40,000 inhabitants can turn out a respectable chorus of 300 voices, one of 2,000,000 inhabitants ought to be able to make a better showing in more numbers. In the metropolis, New-Yorkers have to look to their German fellow-citizens to enable them to make a fitting comparison with these enthusiastic and music-loving Welshmen.

With the natural material that was shown to-day, Wilkesbarre needs only first-class teaching to give it an enviable place among the musical cities of this country. The proceedings to-day were carried on in a hearty, good-natured, and informal manner. The awarding of the prizes was in the hands of three adjudicators brought from New-York to perform that duty. They were H. E. Krehbiel, Henry Holdenhuss, and W. J. Henderson. They took turns in making the announcement of their decisions, which were received with great pleasure, of course, by the winners, and with unfailing good nature by the losers. The results of to-day's competitions were as follows:

Piano playing, children under fourteen years of age, prize $10 and a present, John O'Malley of Avoca.

Baritone solo, prize $10, William Evans of Scranton.

Composition, four-part song for women's voices, words and music, $25, William Reese Herbert of Emporia, Kan.

Tenor solo, $10, David Stevens of Scranton.

Chorus singing, by mixed choirs of not less than 175 or more than 200 voices, $500, the Scranton choir.

The chorus singing by male choirs of not less than 30 or more than 50 voices, $250, the Dr. Mason Glee Club of Wilkesbarre.

The chief contest to-morrow will be that of choirs of from 175 to 200 voices, for a prize of $1,000. The composition chosen for this competition is the Gloria from Beethoven's Mass in C.

The mixed choirs to-day sang the chorus "Blossoms Born of Blessed Spring," from Dvorak's "St. Ludamilla," and the male choruses, Dr. Parry's "Druids." Other competitions to-morrow, will be a soprano solo, piano playing by persons under twenty years, female chorus, and contralto solo.

The soloists in this evening's performance of "The Seasons" were Katherine Hilke of New-York, soprano; Leonard E. Auty of New-York, tenor, and Watkin Mills, the English basso. Dr. J. J. Mason was the conductor. The chorus showed a good quality of tone, but the tempi were generally heavy. The orchestra was decidedly in need of more rehearsals.

DEBS DID NOT REPORT IN TIME

Six of His Fellow American Railroad Union Men Go to Jail to Serve Their Unexpired Sentences.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Six of the American Railway Union Directors, without their famous leader, Eugene V. Debs, were taken to the county jail at Woodstock, Ill., this evening by three Deputy United States Marshals to serve the remainder of their sentences of three months each for contempt of the Federal court's injunction during the great railroad strike. The prisoners were Keliher, Rodgers, Elliott, Burns, Hogan, and Goodwin.

The absence of Debs caused much talk among his colleagues and the officers of the law, as it was confidently expected that he would keep his promise to Mr. Arnold to appear at his office at 4 o'clock this afternoon and surrender his liberty. He not only did not appear at the Marshal's office, but he failed to be at the station, although he knew what time the train started. The Marshal, as the responsible officer, was vexed, but not afraid that the American Railway Union President would evade arrest. As the party was leaving for the station, the Marshal said: "Debs told me he had some business to attend to, and a few friends to see. If he does not turn up at the station, I will send him along on the next train."

The missing man arrived in the city from his home at Terre Haute this morning and went at once to the Marshal's office, arriving there at 11:30 o'clock. He was in a jolly frame of mind, and carried a bulging valise, which he left in care of the Marshal, when he went away in company with a friend. He talked to the United Press reporter in a jocular mood about spending his "vacation," and said he was glad he would be taken back to the Woodstock jail. "As a matter of course," he said, "it is disagreeable, but I have become philosophical. By the authority vested in me I have deputized Frank W. Phelan of St. Louis, formerly a conductor, to act as President of the Railway Union in my absence. He

FRANCE OBTAINS A PORT

Concessions from the Japanese in the Pescadore Islands.

PROPERTY OF MISSIONS DESTROYED

Russia's Treaty Is the Same as that Negotiated with Great Britain, Italy, and the United States.

PARIS, June 11.—The Dix-Neuvième Siècle asserts that the Chinese Government has ceded to France a port in the Pescadore Islands.

The Siècle adds that France will probably acquire the whole Pescadore group as the result of her interference conjointly with Germany and Russia to prevent Japan from pursuing her policy of territorial rapacity in her negotiations with China for war indemnity.

A dispatch from Shanghai to The Pall Mall Gazette says telegrams received from Shin-King report that the property of the foreign missions at Kai-Ting, Yo-Chou, and Cheng-Tu has been completely destroyed by rioters.

The officials at those places refused to afford any protection to the missionaries until the mob had finished their work of destruction. The Viceroy, Liu, is chiefly blamed for the action of the mob.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The new commercial treaty between Japan and Russia, which was signed at St. Petersburg to-day, is the fourth which Japan has secured with the leading countries of the world.

Great Britain was the first to make a treaty on the new lines proposed by Japan, the United States was second, and Italy third. The treaty with Russia is practically the same as those negotiated with the United States, Italy and Great Britain.

One of its principal features is the abrogation of the extra-territorial rights which foreign countries have enjoyed in Japan. This permitted offenses perpetrated by citizens of these countries to be tried by a Consular court. Under the new arrangements, all infractions of the law in Japan will be referred to the native courts after a certain specified period.

JAPAN INVITES BIDS FOR SHIPS.

American Interest in the Competition for Oriental Business.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Much interest is shown here in the statement made public to-day that the Government has been officially advised that Japan intends to increase her navy, and that proposals for bids for war vessels will shortly be thrown open to all the great ship-building countries of the world, including the United States.

This means that an opportunity will now be afforded to the ship builders of this country to compete with foreign nations in the construction of men of war.

The visit of vessels of our new navy to the Orient has given an object lesson to both China and Japan of what American shipyards are able to accomplish in the construction of men of war. Until recently, American naval vessels in Pacific waters were of an obsolete type, and the impression prevailed that the United States Navy was behind those of other countries in character of vessels.

Both Japan and China, it is now said, are anxious that American ship builders should be enabled to bid upon new work contemplated for the navies of those countries. Japan is about to issue advertisements for bids, and will be the first to let contracts for new construction.

The advices received here state that it will not do to send any one as the representative of American shipyards who is not a technical expert, prepared to discuss every detail of construction, and to make prices as cheaply for the same class of work as will be made by English and German shipyards.

Gen George A. Williams, representing the Cramps, has been in Yokohama for some time. It is understood that he is fully authorized to bid upon new work in naval construction for the Japanese. Other representatives of American shipyards and of armor-producing works are expected to be shortly on the ground.

The war in the Orient has had the effect of opening the eyes of American manufacturers to the opportunities afforded in Eastern markets, and the attitude of strict neutrality occupied by the United States during the contest is expected to pave the way for a material increase in trade between this country and Japan.

Advices have also been received by the Government that Japan is extremely anxious for the construction of a cable between the United States and that empire. The announcement is made that the Japanese Imperial Government will grant a liberal subsidy to any company which will undertake the construction and maintenance of such an interoceanic cable, connecting the Pacific coast of the United States with the islands composing the Japanese Empire.

Five French Banks for China's Loan.

PARIS, June 11.—Five French banks have signed an agreement to raise China's loan of $80,000,000 under a Russian guarantee.

BRAZILIAN DOMESTIC LOAN.

Popular Subscriptions for Double the Amount of the Issue.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—For the purpose of meeting the deficit in the National Treasury of Brazil for the fiscal year 1895, caused by the extraordinary expenditures incurred in suppressing the naval revolt of 1893, and for the further purpose of withdrawing from circulation a certain amount of paper money, the last Congress empowered the Government to negotiate a domestic or internal loan to the amount of 100,000,000 milreis—about $20,000,000.

Latest advices received by the Bureau of American Republics indicate that at the time for closing the subscriptions more than double the amount of the issue had been taken. The loan was enthusiastically accepted, not only by capitalists, but by citizens of small means, desirous of securing a safe depository for their savings.

BRAZIL AND GUIANA BOUNDARY

Appropriation for a Committee to Act in Conjunction with France.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Brazilian Government has voted 120 contos gold (about $65,000) for the exploration of the Guiana boundary, with a view to settling the dispute with France.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a note to the French Legation, has requested the appointment of a commission to act in conjunction with the Brazilian commission, in order to have this much-vexed question set at rest.

The French line of railway from Paranagua to Curityba, Brazil, has been authorized to purchase four American locomotives to be substituted for others condemned as unserviceable.

TRADE OPPORTUNITY AT PANAMA

Goods of the United States Better and Cheaper than England's.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The French Consul at Panama, in a recent report to his Government, says:

"Cotton-piece goods are the chief articles of import. At present they all come from England, but the United States makes better and cheaper goods and could in a short time become master of the situation.

"The few woolen cloths, cashmeres, merinos, and cheviots imported come from France. Germany also supplies cotton and woolen cloths. A coarse woolen cloth called 'Bayonets' is imported from Manchester."

LIMIT OF AGE IN FACTORIES.

British Trade Committee Substitutes Fourteen for Sixteen Years.

LONDON, June 11.—In the House of Commons to-day the Trade Committee reported in favor of substituting fourteen years for sixteen years as the age limit for employment in factories.

The Liberal and Conservative members of the committee pressed Home Secretary Asquith to assent to the change. Mr. Asquith assented.

The proposal was carried by the committee by a vote of 40 to 14. The radical members of the committee protested against the change.

PREMIER CRISPI VICTORIOUS.

Government Candidate Elected President of the Italian Chamber.

ROME, June 11.—A caucus meeting of Deputies was held last evening. There was an attendance of 450. Of this number 251 acceded to Premier Crispi's appeal for a coalition to elect a President and a Bureau for the new Chamber.

The Government's candidate for the Presidency was Signor Villa, and the Oppositon candidate the Duke of Caetani.

Signor Villa received 258 votes, and the Duke of Caetani 156, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The result is regarded as a great victory for the Government, as several Deputies and members of the Ministry were out of sympathy with Signor Villa.

The announcement of the election was received with prolonged applause.

AUSTRIAN POLICY CONSISTENT.

Goluchowsky Reassures the Hungarian Delegations About His Aims.

VIENNA, June 11.—Count Goluchowsky, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared before the Hungarian delegations today that there would be no change in the system hitherto pursued.

Austria, he said, would firmly maintain her alliance with Germany and Italy, as well as her friendship with all of the powers.

The principal aim, he declared, would be to develop the country's commercial policy and relations in the far East. The committee accepted the Ministry's budget without debate.

TEUTONIC'S FASTEST VOYAGE.

Passed the St. Louis Anchored in a Fog and also a Large Iceberg.

QUEENSTOWN, June 11.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, Capt. Cameron, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Daunt's Rock at 10:18 o'clock to-night, making the passage in 5 days 23 hours and 51 minutes. This is her fastest long-route passage, she having covered 2,893 knots.

The Teutonic reports that she passed the American Line steamer St. Louis just inside of Sandy Hook, the latter being anchored on account of fog.

On June 8, in latitude 84 degrees north, longitude 48 degrees west, the Teutonic passed a large iceberg.

GREECE'S PREMIER IN FAVOR.

Theodore Delyannis's New Ministry as Submitted to the King.

ATHENS, June 11.—M. Theodore Delyannis, in obedience to the summons of the King, had a cordial interview with his Majesty last evening. He dined at the palace, and was seated at table at the right hand of the Queen.

He submitted to-day the following Ministry: M. Delyannis, Premier and Minister of Finance; M. Skonsees, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Mavromichalis, Minister of the Interior; Col. Smolentzz, Minister of War; M. Levidis, Minister of Marine; M. Petrides, Minister of Instruction; M. Varvoglis, Minister of Justice.

LUTHER MONUMENT IN BERLIN.

Frederick Leopold Delivers an Address as Kaiser's Representative.

BERLIN, June 11.—The statue of Martin Luther, which has been for a long time in construction, was unveiled in the Neumarkt to-day.

Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, uncle of the Kaiser, was present as the latter's representative, and delivered an address. Chancellor Hohenlohe, members of the Ministry, municipal, and other authorities took part in the march around the monument.

Church bells were rung in honor of the occasion, and various choral societies sang the Luther hymn.

BRITISH CABINET COUNCIL.

Canon Nicoll, Ardent Advocate of Armenia, Interviews Rosebery.

LONDON, June 11.—The entire Cabinet were present at the Council which met at 11 o'clock to-day. Lord Rosebery presided. Home Secretary Asquith left the Council at noon, but the other members continued in session.

Canon Nicoll paid a visit to Lord Rosebery this morning to interview the Premier in regard to the situation in Armenia. The Canon is an ardent advocate of British intervention in behalf of Armenia.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA ALLIED.

Text of the Treaty to be Published After the Kiel Festival.

PARIS, June 11.—Premier Ribot's allusion in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday to the existence of a definite alliance between France and Russia has excited much comment. This is the first occasion when the entente between the two countries has been so designated officially.

The Dix-Neuvième Siècle asserts that the text of the treaty of alliance will be published after the festivities at Kiel.

CARRIAGES WITHOUT HORSES.

A Race from Versailles to Bordeaux for Handsome Prizes.

PARIS, June 11.—About thirty vehicles propelled by petroleum or steam power started at noon to-day from the Place d'Armes, in Versailles, to race to Bordeaux and back, a total distance of 750 miles.

Handsome money prizes are offered for the successful competitors. The contest was organized by Mr. James Gordon Bennettt, Baron de Nyefelt, and others.

STATUS OF HOUSE OF LORDS.

Sir William Harcourt Promises a Resolution About the Subject.

LONDON, June 11.—Mr. T. G. Bowles asked in the House of Commons to-day: "Does the Government propose at this session to submit to the House a resolution relative to the status of the House of Lords?"

Sir William Harcourt replied, "Yes, Sir." The Liberal and Radical members cheered.

The Why Not Burns; Passengers Saved.

PARIS, June 11.—A despatch from St. Brieux, Côtes du Nord, says the British vessel Why Not, with a cargo of fodder and a number of passengers for the Island of Jersey, caught fire during the voyage. The vessel was driven ashore and all the passengers were saved.

King Oscar Starts for Norway.

STOCKHOLM, June 11.—In accordance with the request telegraphed by the members of the Stang Ministry to King Oscar II., that he should come to Christiania and form a new Cabinet, his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen and Crown Prince, started for the Norwegian capital to-day.

Ambassador Eustis Will Preside.

PARIS, June 11.—J. B. Eustis, United States Ambassador, has accepted an invitation to preside at the banquet to be given at the American Chamber of Commerce in this city July 4. Mrs. Eustis will be present.

England's Hay Harvest Abundant.

LONDON, June 11.—The hay harvest began this morning in the middle and southern districts of England. The weather was warm and clear, and the crops were exceptionally heavy.

Board of Trade Elbe Inquiry.

LONDON, June 11.—The inquiry instituted by the Board of Trade into the circumstances of the loss of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, has been concluded, and judgment will be rendered on Monday.

Rhodes Will Annex Bechuanaland.

LONDON, June 11.—A dispatch from Cape Colony says that the Assembly to-day, by a vote of 45 to 23, adopted the resolution introduced by Premier Rhodes to annex Bechuanaland.

Cholera Prevalent at Zaborze.

BERLIN, June 11.—The Oberschlesian Anzeiger asserts that cholera has become alarmingly prevalent in the Zaborze district of Prussian Silesia.

MACEO'S BAND DISPERSED

Col. Canellas Defeats the Cuban Insurgents at Seboruco.

FOUR LEADERS FOR FORTY-SIX MEN

Filibusters from Key West Who Landed in the Quiet Department of Las Villas Expect Recruits There.

MADRID, June 11.—The Government has received advices from Cuba that Col. Canellas has dispersed José Maceo's band of insurgents at Seboruco.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Advices received to-day from Havana state that the number of Cuban filibusters who left Key West June 7 has been greatly exaggerated.

The expedition is under the command of four Cuban leaders, one of whom, Roloff, is a Polander by birth, who has lived for some years in Key West, and is in hearty sympathy with the movement for Cuban independence.

The other leaders are Sanchez, Garcia, and Castillo. The entire force is said to number not more than fifty, all told. They landed in the Department of Las Villas, where quiet heretofore has reigned, with the purpose of increasing their numbers from the native population and extending the scene of the rebel operations, which has heretofore been confined to Santiago de Cuba.

The 1,500 cavalry which have been sent to Cuba to reinforce Gen. Martinez Campos, will arrive at Puerto Rico the last of this month. They sailed from Cadiz May 31, and will make the trip in fourteen days. They will be equipped in Puerto Rico from supplies already stored there.

About half the number will be sent to Nuevitas to be forwarded by rail from there to the port of Puerto Principe. While Gen. Martinez Campos has a force of infantry sufficiently large to hold the rebels in check and to conquer them after the climatic conditions become more favorable, he has had little if any cavalry, and it is for this reason that troops have been sent to him.

The United States cruiser Raleigh, it is expected, will have a deterring influence upon the Cuban sympathizers in this country.

GUARDING AGAINST FILIBUSTERS.

Sections of the Neutrality Laws Which Officials Are Enforcing.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The State Department is co-operating with the Navy Department in preventing filibustering expeditions from leaving the United States.

Secretary Olney has asked the Treasury Department to prevent the shipping of men, arms, and ammunition from Southern ports.

The Spanish Minister, Señor Dupuy de Lôme, has had several interviews with Secretary Olney during the last two days on the subject, and has communicated to him the information furnished by his agents stationed along the Southern seacoast and at New-York.

The situation is difficult. The most indisputable proof must be obtained that arms are to be used against a country friendly to the United States before United States customs officials can interfere. The United States has a suit on hand for seizing arms on a vessel which it was charged were intended for the Cuban rebels.

Nevertheless, the United States cannot disregard the warning of the Spanish Minister. Acting on the request of Secretary Olney, these instructions were issued late this afternoon to Collectors of Customs:

"It is a matter of rumor that at various points in the United States attempts are making to enlist men, to equip and arm vessels, and by other illegal measures, to aid the insurrection now in progress in the Island of Cuba. While this department has not been furnished with tangible evidence confirmatory of such rumors, it deems it of great importance that no possible opportunity be given for complaints that the Government of the United States has in any respect fallen short of its full duty to a friendly nation. Collectors of Customs for the several districts between New-York and Brownsville are especially enjoined to see to it that the neutrality laws of the United States, particularly Sections 5,289 and 5,290 of the Revised Statutes are fully complied with."

The law on the subject is contained in these two sections of the Revised Statutes:

"Section 5,289. The owners or consignees of every armed vessel sailing out of the ports of the United States, belonging wholly or in part to citizens thereof, shall, before clearing out the same, give bond to the United States with sufficient sureties, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, conditioned that the vessel shall not be employed by such owners to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace.

"Section 5,290. Whenever Collectors of the Customs shall detain any vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes, and about to depart the United States, the cargo of which principally consists of arms and munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board, or other circumstances, render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owners to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, until the decision of the President is had thereon, or until the owner gives such bond and security as is required of the owners of armed vessels by the preceding section."

TURKEY AND THE BEDOUINS.

An Evasive Reply to Demand of the Allies About Jiddah.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—The British, French, and Russian Ambassadors to Turkey have formally demanded that the Porte disarm the Bedouins at Jiddah, and pay an indemnity for the attack on the foreign Consulates at that place.

It is understood that the Porte, in reply, urged the extreme difficulty that would be encountered in an attempt to disarm the Bedouins.

The Ambassadors will hold a conference soon to consider what further action shall be taken.

LONDON, June 11.—The Standard to-morrow will publish a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent saying it is feared that if the Turkish Government will not agree to the demands of the powers in regard to the desired reforms in Armenia, Russia will march her frontier troops into Armenia, establish a Christian Governor in the country, and pursue a policy similar to that followed in the Balkans.

PATTI PATIENTLY SINGS AGAIN.

A Triumphant Violetta Renaissance at Covent Garden.

LONDON, June 11.—An immense audience assembled in Covent Garden to-night to welcome Mme. Patti on her reappearance in opera.

She appeared as Violetta in "Traviata." In the first act she wore a pink satin and velvet gown, and a profusion of diamonds. Her entry was the signal for a burst of applause that, for a time, stopped the performance. The warmth of her reception unnerved the famous singer, whose first notes were hardly audible. She quickly recovered herself, however, and sang with much of her old charm.

The second act was one prolonged triumph, and throughout the whole performance the audience was most enthusiastic. Mme. Patti was repeatedly called before the curtain, and the bouquets and baskets of flowers presented to her turned the stage into a flower garden. Among the many beautiful emblems was a gigantic lyre.

KIEL FESTIVAL PRELIMINARIES.

Austrian Squadron Arrives and Gladstone Is on His Way.

KIEL, June 11.—The Austrian squadron of warships which are to take part in the naval pageant on the occasion of the opening of the Baltic Sea Canal arrived here this morning.

The vessels were saluted by the German forts and the ships in the harbor, to which salutation the Austrian ships replied. As the Austrian fleet steamed into the harbor the bands of the forts and German ships played national hymns, while the bands on board the Austrian vessels played Prussian airs.

LONDON, June 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone left Hawarden for London at 9:55 o'clock this morning. They will proceed directly to Gravesend, where they will go on board the steamer Tantallon Castle.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, who are guests of Sir Donald Currie, the owner of the steamer, will sleep on board the vessel to-night and sail for Kiel to-morrow.

PARIS, June 11.—The Republican newspapers are highly satisfied with the speech delivered by Minister Hanotaux in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, but the Radical and Socialist press are unanimous in denouncing the Government's action in sending French war ships to Kiel, characterizing it as wholly unjustifiable.

VENEZUELA'S HOMAGE TO GRESHAM

The National Flag at Half Mast on All Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Venezuela's tribute to Secretary Gresham has been received in the following form, addressed to Sénor José Andrade, Minister of Venezuela to Washington, and signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Caracas, May 29, 1895.

Sir: Yesterday, at a late hour, I received your telegram, announcing the death of his Excellency, Mr. Gresham. This calamity must sensibly affect all who, in the last two years, have followed with any degree of interest the course of the foreign policy of the United States, in which that distinguished Statesman was displaying the great gifts of his intellect.

Venezuela is necessarily one of the countries of America in which this event has caused the greatest sorrow, inasmuch as that noble gentleman had displayed, on various occasions and in an eloquent manner, the cordial feelings by which he was actuated toward this republic.

Please convey the expression of these sincere sentiments to the Department of State, in order that it may be communicated to his Excellency, President Cleveland.

The national flag has this day been ordered to be kept at half mast for three days on all public buildings. This official demonstration is made in memory of the efforts made by Mr. Gresham to secure a just and amicable settlement of the Venezuelan-British dispute.

ANTONIENHUTTE MINE DISASTER

Strenuous Efforts to Save the Lives of the Buried Workmen.

BERLIN, June 11.—Twenty-six bodies had been recovered at noon to-day from the Antonienhutte mine. Nobody appears to know, even approximately, how many men there were in the mine at the time of the disaster, but it is believed that many bodies, dead or alive, remain below.

Count Henekel, the owner of the mine, is personally directing the rescuing parties, and has ordered that the most strenuous efforts be made to save lives and rescue the bodies of the dead.

OBITUARY RECORD

Dr. Edward Joseph Meeks.

Dr. Edward Joseph Meeks died at the Presbyterian Hospital, this city, Sunday, of typhoid fever, contracted about a month ago during the epidemic of that disease at Stamford, Conn.

Dr. Meeks belonged to an old New-York family. His great-grandfather, John Meeks, was a Captain in the War of the Revolution. Dr. Meeks's father and grandfather were both prominent in the affairs of this city.

Dr. Meeks was born in New-York, and lived here until about three years ago, when he went to Stamford, Conn., to practice medicine. Though comparatively young, he had attained a high place in his profession. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1887, and from Bellevue Medical College in 1890. He was married in 1890 to Anna Connable of Xenia, Ohio. Dr. Meeks, after his marriage, returned to New-York and spent another year in the study of medicine.

Dr. Meeks was taken from his home to the Presbyterian Hospital at his own request as soon as he realized that he had typhoid fever. It was his wish to relieve his wife and friends so far as possible from the fatigue and sense of responsibility that he knew his illness would cause them. Mrs. Meeks was with her husband, however, much of the time he was at the hospital.

Dr. Horace Kimball.

Dr. Horace Kimball, formerly a dentist of this city, died at his home, at Plainfield, N. J., Monday night. Dr. Kimball was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1804. He was educated in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He engaged in business in Boston, then in New-York, and then in Cincinnati. In 1831 he entered Harvard Medical School and was graduated in 1834. He studied dentistry, and in 1836 began the practice of that profession in New-York. He became prominent in his profession. In 1844 he removed to East Orange to live. He remained there until 1860, when he returned to New-York again to reside in the city. In 1869 he retired from practice, and two years later removed to Plainfield. He leaves a wife, two daughters, and six sons. The funeral services will be held at his home tomorrow afternoon, and the interment will be at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange.

John I. Morris.

John I. Morris of the firm of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell of this city died at Paterson, N. J., June 9, at the age of seventy-four years. Mr. Morris was known as one of the oldest and most prominent of the merchants in New-York. He was actively engaged in business for sixty years. As a jobber and commission merchant he did business under the firm names of Field, Morris & Co. and Mitchell, Morris & Co., and in the auction business under the firm names of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co. and Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell.

Mr. Morris was respected for his integrity, learning, and kindly disposition. He was a member of the Holland Society and the New-York and New-Jersey Historical Societies. He leaves a wife and four children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Ex-Chancellor William M. Bradford died at Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday, aged sixty-eight years. The cause of death was heart disease. He was named Chancellor of the Fourth Circuit by Gov. Porter on the resignation of David M. Keys on his appointment to the United States Senate in 1875. More recently, Judge Bradford was made a clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern Division of Tennessee.

—Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, LL. D., late Professor of Mathematics in Indiana State University, died at his home, in Riverside, Cal., yesterday morning, aged eighty-one years. His body will be taken to Bloomington, Ind., where his wife and daughter are buried.

—Alderman James Paton of the Second Ward, Paterson, N. J., died at his home, on Benson Street, yesterday. He was overcome by the heat on Memorial Day, and a stroke of apoplexy followed.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John L. Bremer of Boston is at the Windsor.

—Berlah Wilkins of Washington, D. C., is at the St. James.

—Col. John Hay of Washington, D. C., is at the Brunswick.

—John Russell Young of Philadelphia is at the Buckingham.

—Ex-Senator James Arkell of Canajoharie, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

—J. K. Hudson, editor of The Topeka (Kan.) Daily Capital, is at the St. Denis.

—Henry W. Cramp of Philadelphia and Nathaniel Thayer of Boston are at the Holland.

—Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, William D. Sloane, and George Alfred Townsend are at the Waldorf.

—Judge John M. Hall of New-Haven, Assemblyman Epenetus Howe of Candor, N. Y., and Sidney Woollett are at the Murray Hill.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, Prof. George H. Emmott of John Hopkins University, and the Rev. Dr. W. Tooner Porter of Charleston, S. C., are at the Everett.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

4:35 A. M.—69 Baxter Street; vacant house; slight damage.
1 P. M.—22 Rutgers Place; clothes on a fire-escape; damage, $10.
5:35 P. M.—25 St. Mark's Place; Nicholas Schwab; damage, $100.
6:25 P. M.—221 East Seventy-ninth Street; David Austin; damage, $10.
9:20 P. M.—108 Avenue C; William E. Rossett & Co.; damage trifling.
10:50 P. M.—227 East Seventy-third Street; Mrs. Renny; damage, $5.

A spacious store, latest novelties, and manufacturing prices cause the popularity of FLINT'S Fine Furniture, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

NOT FREE SILVER ALONE

Iowa Populists Refuse to Make That the Sole Issue.

GEN. WEAVER SUFFERS A DEFEAT

The "Middle-of-the-Road" Faction Carries the Day—Silver Advocates Gathering for the Memphis Convention.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 11.—The Populist State Convention to-day rejected all advances from those who would make silver the only issue in the next campaign. Gen. J. B. Weaver, who led one wing of the party in this State, and who wished to assist in the formation of a silver party, was badly defeated.

The following ticket was named:

Governor—Sylvester Crane, Davenport.
Lieutenant Governor—A. R. Starrett, Humboldt.
Supreme Judge—T. W. Ivory, Glenwood.
State Superintendent—L. R. Tabor, Guthrie Centre.
Railroad Commissioner—E. J. Stason, Woodbury County.

The platform reaffirms the national platform adopted at Omaha and calls for the free coinage of silver; asks that all banks be required to give a security for deposits; demands the inspection of workshops and factories, the readjustment of the salaries of public officers on an economical basis, and the imposition of a 10 per cent. State tax on all contracts to pay in gold.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

A Gathering of Gentlemen with Speeches in Their Pockets.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—The free silverites are going to have a two days' convention here, beginning to-morrow. That is about all that is settled just now. There is a long list of speakers and there is to be some kind of an organization, but it is not settled what kind it will be. If all the men who are slated to attack the "goldbugs" speak, the convention will occupy nearer three days than two, and even then some of the aspirants to platform honors will have to content themselves with carrying their manuscripts in their inner pockets.

At this time it looks as if the organization would not pass through the temporary stage at all. Senator Harris will probably announce the permanent organization in a little speech and the convention will indorse it. The chances are that Senator Jones of Arkansas will be the permanent Chairman. He has a rotund voice, is a good general and a fine speaker, and if he declines the honor, which is not likely, Senator Turple of Indiana will preside over the convention.

Marion Butler, the Populist Senator from North Carolina, will be here, but will not speak. W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," declined an invitation to come on the plea that he was busy preparing a debate with Roswell G. Horr of Michigan. Ex-Representative Bland of Missouri sent his declination by telegraph.

EX-GOV. CAMPBELL'S VIEWS.

He Could Not Favor Free Silver Coinage by This Country Alone.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 11.—Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell was in this city to-day, and in an interview said: "I am not a candidate for Governor, and if the nomination were offered me on a silver platter I would not accept it. If there is any office on earth I want less than the Governorship, it is that of United States Senator."

When asked as to his views on the money question, the ex-Governor said: "I am against silver monometallism, and I am against gold monometallism as well. I should favor free silver, but not at the present ratio, unless there should be an international agreement. At the same time, I favor free coinage at a proper ratio, and a liberal treatment of the two metals. The Democratic Party ought to place itself squarely with both feet, and all other parts of its anatomy, on the Monroe doctrine and every other doctrine that recognizes the United States as the greatest country on the globe. On that issue there should be and certainly will be no difference of opinion in the party.

"If the party sticks together this year, we have a very good show in this State—a fighting chance, anyway. I believe that we have a better chance, however, to carry the Legislature than to elect our candidate for Governor, although it looks to me as if we ought to carry the whole ticket."

Ex-Gov. Campbell favors the nomination of Congressman Sorg for Governor.

Silver Men Want the Vice President.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 11.—A movement is projected among certain Democrats of Idaho and Montana to nominate W. A. Clark, the millionaire mining man of Butte, Mon., for the Vice Presidency at the next Democratic National Convention. The scheme is to claim the Vice Presidency for the West by virtue of the strength the silver men hope to have in the convention. The movement contemplates organization of all Western States in the interest of Clark.

Kansas Free Silver Republicans.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 11.—A call was issued to-day to leading Republicans of Kansas who favor the free coinage of silver to meet in this city June 25, one week after the State Convention of the Bimetallic League. The object of the meeting is to take such action as will insure the indorsement of the free coinage policy by the Republican Party.

Indiana Republicans for Free Coinage.

FRANKFORT, Ind., June 11.—The free silver Republicans of Clinton County met in convention to-day and signed a pledge to work and vote for free coinage. A league was organized and others will be formed throughout the State. Among the signatures to the pledge is that of State Committeeman Hart.

NEIGHBORS ARE CONCERNED

Wealthy Residents in Amity Street, Brooklyn, Resent the Sale of a House to a Colored Family.

The wealthy residents of Amity Street, Brooklyn, are greatly excited over the threatened advent of a family of colored persons in one of the most fashionable and select blocks in that street. The name of the family is not known, but Samuel Cornell has sold his three-story brownstone residence, 185 Amity Street, to them.

He says he has done this because they offer him more money for the house than any one else is willing to pay him, but his neighbors say he has taken this method of revenging himself on them for fancied slights to Mrs. Cornell.

Mrs. Cornell has recently had Paul Casswell of 176 Amity Street arrested several times for calling her names, but Police Justice Tighe has discharged him each time. Mrs. Cornell has become disgusted with this, and determined to move away from the neighborhood.

Hugh Boyd, a member of the dry-goods firm of Journeay & Burnham, who lives at 179 Amity Street, is especially concerned over the affair. He said last night that he considered it an outrage to sell a house in such a neighborhood to colored persons. At the same time, he said he intended to wait and see the negroes before taking any steps in the matter.

Samuel E. Howard of 182 Amity Street said the neighborhood would be disgraced and the property would be injured by the presence of a colored family in the block. He thought the white residents should protest against it.

Ex-Alderman Arthur Heaney, who lives in the same block, said he was utterly indifferent.

"It doesn't matter to me," he said, "whether I live next door to a colored family of Chinese, as long as they are law-abiding, honest citizens, like myself."

"The property has been sold," said Miss Cornell, "because I can't get justice from the courts. I have had Mr. Casswell arrested for calling me names, but have not been able to get witnesses to testify. I am now going to get out of the street, but I want it understood that we have not sold the house to negroes to spite anybody. It was done simply because a colored family made the highest offer."

HIS SILVER JUBILEE CLOSED

The Rev. Edward W. McCarty Entertained at the End of the Three Days' Celebration at a Banquet at the Pouch Mansion.

The three days' celebration of the silver jubilee of the Rev. Edward W. McCarty's pastorate of St. Augustine's Parish in Brooklyn was brought to a close last evening with a banquet, which was held at the Pouch Mansion, Clinton Avenue, near Lafayette Avenue.

Edward P. Keating was Chairman, and at the guests' table were:

President Seth Low of Columbia College, the Very Rev. P. J. McNamara, Vicar General of the Diocese; Chief Justice Joseph F. Daly, St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle; the Rev. John L. Belford, State School Commissioner; Col. Bennett, Police Superintendent William J. McKelvey, Dr. J. Richard Kerin, Chief Justice N. A. Clement of the City Court, the Revs. Martin Carroll, Joseph McNamee, James H. Mitchell, James Flood, and F. J. O'Hara.

Among those present were:

Thomas E. McCarty, John C. McCarty, M. A. McCarty, Thomas E. McCarty, and Edward W. McCarty, Jr., all relatives of the Rev. Father McCarty, who were seated together; ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, Collector of the Port John C. McGuire, Henry A. Adams, ex-Senator John McCarthy, President Charles A. Moore of the Montauk Club, and the Rev. Francis J. McGuire.

When cigars were lighted, Mr. Keating introduced the guest of the evening, who was cheered to the echo. Father McCarty was much affected by his reception, and expressed his thanks in a brief speech. He was followed by President Seth Low of Columbia College, who spoke on the subject of Father McCarty's friends. When President Low was introduced, the entire audience rose and cheered him again and again and gave the Columbia College yell.

"His Works" was the subject of the Rev. John L. Belford's remarks, and Dr. Richard Kevin spoke of "His Social Side."

Chief Justice Daly praised Father McCarty as "Priest and Citizen," and St. Clair McKelway told what "His Neighbors" think of Father McCarty.

The menu cards were elaborate, the lettering being of solid silver. A handsomely etched portrait of Father McCarty was part of the souvenir.

The text of the presentation and congratulatory address, etched, together with a likeness of the reverend father, on the beautiful solid silver scroll which his parishioners had made by Tiffany & Co. in commemoration of their love for their priest, and which was given to him Monday, is as follows:

To the Rev. Edward W. McCarthy, rector of St. Augustine's Church, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as priest, from his congregation and friends:

Great must be your joy at this auspicious time. Greater still is the joy of your faithful children of St. Augustine's Church that they have lived to witness this most happy day. Your feeling is the satisfaction of the just man in the accomplishment of the good work he has undertaken; your congregation realize in their own persons the benefits and graces of your ministry. Not one of us but is the better and the stronger for your saving help. Rightly do we gather near you to-day, and join our voices to the swelling chorus of congratulation which greets you on this, your glorious birthday as priest and pastor.

As you look back over the long vista of five and twenty years since you were consecrated to the Master's service, what a splendid garden of rich and beautiful flowers memory opens before you. The seeds of faith, of hope, and of love, sowed on the day when the oil of priestly unction was poured upon your head, have lowered into ripest bloom and beauty. Your life is a story of gracious service, put forth in praise of the Lord and for the salvation of His children.

Forgetting self, you have always striven for the betterment of others. You have been a wise counsellor in our difficulties, a tender consoler in our afflictions, an efficient helper in our trials. Your words have been to us an inspiration, your conduct an example and a guide.

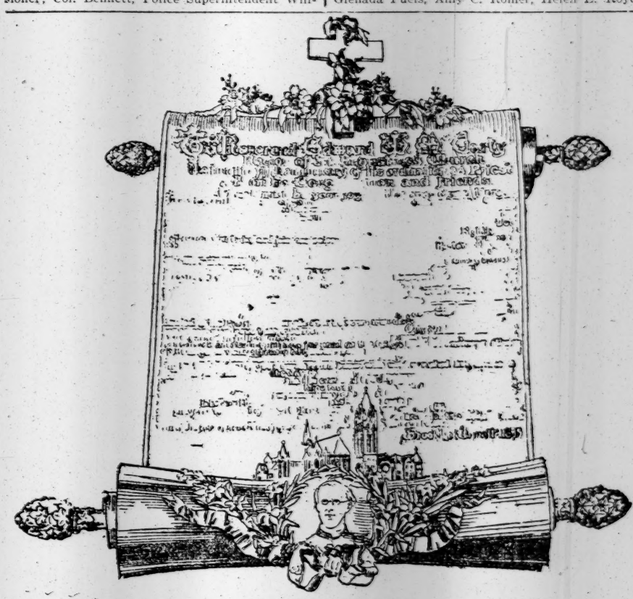
"The blessings of your work have not been limited to the parish so fortunate as to be your immediate charge. No greater honor can man have than to be well beloved in his own city, and this glory you have gained in full measure. You have been the parent of organizations which have made an abiding impress for good on the city's life. Far and near, all men do homage to your sterling citizenship, your manly worth, your priestly zeal. Long is the record of your good works, pure and white is every page. The flame of grace kindled on the day of your consecration burns with undimished brightness, a beacon-light pointing out the way to truth and righteousness.

"May many years pass by before your life-work shall be over, and the day come when the great High Priest shall call you first. May time touch you with a gentle hand, and every wish of yours be blessed with fulfillment, may each advancing year behold you happier, may your labors in the future, as in the past, reach perfect fruition. This is our prayer. We ask it of Him whose servant you are, and who, in His own good time, will exchange the laurel to-day gracing your brow for the immortal crown which the triumphant army, of His ministers win and wear.

"Brooklyn, June 11, 1895."

As a work of art the scroll is said to be one of the most remarkable products of this character ever turned out by Tiffany & Co. The scroll stands fully 24 inches in height and weighs over 300 ounces. The entire address has been etched in Gothic characters.

Beneath the address is a very fine etching of the parish church and buildings connected with it, and below these, upon the rolled part of the scroll, is a good portrait of Father McCarty, also etched. Though a massive sheet of solid silver, the scroll has been wound around a staff at each end. The scroll is supported by a substantial solid silver easel-back, and the beautiful testimonial in its entirety is fitted into a finely-finished oak chest.



The Silver Scroll.
Presented to the Rev. Edward W. McCarty by his parishioners.

THE CAPITOL COMMISSION MEETS

Half a Hundred Old Employes Are Dismissed —A New Force to be Employed Next Week—Plans for Work Adopted.

ALBANY, June 11.—The Capitol Commission created by the act of last Winter to expend $400,000 in day's labor on the Capitol and to provide for finishing the building by contract, met to-day, with Lieut. Gov. Saxton presiding.

The first business transacted was the discharge of fifty-three employes under Capitol Commissioner Perry, who is to continue at the head of the construction department as Superintendent.

Work was suspended on the Capitol for lack of funds last September, but these employes have been carried along on the pay rolls just the same as though work had been going on. As a result, there is a deficiency of $17,000 for moneys advanced for wages. This is partially made up in an item of $13,000 in the Supply bill.

Three watchmen were appointed at to-day's meeting, and a large force of men will be placed on the pay roll next Monday, to which time the commission adjourned. It was principally for the making out of this list that the recess was taken.

From indications the Democrats will have but a small representation on the work.

Henry E. Smith of Newark was appointed clerk. He was backed by Senator Lexow.

The plans prepared by Commissioner Perry some time ago for the completion of the Capitol were discussed at length, and, with but few exceptions, were adopted. One of the exceptions was where Mr. Perry's plan contemplated the tearing away of the central part of the eastern façade and substituting a more imposing structure

BICYCLE ROUTE TO RYE

Best Way for Tourist Wheelmen to Reach the Sound Roads.

A PLEASANT TRIP ON GOOD PATHS

The Returning Journey by Way of White Plains Makes a Ride of Seventy Miles Well Worth Taking.

Too many of the routes published for the instruction of the new cycle rider follow the lead of the League of American Wheelmen road book of some years ago, which indicated a course leading over the Third Avenue bridge, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and along on the cobble pavement and sunken tracks of the Southern Boulevard. This is a mistake. The route in question was once good, but ceased to be when the macadam was taken up and the tracks put down. These tracks have never been used, and, being almost entirely covered by an accumulation of dust and dirt, offer a trap to the unwary rider which is far worse than the ordinary machine-wrecking "rut."

The proper way to reach the Sound is to ride north through the Park and up Seventh Avenue to the new bridge at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. At the present time Sixth or Lenox Avenue is preferable to Seventh, as the asphalt between the newly laid cable tracks affords a smooth runway. But at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street or One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street a turn west to Seventh Avenue is necessary. Crossing part way over the new bridge, a roadway to the left leads to the point where the temporary Macomb's Bridge ends. This is at the junction of Jerome, Ogden, and Sedgwick Avenues. Sedgwick Avenue is the one to the extreme left. Climbing the slight hill, the avenue follows along on the right of the Northern Railroad tracks and under High and Washington Bridges.

The roadbed is extremely good, of macadam, and the hills comparatively easy of ascent. Sedgwick Avenue is followed until its intersection with the Fordham crossroad is reached. This is readily recognized by the fact that it is at the foot of a steep hill, and the hill which rises from this point is crowned by the imposing edifice which is the home of "Webb's Retired Shipbuilders."

Turn to the right into Fordham crossroad and continue to follow it eastward. the crossroad can also be reached by riding up Seventh Avenue to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street only, and then following the car tracks northwest into St. Nicholas Avenue, and continuing up St. Nicholas Avenue to Washington Bridge. Or, ride up the Western Boulevard, either direct from Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, or make a detour into and return from Riverside Drive and follow up the Boulevard to Washington Bridge. This crossed, turn left down the hill, again left through "Feather Bed Lane" to Fordham crossroad. The various routes to this point offer little choice; all are good and at about equal distance.

Once in the crossroad, cross Jerome and Morris Avenues, and then look out! The winding road to Fordham Station is extremely steep and must be negotiated carefully. The road on to Bronxdale is in good shape, and fast time can be made or easy riding enjoyed. At Bronxdale the road is not easily to be followed. Keep well to the right until clear of the village, and then left to and past the race track at Morris Park. From Bronxdale the Old Boston Road northward could be followed, and is often recommended, but is not in good condition.

Passing the race track, the road all the way being hard and good, the lively town of Westchester is reached. The road leads through the town along the trolley road tracks to the bridge over Westchester Creek. This is crossed and the first road to the left taken, leading to the north, the other going south, to Throgg's Neck and Fort Schuyler, another pretty road under shady trees. Extreme care must be taken not to take the Fort Schuyler road, the proper turn being, as stated, just after the bridge, and sharp left around the corner of the hotel. If in doubt, ask for the Pelham Road. This road is second to none, very much improved. Follow it until the broad East Chester Bay is reached, and ride across the long bridge to the town and island of Baychester. Then cross another long bridge to Pelton. This is also an island, and just before leaving it a road turning suddenly to the right and along a narrow-gauge track leads to Rodman's Neck, City Island, and Belden Point. Excellent accommodations are obtainable at Flynn's Hotel, City Island, and a ride along the shore to a suitable beach for swimming is the ordinary procedure. If the ride to City Island is reserved for another day, the turn in that direction is not taken, but the Pelham Bay Road followed on across another bridge to the mainland.

The ride from Baychester for a few miles is not of the best, but the side path is available. The road continues on near the water's edge to Pelham Manor, where a turn to the right brings you on the road leading to Travers Island, the Summer home of the New-York Athletic Club. The main road is still straight and passes along the shore to Pelham and New-Rochelle. After passing through the greater part of this town, the road leads to the head of a little bay, and one hesitates as to which side of it is the proper course to follow. The proper road is to the left, the other road running but a short distance. Turn left, as stated, and the road soon turns left to Main Street, which is but a local name for the Old Boston Road. Push right into this, and ride forward to Larchmont Manor.

There turn to right if bound to Larchmont or the Harbor, otherwise continue on to Mamaroneck and along its Main Street. At the first fork, turn right over the stone bridge and along the Old Boston Road to Rye. This stretch is in splendid condition, and the last mile or two into Rye is steadily down grade over a road smooth as glass.

From Rye the wheelman may retrace his course or continue on over the Boston Road to Port Chester, Norwalk, Bridgeport, and New-Haven, or turn left at Rye, following Locust Avenue and North Street, to White Plains, where several hotels serve excellent dinners, and eastward through Elmsford to Tarrytown and back to New-York along the banks of the Hudson. This way the total trip is about seventy miles. New-York to Rye and return the same way is only about fifty-five miles.

The longer trip is the prettier, a diversity of scenery being an attraction passing along the Harlem, across the Bronx, along the Sound, and through country landscapes to the Hudson, whose beauties need no description.

BALD'S CLEVER VICTORY.

Beat Out a Fast Field at the Rochester Bicycle Meet.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 11.—John S. Johnson to-day paced Arthur Zimmerman in a mile exhibition. "Johnnie" was on a quad, with three of the old-time professionals. He occupied the rear seat. Few of the pacemakers were in shape, and Zimmerman rode the last third alone, cutting a streak of dust down the track. Afterward these two great riders retired to their dressing rooms arm in arm. An attempt is being made to arrange a match race between the two for the meet at Philadelphia, June 29. A five-thousand-dollar purse has been offered, and refused by Zimmerman, who will race only at Asbury Park, at the national meet.

Johnson is naturally very sore at the League of American Wheelmen, which declared him professional so summarily such a short time ago, and does not propose to compete at a meet where money will be placed in the coffers of the league.

The race meet of the Lake View Wheelmen, at the Driving Park, was attended by about 10,000 persons. The day was very warm, and the track dusty, but fast. The field of entries comprised all of the first-class Class B men, with the exception of Sanger, "Charlie" Murphy, and Gardinier. The former two are in training for their series of match races, which, it is said, are to be run on June 15, at the meeting of the New-York division.

The race of the day, and the race of the year thus far, was the mile open. Two heats were run, Zeigler and Titus being the only two prominent men who did not qualify. Macdonald, Bald, Dirnberger, L. C. Johnson, E. C. Johnson, Coulter, Cain Baker, Dr. Brown, Maddox, and Cabanne started in the order named from the pole. It was the usual race to the three-quarters, with the field strung out. Bald held the rear of the tandem, on which were mounted Mayo and Saunders, the crack tandem team.

Bald was first round the corner but the field was almost neck and neck in a great battle. Bald, Coulter, L. C. Johnson, Cabanne, and Dirnberger finished in the order named. Bald had the pole a good two lengths ahead of Coulter, who was outside the bunch. Dirnberger kicked off a pedal ten yards from home, L. C. Johnson and Cabanne squeezing in. It was a signal victory for Bald.

Titus broke the State record, doing the mile in 2:02, being poorly paced by tandems. Dirnberger, with crack quad pacing, and after the record, did it in 2:04 3-5.

Summary:

Mile Open.—Bald won; Coulter second, L. C. Johnson third; L. D. Cabanne fourth, Dirnberger fifth, Conn Baker sixth, E. C. Johnson seventh, Ray Macdonald eighth. Time—2:08 3-5.

Half-Mile, Open.—Won by Earl H. Kaiser, Dayton; F. H. Allen second, Jenney third, C. H. Callahan fourth. Time—1:25 4-5.

Two-Mile, Handicap, Class B.—Won by Louis Callahan, (140 yards;) F. J. Titus, (60 yards,) second; E. C. Johnson, (100 yards,) third; Leonert, (100 yards,) fourth; Ziegler, (35 yards) fifth. Time—4:38.

One Mile Handicap.—Won by Terrill, San Francisco, (80 yards;) Helfert, (45 yards,) second; C. H. Callahan, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:06 1-3.

Flushing's Energetic Cyclers.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 11.—Last night the Mercury Wheel Club added twenty-two names to the membership roll, and sixteen applications to be acted on at the July meeting were received. The total active membership is now eighty-eight. The members elected Monday evening were W. B. Lowerree, Dr. W. Hart Williams, Stephen Lounsberry, Alex Schwalbash, R. E. Holcomb, Edwin Oliver, C. H. Eagle, B. C. McCoy, E. C. Wood, W. E. H. Cochran, Joseph Fitch, E. Tappan Adney, Dan C. Beard, Robert Jacob, T. M. Lowden, D. B. Kennedy, D. H. Van Name, C. B. Williams, Frank W. Tully, Walter Sheridan, R. B. Thomas, and James Dixon. The club will hold a five-mile handicap race at the Flushing Driving Park Saturday afternoon, June 22. Entry fee is 50 cents, and entries will be limited to club members. Suitable prizes will be offered.

The annual century run will take place June 30. The route chosen is over the Merrick Boulevard and south country road to Sayville and return. Members will be allowed to invite their friends, who will receive a club souvenir medal upon payment of $1.25 to the Treasurer. Entrance fee to members, 50 cents, which entitles them to survivors' medals.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a lantern parade, which will probably take place on the evening of July 3. One day during the week of the national race meet of the League of American Wheelmen, July 6 to 12, the club will run an excursion to Asbury Park. Route will be to Long Island City by rail, thence to Atlantic Highlands, a sail on one of the Sandy Hook steamers, and from there by rail to Asbury Park.

Officials at the National Meet.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 11.—The Asbury Park Wheelmen announce that the following well-known members of the League of American Wheelmen will probably be secured to officiate at the races to be run here during the national meet:

Referees—Albert Mott, Howard E. Raymond, and George D. Gideon.

Judges—A. C. Willson, Samuel A. Boyle, H. W. Robinson, Isaac B. Potter, Robert Gentle, E. H. Croninger, George A. Perkins, A. C. Morrison, and W. A. Connelly.

Timekeepers—C. F. Wilson, Henry Goodman, A. O. McGarritee, T. A. Zimmerman, W. M. Brewster, Charles H. Luscomb, Sterling Elliott, H. Crowther.

Starter—C. A. Dimon.

Clerk of Course—W. M. Perrett.

Announcer—Fred Burns or H. W. Schlitchler.

Scorers—L. H. Johnson, Joseph McDermott, James S. Holmes, Jr., S. T. Miles, Joseph Goodman, F. P. Frial, N. H. Van Sicklen, H. L. Saltonstall, and C. W. Fourdrinier.

Umpires—Will R. Pittman, A. H. Chamberlain, and C. H. Wood. Others to be selected.

Can Practice on the Beach Track.

The racing men entered for the State meet, which takes place at Manhattan Beach on Saturday, will have the privileges of the new track extended to them to-morrow. It is expected that many of the crack fliers of the circuit will avail themselves of this opportunity, and the local racers will, no doubt, take advantage of the occasion. "Charlie" Murphy will do a fast mile either on Thursday or Friday just to see how rapidly he can move on this track, which is said to be not only the most advantageous for speeding purposes in this country or in Europe, but the safest as well. Otto Ziegler, the Pacific cyclone, and "Mike" Dirnberger, the record-breaker, will probably arrive at the track on Friday. This will be Ziegler's first appearance in this vicinity. He is said to be a wonder, and the sharps are eager to see him in a race.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen were formally organized in Brooklyn on Monday evening, with the following officers, who will serve for one year: President—Harry Wyant of Welcome Council; Vice President—M. O. Price of Fort Greene Council; Secretary—Albert Denham of Welcome Council; Collector—C. T. Bunce of Osceola Council; Treasurer—Edwin Van Tassel of De Long Council; Captain—Frank W. Biggs of Pro Patria Council; First Lieutenant—Frank Wyant of Welcome Council; Second Lieutenant—W. M. Kemble of Pro Patria Council; Board of Trustees—G. W. Davidson of Long Island Council, R. L. Scharb, George L. Green, Thomas S. Richards, and R. K. Powers, all of Welcome Council, and W. Edgar Greene of Bedford Council. Justin T. Price, Grand Regent of the Realm of New-York, was unanimously elected an honorary member.

—According to Secretary Bassett, the league membership renewals from May 13 to date are as follows: Alabama, 4; Arizona, 22; Arkansas, 14; Colorado, 77; Connecticut, 49; District of Columbia, 5; Florida, 18; Illinois, 227; Indiana, 25; Iowa, 116; Kansas, 81; Kentucky, 78; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 91; Maryland, 101; Massachusetts, 1,015; Michigan, 135; Minnesota, 511; Mississippi, 28; Missouri, 181; Nebraska, 29; New-Hampshire, 23; New-Jersey, 484; New-Mexico, 3; New-York, 2,617; Northern California, 13; North Carolina, 27; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 180; Oklahoma, 9; Oregon, 18; Pennsylvania, 864; Rhode Island, 72; Southern California, 25; South Dakota, 3; Tennessee, 11; Texas, 56; Utah, 55; Vermont, 9; West Virginia, 2; Washington, 13; Wisconsin, 358; Idaho, 1. Total, 7,243.

—The Racing Board this given the one-mile League of American Wheelmen championship of the metropolitan district to the Kings County Wheelmen's meet, and as entries will be accepted only from members of the New-York State division who reside within thirty miles of the Brooklyn City Hall, the contestants will all be well known and the race should be exceedingly interesting. Sousa's Band will be in attendance. The list of events is as follows: Class A—One mile, novice, scratch; one mile League of American Wheelmen championship of the metropolitan district, scratch; one-mile handicap, and two-mile handicap. Class B—One mile, scratch; one-mile handicap, and five-mile handicap. The meet will be held at the Manhattan Beach track.

—A ten-mile handicap road race, open to all Connecticut wheelmen, took place at Westport on Monday afternoon. Fifteen starters crossed the tape. C. Ford Seely of Bridgeport, a well-known rider, the only scratch man, won the time prize—a twenty-five-dollar gold medal, presented by Mrs. Robert S. Cranford of Compo—in 33:13⅗. Thomas Walsh of Bridgeport was winner of the race in 33:27. Robert L. Wade of Norwalk came in second in 33:37⅘; H. M. Leopold of Bridgeport was third, his time being 34:57. Over 1,000 people witnessed the contest, and the village was decorated in holiday attire. After the race the local wheelmen dined and wined the visitors in the Town Hall.

—The Young Men's Christian Association race tournament, to be held in Philadelphia next Saturday, has received over 100 entries. The Young Men's Christian Association district championship will be competed for by Walter M. Trott, Germantown; Lloyd Beverlin, Philadelphia, South; David C. Parkhill, West Philadelphia; Joseph Vernier, Central Branch; G. Raymond Richman, Northwest Branch; W. D. Haywood, University of Pennsylvania Young Men's Christian Association.

—A member of the Cycle Board of Trade gave it as his opinion yesterday that there would be no meeting between the Class B men and a committee representing the board. It was stated after the recent meeting of the B racers in Albany that a professional league was not far off and that the Cycle Board of Trade might have a hand in its management. It was also said that there would be a meeting with that object in view in this city on Saturday.

—One of the many meets to be held in New-Jersey on July 4 will be that of the Vineland Wheelmen. This will be their fifth annual tournament. The half-mile track at Vineland is regarded as one of the best in the State. The programme will consist of a one-mile novice, one-mile open, one-mile handicap, five-mile handicap, one-mile race for boys under sixteen years of age, and a ten-mile open race.

—D. C. Parkhill is said to stand an excellent chance of winning this year's championship of the Pennsylvania Bicycle Club. His riding at the meet of the Riverton (N. J.) Athletic Association, last Saturday, was regarded as being particularly meritorious.

—A flourishing new organization is the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Cycle Club. Some of its prominent members are A. A. Noble, Daniel Ivers, William O'Neil, George Drant, William Charles, D. H. Gilligan, Harry Brookbank, and Charles Florandin.

—The Riverside Wheelmen will have a moonlight run to King's Bridge this evening. A party of friends will also go up by trolley-cho, meeting the cyclists at the Terrace Hotel, where supper will be served. Dancing will terminate the moonlight outing.

—The Williamsburg Wheelmen will have a housewarming to-night at their new quarters at 273 Lorimer Street. A very attractive programme has been arranged for the occasion, and a large attendance is expected.

—A list of 116 individual entries means that there will be plenty of racing at Manhattan Beach on Saturday. Many of the entries, if not all, will be announced to-morrow.

—The special bicycle road leading from the Coney Island path to the track at Manhattan Beach will be ready by Friday. At any rate, this was the announcement made yesterday.

—A party of Long Island City Wheelmen enjoyed a run to Flushing last night. Next Sunday this club will have a run to Rockaway, going via Queens.

—A supplementary race will be run on Saturday afternoon to determine the time winner of the Chicago road race fiasco of Decoration Day.

—John B. Yates now leads in the New-York Athletic Club mileage contest, with 4,811 miles.

—"Charlie" Murphy, the Brooklyn favorite, has arrived here for the big meet Saturday.

YACHTS RACE IN THE FOG

Atlantic Club's Regatta Marred by Unpleasant Weather.

TWENTY-FIVE BOATS SAIL FOR PRIZES

Ramona, the Last Boat In, Finished After 9 o'Clock—Uvira's Good Race in the Forty-foot Class.

The Atlantic Club must have a hoodoo somewhere. For several years the annual regattas have been spoiled by lack of wind, and yesterday what promised to be the most successful regatta witnessed on the bay in several years was marred by fickle winds and thick fog.

The races were started though, and the yachts finished, but it was nearly 9:30 o'clock when the last boat crossed the line, and a little before eleven when the judges' boat landed those on board in the city.

Previous years' experiences have taught them lessons, and yesterday Henry J. Gielow, who had charge of the judges' boat, had provided coston lights. They were needed, for when the last yachts finished the fog was so thick that it was impossible to see a cable's length away, and the big schooner Ramona nearly ran down the stakeboat. Four times during the day heavy fog hid the racers from sight.

The scene at Bay Ridge early in the morning was a gay one. The big steamer General Slocum was crowded with friends of the yachtsmen who were to witness the races, and many other parties were on the different yachts that were going out to see the regatta. The steamer was in charge of John L. Bliss and George Church. Vice-Commodore Adams entertained a number of friends on the schooner Sachem. Other yachts out were A. Van Santvoord's Clermont, Elbridge T. Gerry's Electra, Commodore E. M. Brown's Sylvia and G. H. B. Hill's Ariel.

The start was considerably delayed, through the yachts being unable to reach the starting line, the wind being so light, and it was 12:30 o'clock before Messrs. H. J. Gielow and C. Oliver Iselin, who went aboard the tug Lohman, decided that a start could be made.

A steady breeze from the southeast was blowing when the preparatory signal was given at 12:35 o'clock. The yachts were then to the north of Light Vessel No. 1, and later the starting signal was given for all the schooners, and the single-stickers Hildegarde and Queen Mab. J. Berre King's schooner Elsemarie was the first over at 12:41:43. She was on the port tack, with all hands aboard, and close to the whistle of the Queen Mab at 12:41:51. Percy Chubb, her owner, was carefully watching her rival, the Hildegarde, J. C. Bergen's sloop.

It seemed absurd for an old yacht like the Hildegarde to race Watson's crack rater, the Queen Mab, but the owner was simply pluckily going to try, and at the starting line he shot the Hildegarde in close to the stabe boat, and to windward of the English crack. Next came Willard P. Ward's schooner Shamrock, at 12:42:43, and designer F. F. Whittingham was on board to look after the sails. J. Rogers Maxwell's fine schooner Emerald was next, at 12:43:27.

The Emerald had a small main topmast staysail set, and all her sails were drawing finely. Mr. Maxwell was at the wheel, and after passing the stake boat, he gave the Emerald a sharp luff, and sheets were flattened down. Loyal was next, at 12:44:03. Skipper Olsen was at the wheel, and her owner, B. F. Sutton, was looking after the headsails. The Loyal was in fine shape, and she set out after the long chase for the big boats. Harry Gillig's big schooner Ramona was handicapped. She crossed at 12:47:22, and so was W. A. Hazard's Fenella. She crossed at 12:49:40. The Fenella was racing against the Loyal, and though being handicapped, she lost 4 minutes and 40 seconds of the 8:20 she was allowed by the Loyal.

At 12:45 o'clock all the other yachts were sent off. Wave, the little one-rater, built by Sibbick of Sowes, and sailed by her owner, Le Droit L. Barber, was first over the line at 12:46:06. The Vara, with C. J. Lippett at the tiller, crossed at 12:46:43. Choctaw was next, with T. L. Arnold at the wheel and Mrs. Arnold, who is almost as good a sailor as her husband, keeping her eye to windward. Frank W. Hoyar's Miles Standish was next at 12:47:10. She is a new boat, and was to race with the Wave. Then came F. M. Hoyt's new thirty-five-footer Norota, at 12:47:26. She had a big aggregation of talent on board, prominent being W. Gardner and Irving Cox. She is a handsome craft and had a beautiful suit of sails.

L. J. Callanan's Eclipse and G. E. Brighton's Penguin came next, at 12:47:32. The Eclipse was in the Wasp's class, and the Penguin was racing against the Uvira and Minerva. Mr. Brighton, early in the day, said he had little hope of winning, but he thought it would be interesting to see how much better the new boats were than the old timers. F. M. Randall's Allegro crossed at 12:47:42. James Hanan's catboat Almira and H. W. Bucknall's counter Minaeva were coming down to the line together. The Almira forced the Minerva about, much to the disgust of Mr. Bucknall and F. M. Scott, who were on board. The Almira crossed at 12:48:40. Hazen Morse's Kitty was next at 12:49:10. Then came J. Pierpont Morgan's 34-rater Dragoon, at 12:49:28; George W. Growtaka's Nomad, with a new topmast, at 12:49:38; E. D. Cowman's Feydele at 12:50, and F. P. Sand's Uvira at 12:50:15. Ed Fish was on the Uvira. She was handicapped 15 seconds, but made this up easily before the race was over. The Mary, with the Elsworth boys on board, crossed at 12:50:32; Joseph H. Porter's Ventura at 12:50:35, and the Minerva at 12:51:05. These three were also handicapped.

The schooners and big sloops sailed to the South Ewmerald, Spit, then to Scotland, and Sandy Hook Lightships and back over the same course. The Wasp, the Eclipse, and the Ventura turned at Scotland Lightship. Classes 5 and 6 went to Buoy 6, off the Hook, then to Scotland Lightship and back again. All other classes went to the Southwest Spit, then to Buoy 6, and back to the finishing line.

It was a close reach for all down the bay. The Elsemarie, the Choctaw, the Ramona, and the Eclipse made a short hitch to starboard, and then laid their course for the Southwest Spit Buoy. The Queen Mab soon passed the Elsemarie, and the Emerald took second place. The Loyal made a good showing on this leg, and almost held the Shamrock, a much bigger boat. The Loyal has a new master named Olsen. He used to be a pilot, and therr sailed the Saona. He showed that he knew his business.

The times taken as they tacked round the Southwest Spit were: The Queen Mab, 1:25:00; Emerald, 1:26:30; Elsemarie, 1:29:30; Shamrock, 1:31:40; Hildegarde, 1:32:00; Loyal, 1:33:30; Wasp, 1:33:50.

Of the yachts that sailed direct to Buoy 6, the Norota did well on the reach, and had it nip and tuck with the Uvira. Then came the Penguin and Choctaw.

Out to the lightship it was a beat, and when off the point of the Hook all the boats were enshrouded in fog. Loyal seemed to be pinched on this point of sailing, and would have done better to have followed the others in line rather than trying to cut out to windward.

At the Scotland the times were: Queen Mab, 2:42:00; Emerald, 2:46:00; Wasp, 2:49:00; Uvira, 2:50:00; Elsemarie, 2:53:00; Norota, 2:56:30; Penguin, 2:59:00; Hildegarde, 3:00:00; Shamrock, 3:01:00; Loyal, 3:03:00; Minerva, 3:05:00; Choctaw, 3:07:00; Ramona, 3:23:00. The big fellows continued on to the Sandy Hook Lightship. The others wore around, eased booms to port, and set spinnakers to starboard and started for home. The wind was very light, but after awhile freshened again, and the fog lifted.

Queen Mab turned Sandy Hook Light at 4:02:00, Emerald 4:08:45, and Elsemarie at 4:29:00. They set spinnakers and tried to buck the head tide with the light breeze, but it was slow work. The smaller yachts had all finished before they got inside the Hook, and then the fog shut down thick again. Loyal and Ramona had a hard time getting back, and were guided by the lights burned on the judges' boat.

The first yacht to cross the finishing line was the Dragoon, at 3:08:50. Then came the Almira, 3:28:35; Allegro, 3:29:45; Kittie, 3:32:17; Mary, 3:34:25; Feydeh, 3:41:00; Wave, 3:42:40; Miles Standish, 3:46:00; Nomad, 3:57:22; Mina, 4:00:10; Wasp, 6:00:03; Minerva, 6:02:23; Penguin, 6:10:30; Choctaw, 6:12:12; Norota, 6:12:36; Eclipse, 7:10:38; Queen Mab, 8:22:18; Emerald, 8:24:43; Elsemarie, 8:30:57; Shamrock, 8:42:37; Hildegarde, 8:54:56; Loyal, 9:18:10; Ramona, 9:20:40.

Following is the table:

SCHOONERS—CLASS 1—ALL OVER 95 FEET.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Ramona, H. F. Gillig	105.84	8:35:40	8:35:40

SCHOONERS—CLASS 2—85 TO 95 FEET.

Emerald, J. R. Maxwell	89.57	7:41:16	7:41:16

SCHOONERS—CLASS 4—65 TO 75 FEET.

Elsemarie, J. Berre King	74.68	7:49:24	7:49:24
Shamrock, Willard P. Ward	73.18	7:59:54	7:58:49

SCHOONERS—CLASS 5—NOT OVER 65 FEET.

Loyal, B. F. Sutton	64.96	8:34:07	8:34:07
Fenella, W. A. Hazard	58.37	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—CLASS 3—60 TO 70 FEET.

Hildegarde, J. C. Bergen	65.82	8:12:52	8:12:52
Queen Mab, Percy Chubb	63.50	7:40:27	7:38:34

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—CLASS 4—51 TO 60 FEET.

Ventura, J. P. Porter	59.90	Did not finish.	
Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	54.99	6:03:26	6:03:26
Wasp, Lippett brothers	54.97	5:13:20	5:13:19

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—CLASS 5—43 TO 51 FEET.

Penguin, G. E. Brightson	50.80	5:22:58	5:22:58
Uvira, F. P. Sands	47.14	4:47:10	4:44:07
Choctaw, T. L. Arnold	46.40	5:25:16	5:21:34
Minerva, H. W. Bucknall		5:12:23	5:07:57

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—CLASS 6—36 TO 43 FEET.

Norota, H. L. Hoyt	42.00	5:25:10	5:25:10

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—CLASS 7—30 TO 36 FEET.

Dragoon, F. M. Freeman	34.00	2:19:22	2:19:22

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—CLASS 8—25 TO 30 FEET.

Feydeh, E. D. Cowman	29.00	2:51:10	2:51:10
Nomad, G. E. Growtage	28.60	3:07:44	3:04:47

SLOOPS AND CUTTERS—CLASS 9—NOT OVER 25 FEET.

Miles St'dish, F. W. Boyer		2:59:27	Not m'd
Wave, Le Droit L. Barber	18.00	2:56:32	Not m'd

CAT-RIGGED YACHTS—CLASS 1—OVER 25 FEET.

Mary, W. E. Elsworth	28.76	2:44:25	2:44:25
Almira, Wilmer Hanan	28.62	2:39:35	2:39:25

CAT-RIGGED YACHTS—CLASS 2—UNDER 25 FEET.

Allegro, F. M. Randall	22.90	2:42:03	2:42:03
Kittie, Hazen Morse	22.40	2:43:07	2:42:17

The winners were:

Schooners, Class 1.—H. F. Gillig's Ramona.

Schooners, Class 2.—J. Rogers Maxwell's Emerald.

Schooners, Class 4.—J. Berre King's Elsemarie.

Schooners, Class 5.—B. F. Sutton's Loyal.

Sloops, Class 3.—Percy Chubb's Queen Mab.

Sloops, Class 4.—Lippett brothers' Wasp.

Sloops, Class 5.—F. P. Sands's Uvira.

Sloops, Class 6.—H. M. Hoyt's Norota.

Sloops, Class 7.—F. M. Freeman's Dragoon.

Sloops, Class 8.—E. D. Cowman's Feydeh.

Sloops, Class 9.—Le Droit L. Barber's Wave.

Catboats, Class 1.—Wilmer Hanan's Almira.

Catboats, Class 2.—F. M. Randall's Allegro.

JUBILEE IN HARD LUCK.

Caught in the Damaged Ways, so She Will Have to be Floated by Lighters.

BOSTON, June 11.—If the Jubilee was in hard luck Monday, when the ways broke in an attempt to launch her, and she was left half in and half out of the water, she is doubly so now, for all efforts to repair the ways have proved in vain, and she must now rest in her present berth until she can be floated by means of lighters. This, however, cannot be done until the next course of high tides, some ten days hence, for on the present low course there is not water enough to properly float the lighters.

It appears that sections of the ways were pushed ahead of the boat on both sides, so that the cradle now rests half on the injured ways and half on the supports of the broken ones. This precludes any possibility of hauling her either way, so that floating by means of lighters is the only thing left to do. An unsuccessful attempt at hauling was made at high tide, at 1:40 this morning. The boat rests safely in the cradle, and will not heel over. She is not damaged, even though the end of the fin is on the bottom, for the latter is only soft mud.

Capt. Newcomb is a deeply disappointed man, for he expected to have the boat ready for a sail next Sunday. Now he must wait at least until the 20th before getting afloat. Gen. Paine is also much disappointed, for he was anxious to try the boat in her improved form. It will now be the last of the month before the boat will be ready.

Columbia Yacht Club Regatta.

The twenty-eighth annual regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club was sailed yesterday over a triangular course off the clubhouse, at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street. Twelve yachts started and made fair time over the course. Following is the table:

CLASS B—CABIN SLOOPS, UNDER 35 FEET AND OVER 30 FEET.

Name and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Cygnet, Com. J. F. Hitchcock	4 19 32	4 15 22
Ramona, Hiller & Snyder	4 19 20	4 18 53
Tally-Ho, H. D. Morrison	Did not finish.	
Rob Roy, A. P. Scripture	Did not finish.	

CLASS C—CABIN SLOOPS, 30 FEET AND UNDER.

Veta, Dr. Stedman	4 19 45	4 19 45
Camille, Thomas Miller	4 23 15	4 22 33
Mabel, J. S. Hanson	4 44 45	4 44 45
Lurline, B. Barnett	4 19 45	4 14 45

CLASS D—CABIN CATBOATS.

Zamiel, F. B. Vanderveer	4 25 00	4 25 00
Frankie A., V. Schulz	4 20 05	4 14 43

CLASS E—OPEN CATBOATS.

C. T. Wills, M. Nicholas	4 05 00	4 05 00
Amanda, Dr. H. C. Mann	Did not finish.	

The winners were Cygnet, Lurline, Frankie A., and C. T. Wills.

Katie Louise Won the Pennant.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 11.—The annual regatta of the Williamsburg Yacht Club, sailed to-day, was a disappointment. The wind died out while the yachts were returning to the starting point, and only three boats finished in time to have their time taken officially. The course was from a buoy anchored off Bowery Bay to and around Stepping Stone Light and return. There was a good breeze until the fleet arrived off Fort Schuyler on the homeward journey, when the wind died down and the race turned into a drifting match.

Classes A, B, C, D, and E started at 12:30 o'clock and Class F at 12:35. The only boats to finish were the Katie Louise, Bel Ami, and Progress. They were all in Class A, cabin sloops, and came in as follows: Katie Louise, 5:44; Bel Ami, 6:10, and Progress 6:35. The Katie Louise being the first boat home, she won the club championship pennant.

Vigilant's New Centreboard in Place.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 11.—The new centreboard for the Vigilant was successfully placed in the box yesterday afternoon and the sloop was towed out into deep water, near Castle Island, by the tender Aeronaut. The big broad, which weighs nearly four tons and a half, was lowered down below the keel of the boat and drawn up into the casing by jury chains. It took six hours and a half to do the work.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 11.—Passed West—Steam yachts Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Emeline, Stephen W. Roach; Alicia, H. M. Flagler, and Orienta, E. R. Ladew. Schooner yachts Vanitas, William H. Bates, and Neara, Henry K. McHarg. Cutter yacht Wizard, Col. William Herter.

Passed East—Steam yachts Katrina, Henry F. Noyes, and Allegra, Charles M. Pratt. Sloop yacht Viola, C. M. Wayland, and cutter yacht Oriva, Chester C. Monroe.

Schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., left for Larchmont, and cutter yacht Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., for Newport, R. I.

Steam yacht Reposo, B. B. McGregor, from Mamaroneck, arrived her this afternoon and was hauled out to clean and paint.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 11.—Schooner Seafox, Seawanhaka Yacht Club, Alanson Tucker, arrived to-day.

Sailed—Sloop Gossoon, New-York Yacht Club, L. Vaughn Clark, for New-York; steamer Fedolma, New-York Yacht Club, F. L. Osgood, for Gardiner's Bay.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 11.—At Anchor, Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Kanapaha, New-York Yacht Club, the Rev. W. L. Moore; sloop yacht Pigeon, Shelter Island Yacht Club, William Westlake.

Sailed from Greenport Harbor West—Schooner yacht Cavalier, New-York Yacht Club, Jefferson Hogan.

CORNELL AND HARVARD.

Two Years' Arrangement Made for Rowing, Baseball, and Football.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 11.—The Athletic Council of Cornell University, at a meeting held last night, voted to accept a proposition from the Athletic Committee of Harvard University for a two years' arrangement in baseball, football, and rowing, beginning with the Fall season of 1895, and including the Summer season of 1897. The baseball and football games are to be home-and-home contests, taking place alternately at Cambridge and Ithaca.

The university boat race is to be rowed upon some course to be selected by joint agreement. This arrangement is the result of considerable preliminary correspondence, and is made without reference to the issue of any pending negotiations or contests on either side of the water. It will serve to strengthen the pleasant relations which have already obtained between Harvard and Cornell on account of their football games in recent years.

The council also passed the following resolution relative to eligibility of Cornell students to take part in intercollegiate athletics.

Resolved, That no person shall be eligible to represent Cornell University in any branch of athletics who has been a professional in that branch, or who has engaged in such branch of athletics for any compensation apart from necessary traveling expenses in connection with occasional contests away from home.

Fourteenth Regiment at Creedmoor.

CREEDMOOR, June 11.—A detachment of the Fourteenth Regiment, composed of Companies A, E. F, and K, under comand of Lieut. Col. Kline, practiced here to-day. This is the first day of the general practice for this regiment and was very poorly attended. Following are the results:

CLASS PRACTICE.

Company.	Number Pract'g.	Second Class Qualifications.	Marksman.
F., S. and N. C. S.	8	8	8
CCompany A	16	16	15
Company B	2	2	3
Company C	3	3	3
Company D	1	1	1
Company E	19	2	17
Company F	15	15	15
Company H	2	2	2
Company K	18	18	15
Total	84	84	78

NINE INNINGS TO SULKY

Desperate Race Between the 2:24 Trotters at Fleetwood.

JUBE FINALLY CAPTURES THE EVENT

**Two Dead Heats

MR. HART NOT DECEPTIVE

His Curves Were Easy for the New-Yorks to Find.

PITTSBURG PUT IN SECOND PLACE

The Smoky City Men Could Only Score in One Inning—Rusie Was a Puzzle—Brooklyn Beaten.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 6; Pittsburg, 2.
Chicago, 6; Brooklyn 2.
Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
Boston, 11; Louisville, 0.
Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
Washington, 15; St. Louis, 10.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per-centage.
Boston	22	13	.629
Pittsburg	26	16	.619
Baltimore	21	14	.600
Chicago	25	18	.581
Cleveland	22	18	.550
New-York	21	18	.538
Cincinnati	21	20	.512
Philadelphia	19	19	.500
Brooklyn	18	20	.474
Washington	18	21	.462
St. Louis	15	27	.357
Louisville	6	31	.162

A very satisfactory baseball game so far as the public is concerned was played at the Polo Ground yesterday in the presence of nearly 5,000 spectators between the New-York and Pittsburg Clubs. The New-Yorks put out the best team they could muster, and on this occasion Rusie proved a great card, for, outside of the first inning, the visitors were powerless, so far as scoring was concerned.

The Pittsburgers are not very popular with the baseball admirers of this city, and that fact was pretty clearly demonstrated by the crowd on this occasion, especially by the bleachers.

The New-Yorks held onto their usual lucky first inning, and once more it proved a good thing. Burke opened the game by getting his base on balls. Bannon then hit to right centre, and Burke went to third, while Bannon reached second on the throw-in. Schriver then drove a safe hit to left field, and both Burke and Bannon scored.

In the last half of the inning Donovan drove a hot bounder to Doyle, which the latter threw so wild to first that Donovan reached third on the error. Clingman was given his base on balls. A safe hit to left by Beckley, and Donovan scored, while Clingman went to third. Stenzel hit safe, and Clingman scored. With the score at 2 to 2 at the end of the first inning the contest became interesting.

The visitors did no more scoring during the remainder of the game, while the New-Yorks had the good luck to score one run each in the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh innings. Van Haltren hit safe in the fourth, and reached second on the error of Stenzel, and on a safe hit by Stafford he scored. In the fifth inning Bannon got two bases on a fumble and a wild throw by Hierbauer. He stole third, and scored on Schriver's single.

In the sixth inning Stafford made a hit, stole second, went to third on Sugden's throw, and scored on a safe hit by Fuller.

Schriver, in the seventh inning, made a hit, stole second, and scored on a hit by Doyle.

The following is the score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burke, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Donovan, rf	1	0	2	0	1
Bannon, rf	2	1	0	0	0	Clingman, 3b	1	1	3	0	0
Schriver, 1b	1	1	13	0	1	Beckley, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Doyle, 3b	0	2	0	0	1	Stenzel, cf	0	1	4	1	1
v. Halt'n, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Smith, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Stafford, 2b	1	3	5	7	0	Jennings, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Wilson, c	0	0	7	2	1	Hierbr, 2b	0	0	0	3	1
Rusie, p	0	2	1	3	0	Cross, ss	0	0	4	1	1
Fuller, ss	0	2	2	4	1	Sugden, c	0	0	8	2	3
						Hart, p	0	0	1	0	3
Total	6	14	27	16	4	Total	2	4	27	10	7

New-York	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	6
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Earned runs—New-York, 2. First base by errors—New-York, 2; Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 9; Pittsburg, 4. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 2; off Hart, 3. Struck out—By Rusie, 7; by Hart, 1. Two-base hits—Doyle, Clingman. Sacrifice hit—Burke. Stolen bases—Bannon, (2,) Schriver, Doyle, Stafford, Rusie, Fuller, Clingman, Stenzel, Jennings. Double plays—Stenzel and Sugden; Wilson, Stafford, and Schriver; Fuller and Wilson; Fuller, Stafford, and Schriver. Hit by pitcher—Donovan. Wild pitch—Hart. Umpire—Mr. Campbell.

CHICAGO DEFEATS BROOKLYN.

Some Excellent Fielding and Long Hits at the Game at Eastern Park.

Fully 2,000 baseball admirers were assembled at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, to witness the game between the Chicago and Brooklyn clubs. Stein had just returned from the Hot Springs, and Griffin thought he would be a good man to put in the box against Anson's colts. The spectators gave Stein a hearty reception when he took his position in the box, but they were not so hilarious when he gave the first batsman his base on balls. No runs were scored, as Dahlen struck out, Wilmot hit to second and was thrown out at first, and Anson closed the inning by hitting a fly to centre, which was brilliantly taken by Griffin.

A fine effort to score was made by the home team, but it proved fruitless. After Griffin was out, Corcoran made a clean hit to left, and, on Lachance's two-bagger to left, Corcoran tried to score, but was thrown out at the home plate. Lachance went to third, where he was left by Treadway being thrown out at first.

The visitors commenced their scoring in the second inning. Lange got his base on balls and went to second on a wild pitch. Everett then sent a two-base hit to left field, and Lange scored. Stewart and Donohue both went out to Griffin on fly hits. Then Hutchinson made a hit and Everett scored.

The third inning was another disastrous one for the Brooklyns. Dahlen led off with a two-bagger to left. Wilmot then drove a ball over Treadway's head for a clean home run, and both he and Dahlen scored.

There was a display of fine fielding until the eighth inning, when the Chicagos added their sixth run before the Brooklyns showed their first man over the home plate. After the first two batsmen had been disposed of, Lange hit for a home run. In the last half of the inning, after two men were out, Treadway and Shindle made singles, the former reaching third on the latter's hit, and both men scored on a three-bagger by Daly. This was the first display of batching the hits that the Brooklyns did during the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Decker, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	4	3	1	Cor'an, ss	0	1	1	4	7
Wilmot, lf	1	1	2	3	0	Lac'nce, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Anson, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	Tr'dway, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Lange, cf	2	1	3	0	0	Shindle, 3b	1	2	0	1	0
Everitt, 3b	1	1	1	2	0	Daly, 2b	0	2	4	3	1
Stewart, 2b	1	0	1	4	1	And'son, lf	0	0	0	0	1
Donahue, c	0	1	5	0	0	Burrell, c	0	0	4	0	0
Hu'h's'n, p	0	1	1	1	0	Stein, p	0	0	2	0	0
						Foutz, *	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	7	27	12	3	Total	2	10	28	11	2

*Foutz batted in place of Burrill in the ninth inning.

Chicago	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—Off Hutchinson, 1; off Stein, 2. Struck out—By Hutchinson, 3; by Stein, 3. Home runs—Wilmot and Lange. Three base hit—Daly. Two base hits—Dahlen and [illegible]. Stolen base—Shindle. Double plays—Corcoran, and Lachance; Corcoran and Lachance. Wild pitch—Hutchinson. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Other League Games.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Hoffer and Robinson; Dwyer and Merritt. Umpires—Messrs. Foreman and Hemming.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	5	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	—11
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Boston, 16; Louisville, 5. Errors—Boston, 6; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Dolland and Ryan; Duby and Cunningham and Welch and Zahner. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	2	0	8	0	0	—7

Base hits—Philadelphia, 14; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Carsey, Taylor, and Grady; Knell, Young, and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	5	0	0	4	1	0	4	1	—15
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	1	—10

Base hits—Washington, 18; St. Louis, 18. Errors—Washington, 7; St. Louis, 6. Batteries—Stockdale, Mercer, and McGuire; Ehret and Peltz. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Bradley Is Chosen Captain.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11.—Jerome Bradley, '97, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., was to-day elected Captain of the 'Varsity baseball team. Bradley comes from Lawrenceville School, where he captained his school team for two years, and made a great reputation as a pitcher. He entered the 'Varsity team in his freshman year, but owing to a dry joint was obliged to give up pitching. He has played in the field this season, and is regarded as the best all-around ball player on the team. His batting is very strong. The present season's schedule having been completed by last Saturday's game with Yale, the team has disbanded.

THESE LONG JUNE DAYS

are great for the roses. As great for the store. The grand business is expanding just as rich petals unfold.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Not a word needed. See the things; they tell a story of money-saving that you'll be glad to hear.

GOWNS

Gowns of fine cambric, mother hubbard yoke of 42 fine pleats with cambric ruffle on neck, sleeves, down front, **65c.**
Gowns of good muslin, mother hubbard pleated yoke with two rows of insertion of fine machine made torchon lace, lace on neck, sleeves, and front, **75c.**
Gowns of good muslin, mother hubbard yoke of 48 pleats and two rows of insertion, edged with guipure embroidery, neck, yoke, and sleeves trimmed with guipure edge, **$1.25.**

CORSET COVERS

Corset Covers of good cambric, V front and back, trimmed with very fine machine made torchon lace, **35c.**
Corset Covers of good cambric, V front and back, trimmed with neat embroidery and feather beading, **45c.**
Corset Covers of fine cambric, V front and square back of fine machine made torchon lace and ribbon, **50c.**

DRAWERS

Strong fine muslin drawers, wide hem and 9 pleats, **30c;** cambric, **35c.**
Good strong muslin Drawers, very neat Hamburg embroidery, pleats above, **40c.**
Children's Drawers of good muslin, hem and 4 pleats, 2 to 4 years, **10c.** 6 to 10 years, **14c.** Three of a size to a buyer.

Second Floor.

WOMEN'S SUITS

You can be ready for any weather change, and be at the top of style, too, for surprisingly little money.

Waists and Skirts of fine white ground lawn with pretty figured stripes, full front, yoke back, crushed collar and extra large sleeves, very wide skirt with deep hem, **$2.50.**

Good quality percale Dresses, deep ruffle forming yoke, neck and sleeves, trimmed with rows of braid, 4 to 14 years, **$1.25.**
Eton suits of duck, pretty blue and pink striped effects, sailor collar in contrasting colors, 6 to 14 years, **$2.**
Fine Dresses in chambray and dimity, elaborately trimmed, 4 to 14 years, **$2.75** and **$3.75** from $4.50 and $7.50. Slightly mussed.
Children's figured lawn Blouses, deep collar and front piece, trimmed with ruffle, 4 to 14 years, **$1.**

Second Floor, Broadway.

AMOLIN DRESS SHIELDS

Kill the odor of perspiration and are very absorbent. Large size, **25c** pair. A box of Amolin Powder free to every customer who asks for it at the Notion Counter on Wednesday. It's a great antiseptic.

Broadway.

UMBRELLAS—PARASOLS

The Umbrella sale goes on. Silk Umbrellas at the price of the cotton.
26 in. twilled helvetia silk, Prince of Wales hooks, **$1.**
Same, 28 in., **$1.45**—the $2.50 kind.
Close rolled Umbrellas, fine quality taffeta silk, all rare English hardwood handles, 26 in., **$2;** 28 in., **$2.50.** Worth double.

BLACK PARASOLS.

$1 Full ruffles, black ebonized stick.
K ps the dealers guessing how we do it, but here are the Parasols. We've sold nearly 6,000.

Broadway.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

We take subscriptions for magazines and change addresses promptly as requested. All the leading magazines are on sale here. More than 200 titles French Novels at **25c** each; 75c to $1 kinds.

Ninth Street.

SUMMER SILK GLOVES

AT QUARTER AND FIFTH PRICES

Of course it's unheard of. But why mince matters? They're an inheritance. Grand qualities—the very blue blood of silk Gloves and silk Mitts. But every woman isn't asking for them. We've made prices so that no woman can keep from asking for them—if she sees them.

50c MITTS—GLOVES AT **10c.**
Misses' silk Mitts, tan, gray, black, colors.
Misses' pure silk Gloves, white.
$1 GLOVES—MITTS AT **25c.**
Misses' pure silk Gloves, white.
Women's silk Mitts, tan, white, colored.
Women's long silk Mitts, black, white, and colors.
Women's white taffeta Gloves.
Women's silk Gloves, pink, blue, white.
About 300 dozen. Price yesterday $1, now **25c.**

$2.50 SILK MITTS AT **50c.**
Women's extra long silk Mitts, white, black, and beautiful light shades. Have been up to $2.50 pair.
The most remarkable lot of Gloves we have ever offered. About one-fifth price.
There's a palatial Glove home almost ready. We mean to start it with only up-to-date things.

Broadway.

SUMMER SILKS

At **35c**—Plain and printed Japanese Silk, medium and dark colors; 55c kind.
At **49c**—Satin striped Jacquard Pongee, white and colored grounds. Were 95c.
At 75c—Striped and fancy Taffetas. The $1 kinds.
At **95c**—What are left of the colored fancy Taffetas. Have been $1.25 and $1.50.
In black Silks two extra specials: 24 in. figured Grenadine, **90c;** 24 in. figured and Satin Stripes, **$1.**

Rotunda.

BLACK RIBBONS

Another record-breaking lot. Better Ribbon value, they say, than anywhere else in America. This time black, all black. An assortment that's bewildering.
Black double satin, pure silk, made especially for us, beautiful lustre, jet black, **17c** yd., for
Nos. 16 and 22, **17c** yd.
Nos. 30 and 40, **25c** yd.
Nos. 60 and 80, **37c** yd.
Two hundred pieces in this special lot, and they are well worth your quick thought.
At **15c,** Dresden Ribbons, striped, checked, flowered, silk only, (no mixture of our stocks,) values up to 50c.
At **25c.** Very best of beautiful Dresdens, satin striped peau de soie, brocaded Ribbons, all silk, of course, that bring to $1 elsewhere.
Dressmakers and milliners are interested.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

WRITING PAPER, HALF PRICE.

A very special lot Hurd's extra fine satin finish Writing Paper, newest tints, tied with ribbons, in handsome glazed boxes.
1 quire box with envelopes, rose, heliotrope, opaline, silver gray, cream, or azure, at **20c.**
2 quire box with envelopes, rose or azure tint, at **38c.**
4 quire box with envelopes; rose or azure tint, at **65c.**
1 quire box with envelopes, white, **10c;** lots of 10 boxes, **90c.**

Ninth Street.

SHEARS

Shears, sharp as they can be, 6 to 9 in., regular 50c kind. For tailors, dressmakers, milliners, and house use, **25c.**

Broadway.

WHITE DOT SWISS

Quality and price are what keep the crowds at the White Goods counter. Our **20c** pin and medium Dot Swiss cannot be matched under 50c.

Broadway.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** FOURTH AVE. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

EACH CREW DID LIGHT ROWING.

Yale and Harvard 'Varsity Eights Covered Short Distances.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 11.—Notwithstanding the weather has been of the sort that would be picked out if favorable conditions were sought for rowing, the crews on the Thames have put in less time in their boats than usual. They were on the river this morning, but they rowed a comparatively short distance. The Harvard crews come together for two trials over a stretch of a couple of miles, but the 'Varsity boat was easily put to the fore. Indeed, the older and heavier crew won so nicely that the story that last week the freshmen outrowed the crew that is to meet "Bob" Cook's proteges is now said to have originated in the Post Office at Gales Ferry.

All the practice of the crews to-day was on that portion of the course above the two-mile point, or what is one time known as El Grassflat. For rowing short distances, that the faults of individual members of the crew may be corrected, and for observing the body work of the crew, the upper part of the course has been the favored place for practice. Harvard's launch came down the course this evening at the time the crew were at practice, so it was a foregone conclusion that the crew was not going to row over the full four miles, as was expected, and as Yale rowed last evening. This may have been because the course has not yet been buoyed and flagged at the half miles, or it may have been because one of the Harvard crew is not in the best condition.

It is said that Pennessy strained himself yesterday, and that lighter work was cut out for to-day. It was not to be expected that Yale would go over the full four miles two days in succession. Their practice last evening was satisfactory, and Mr. Cook did not deem it prudent to row about it to-day.

A good many visitors have been at the quarters of the crews to-day. All express confidence in the eight with which they sympathize.

The little steamer Skip Jack is ready to begin the work of flagging the course to-morrow, under direction of a committee of the Board of Trade, the organization that carries the burden of looking after the details that the city is expected to attend to. The task will be an easy one and quickly accomplished, for experienced hands are to undertake it. Once the course is marked off into half miles, the timing of the crews between given distances will be an easy matter, and the coaches will know just how fast the boats are moving. The Yale crew is naturally looked upon as likely to win the race. They have won so frequently in recent years that a break in her record of victories is hardly looked for this year.

It is pretty generally admitted that Harvard has a stronger eight on the Thames than represented that college here last June. They are a determined crew, and will make a hard fight to win. Their appearance in the boat indicates a well-trained and powerful eight. What they can do in covering a four-mile course is known only to Coach Watson and his associates.

BOTHERED BY ROUGH WATER.

But Columbia and Pennsylvania Crews Had Lots of Practice.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 11.—The water was fairly smooth this morning and the Columbia 'Varsity crew took full advantage of it and did not stop rowing until 12 o'clock. The Columbia oarsmen, both the freshmen and 'Varsity crews, are doing more work than the Quakers. If keeping everlastingly at it is merit, they ought to win the triangular race.

Two sets of oars arrived for the Columbia boys to-day, and were taken up in the launch Queen. This afternoon a stiff wind from the south and an ebb tide stirred the water up so much that neither of the 'Varsity crews went out for their regular pull. The Columbia boys took turns at pair-oar work in a little stretch of smooth water north of their boathouse, and the Quakers, who waited until 6 o'clock for smooth water, finally gave up and devoted an hour to practice in the still water inshore below their boathouse.

The Quakers are doing from six to twelve miles' work every day. They went out at noon to-day and rowed north on the west side about three miles. Then they turned around and rowed half way back, after which they got in their launch Mary and towed their boat to the float. The Quakers used their new Donoghue oars for the first time this morning, and are very much pleased with the way they worked. Their old shell has got two or three new patches on the bottom. The new Waters paper shell, which is several days overdue, will be such a change from the four-year-old shell in which they are now rowing that the boys will pull it out of the water.

The Quakers came out in new broad-brimmed straw hats to-day. With their sunburned arms and faces they looked like a party of Ulster County strawberry pickers. The hats shade the face from the sun, but they do not look sportsmanlike. The Columbia boys stick to the regulation rowing caps, and some of them row bareheaded. The Quakers have captured a big advertising sign painted to represent an elephant, and it now adorns the tower of their quarters at Bellevue Villa, from which point it is visible for miles up and down the river. The advertisement has been painted out and in its place is a red band, on which shows out in blue a large letter "P." If U. P. wins the triangular race they expect to take this elephant back to Philadelphia with them.

Columbia has a mascot in the shape of a pretty kitten which was picked up by one of the boys. It is being fed on strawberries and cream.

Dr. Miller's boathouse is being prepared for the use of the Cornell crew.

Mr. Woodgate Talks of Cornell's Crew.

LONDON, June 11.—The noted oarsman, Mr. W. B. Woodgate, has written a critical article to The St. James's Gazette giving his impressions of the Cornell crew. He praises their style as being very uniform. They feather cleanly, having a lively recovery, and shoot their hands off their chests in a style equal to the best Eton and Oxford crews. Their weak features are want of reach and swing. They row exceedingly short and their blades overhang immediately before dropping into the water instead of merely falling square, as in the English stroke. In this way the Cornell men lose time. They, also, he thinks, do too little work at the beginning of the stroke.

In the case of American crews previously visiting England their speed has always been greater than their staying power. The present crew seems likely to make the first three or four minutes much faster that the average long-swinging of the English crews accomplish, but it is doubtful whether this initial speed will put them out of reach of pursuit at the latter end of the course. As regards their recovery, they set an excellent example for the modern sluggish-handed English crews. They are thorough sportsmen and are prepared to do their best according to the Anglo-Saxon creed and code, and have made a very favorable impression at Henley.

The Democrat Retains the Office.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 11.—The Supreme Court has dismissed the writ of certiorari in the case of Peter Forman against Theodore Aumack. Forman is a Republican and Aumack is a Democrat. They were opponents for the Clerkship of Monmouth County in the Fall election of 1893. Aumack was returned elected by five votes. Forman contested the election. In March, 1894, a verdict in favor of the Democrat was rendered. The case was carried to the Supreme Court for review. Last Fall the court divided on the question, and this left Aumack in office. Forman sued out a writ, which is now dismissed. The case will now be carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Boy of Four Kills a Girl of Two.

LAPORTE, Ind., June 11.—Indiana has a youthful murderer in Gilbert Bowsher, four years old, who killed Bernice Collins at Monticello, his victim being a toddling infant of two years. Bowsher, who was in company with two other boys, passed Bernice Collins on the street. The latter spoke to Bowsher's companions, but refused to notice him. This angered young Bowsher. He lay in wait for the Collins child and attacked her with stones.

Threw His Victim into a Well.

BUFFALO, June 11.—Andrew Lundstrom, a resident of South Buffalo, was found dead in a well on William Muckler's farm this morning. It was supposed he had accidentally fallen in, but detectives were sent to investigate, and this afternoon they arrested Richard Robinson, a negro, on the charge of murder. At Police Headquarters, Robinson confessed. He said he had quarreled with Lundstrom, killed him with a blow with a shovel, and threw the body into the well.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Cool, well-furnished single and double rooms; excellent board; low rates; transients accommodated.

41st ST., 43 EAST.—Large, cool rooms; excellent table; good accommodation for table boarders at low rates.

Furnished Rooms.

30th ST., 26 WEST.—Nicely furnished floor, with private bath; single rooms; excellent table if desired.

A.—FINE ROOM; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; cool and delightful bath adjacent; private house. 74 West 32d St.

FOR RENT.—Room, nicely furnished; running hot and cold water; gentlemen only. 56 West 50th St.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with
BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK
and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 184 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 99 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES,** containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes;" can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts, 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address
Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.

THE GEORGE AND COTTAGES,
BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.
Directly on and commanding a beautiful view of the Sound; send for circular containing views.
A SELECT AND HEALTHFUL RESORT.
1½ hours from New-York City.
GEO. S. HARRAL, Prop., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
At Fifth Avenue Hotel Tuesday afternoon and evening and Friday morning.
COTTAGES CHARMINGLY LOCATED FOR RENT.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager, 71 Broadway, New-York.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager,
F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE WENTWORTH
NEWCASTLE, N. H.
Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.
OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.
Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.
Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.
We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages, make this the most desirable house on the coast.
FRANK JONES, Proprietor.
W. K. HILL, Manager.

White Mountains.

PROFILE HOUSE,
White Mountains, N. H.
Situated in the beautiful Franconia Notch; for scenic attractions unsurpassed, and with a patronage of the highest order. All modern conveniences, steam heat, electric lights, modern plumbing. Open June 29 to Oct. 1.
Until June 29, address,
TAFT & GREENLEAF,
Hotel Vendome,
Boston.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
THE WAUMBEK
AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON, N. H.
Through parlor car from New-York daily. Accommodations for three hundred guests. Amusements include GOLF LINKS, Tennis, &c.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Hotel Breslin.
SEASON OF 1895. OPENS JUNE 25TH.
NEW MANAGEMENT. HOTEL AND APPOINTMENTS OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER.
Charming mountain and lake scenery; elevation 1,400 feet; 1½ hours from N. Y. City by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. The hotel is under the personal direction of **J. H. KING,** of the TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA. N. Y. address, Gilsey House. Hotel now open for inspection; room clerk in attendance.

EAST VIEW HOUSE.
HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.
OPENS JUNE 1. SEASON OF '95.
Good fishing, surf and still-water bathing. Special rates for families.
J. MORT. JOHNSON, Prop.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
West End Hotel and Cottages.
COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 15.
HOTEL OPENS TUESDAY, JUNE 25.
Plans can be seen and rooms engaged at NEW-YORK OFFICE,
52 Broadway, (Room 39.)
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

NOW OPEN.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Very favorable rates during June.
W. G. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

"Guggenheimer Cottage,"
6 Cedar Av., West End, Long Branch.
For rent for the season.
Apply corner 3d Av. and 55th St.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.
One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 8° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY.
Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-JERSEY.

Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE.
Directly on the beach. Open Thursday, June 27.
For rates, diagrams, and information address
T. P. WALSH, Chief Clerk,
The Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address,
MORGAN & PARSONS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
HOTEL ALBION.
Fifty yards from surf; sixteenth season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 per day; $8 to $15 per week.
C. H. PEMBERTON.

NEW-YORK.

1,000 ISLANDS.
Among America's most charming Resorts, the NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL at Thousand Island Park, N. Y., and the HOTEL WESTMINSTER, Westminster Park, ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y. Great family hotels; modern and first-class; charges moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet and terms.
H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

Grand Rockland Lake Hotel,
Congers, Rockland County, N. Y. Nearest mountain resort to New-York; mountain, lake, and river scenery; boating and fishing; 35 minutes by West Shore Railroad from West 42d St.; music; opens June 14. OTTMAN & RAPPLEYEA, Proprietors.
Call for particulars at 258 Broadway, Room 24.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
A high altitude mountain resort. Elevation, 1,000 feet. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Good air, good food, pure water. New hotel, modern sanitary appliances. Boating, fishing, livery, orchestra, &c.
CHAS. ST. JOHN, Fort Jervis, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cornwall-on-Hudson,
One and one-half hours from New-York.
Fine scenery, beautiful walks and drives; no malaria or mosquitoes; moderate rates; cottages to let. J. W. MEAGHER.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Now open; a select family hotel; at popular rates; new and liberal management; cuisine de famille. Léon Despland, Pr.

THE ELMER.
Select Family Hotel. Under one management 20 years. Delightfully situated.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N.Y. W. E. ELMER.

Long Island.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
Romantic Moriches, on the south side of L. I.
HOTEL BROOKLYN,
CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.
Situated on the Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean; surf and still-water bathing; excellent boating; interesting drives; orchestra; handsomely appointed and select family hotel; two hours from New-York; Pullman cars direct to hotel without change. Send for circular.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.
New-York Office, Grand Hotel. M. O. ROBERTS, 10 to 2 P. M.

BATH BEACH, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
Fort Lowry Hotel and Cottages
(By the Sea)
Now open. Alterations completed. Have purchased New-Utrecht Club property, over two acres of fine lawns, which will be added to hotel grounds, making it the finest without exception of any seaside resort. Billiards, bowling alleys, tennis, boating, bathing, and fishing. Restaurant and café all connected with hotel. Cuisine a specialty. Moderate terms for first-class accommodations. JOSEPH L. LOWRY, Proprietor.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
MANHATTAN HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Manager.

ORIENTAL HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 22.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT—NO MOSQUITOES AND HEALTHY.
PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Most fashionable resort on Long Island. Send for descriptive circular. Cottages open June 1, hotel June 15. FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.
Several furnished cottages on hotel grounds to rent. N. Y. office, Grand Hotel. MR. M. O. ROBERTS, 10 to 2 P. M.

THE ARGYLE,
BABYLON, L. I., ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
One hour from New-York. OPENS JUNE 8.
Sanitary plumbing; electric lights; entire new water system. Boating, bathing, fishing. Reasonable rates. Send for circular.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.
(New-York office, St. James Hotel, 1 to 5 P. M.)

MANHANSET
House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 22. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 31, where application will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE.
Opens June 27. For particulars and circulars address D. P. HATHAWAY, Room

PRESBYTERIANS AGITATED

The Church Extension Committee Resignations Disturb Them.

A TALK WITH THERON G. STRONG

Self-respecting Committeemen, He Says, Could Not Tolerate the Presbytery's Methods—Vacancies Not Filled.

"It was the culmination of a long course of dealing which made it impossible for self-respecting men to tolerate," said Theron G. Strong, the lawyer, to a reporter for The New York Times yesterday, when discussing the relations of the New-York Presbytery to its Committee on Church Extension and Sustentation and his resignation from the committee.

Mr. Strong, who in point of service was the oldest member of the committee, also said that the methods of the Presbytery are intolerable.

Nothing has so strongly agitated Presbyterian circles in this city since the famous Briggs controversy as the resignation of nearly one-half of the members of the Church Extension Committee, and the acceptance by the Presbytery of six of the seven resignations.

Next to the fact of the resignations themselves, and the danger of their causing serious dissension in the Presbyterian Church in this city, the greatest surprise to members of the denomination was the action of the Presbytery in accepting the resignations of six out of seven members of the committee, and unanimously declining to accept the resignation of the seventh, that of Dr. Charles Augustus Stoddard. To the majority of the members of the Church in this city, this particular action on the part of the Presbytery is a seeming anomaly, But those who are within the inner circles of the governing body of the Presbyterian Church explain that Dr. Stoddard, although in full sympathy with those of his associates who resigned, offered his resignation for personal reasons apart from those which induced the Rev. George Alexander, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, Samuel Inslee, Theron G. Strong, Robert Lenox Belknap, and Warner Van Norden.

Whether Dr. Stoddard will abide by the decision of the Presbytery and withdraw his resignation is a doubtful point, but the opinion is freely expressed that he will renew it at the October meeting of the Presbytery.

Apart from the evidence of internal dissension in the governing body of the church, made public by the resignation of these tried and hard-working officials, Presbyterians generally deplore the unsatisfactory condition in which the Presbytery left the Church Extension Committee by having adjourned on Monday night without making any provision for filling the vacancies made in the committee. By the Presbytery's own vote, it permitted six of the most experienced and efficient members of the committee to retire, and unless a special meeting is called in the interim—an unlikely proceeding—the six places on the committee must remain vacant until the first Monday in October, when the next meeting of the Presbytery will be held.

Of the fifteen members of the committee, the resignations of six have been accepted, and there is doubt whether the seventh will continue to serve. During the Summer months a great deal of important business must be transacted, and as the committee is left with a bare quorum only, the opinion is freely expressed that it will find itself in an exceedingly critical condition.

Mr. Strong talked interestingly yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, on the causes that induced him and his five colleagues to resign from the committee and the probable effect of their action on the work of church extension.

He characterized the methods of the Presbytery as intolerable, and asserted that self-respecting men could no longer serve on the committee.

"Some of the gentlemen who resigned," said Mr. Strong, "had been members for many years—I myself, being the oldest in point of service, but the youngest in point of age. I had been a member for fifteen years. The sum and substance of the matter is that we thought it impossible, consistent with our own self-respect, to continue longer as members of the committee.

"The Committee on Church Extension and Sustentation is the committee which has to do with inaugurating new church enterprises and the sustaining of feeble down-town churches throughout the City of New-York. Its work is more comprehensive and fundamental from a religious point of view than that of any other committee of the Presbytery, and it has called for the best business talent which it was possible for the Presbytery to secure from its membership.

"The methods of the Presbytery in its relation to this committee have been such that further connection with this work was impossible, the methods being intolerable. The direct cause of our resignations was the action of the Presbytery with regard to certain grants of money which, after full and careful consideration, the committee decided not to make, but with respect to which they were overruled by the Presbytery. While this, of itself, would probably not have precipitated the resignations, it was the culmination of a long course of dealing which made it impossible for self-respecting men to tolerate."

"Can you explain why the Presbytery accepted your resignations and not that of Dr. Stoddard?" asked the reporter.

"With respect to Dr. Stoddard's resignation," replied Mr. Strong, "I understand that his action was entirely personal, and, while he sympathized with the other resigning members, his resignation was not based on the reasons. I assume that our resignations were immediately accepted, because it was understood that our action was final."

"What effect do you think your action will have on the work of church extension?"

"As to the effect of our resignation on the work of the committee," said Mr. Strong, "it ought not to be unfavorable. The work was never in better shape than at present. The amount of money received, the number of new enterprises inaugurated, and the number of old and feeble churches sustained during our term of service, is without a parallel in the history of church extension in the City of New-York. We hope that the Presbytery may find as our successors those who will accomplish even more in the future than we have.

"It is unfortunate that the Presbytery did not name our successors at once, as many matters will require attention during the Summer. The omission of the Presbytery in this respect is very unfortunate. No successors can now be appointed until October, unless there is a special meeting of the Presbytery."

Another member of the committee whose resignation was accepted, one of the most prominent members of the Presbyterian Church in this city, was seen by the reporter, but he desired that his name be not used. He said:

"There is nothing but the most kindly feeling existing between us and the Presbytery and the members of the Presbytery. It could not see its way clear to accept the suggestions we made, and we were therefore placed in a very embarrassing position, which left us no other course than to resign. Why the Presbytery should have accepted our resignations and declined to accept that of Dr. Stoddard is more than I can say.

"We have put in a great deal of hard work on this committee, of which we are now relieved, but it was purely a labor of love and in the best interests of the Church.

"I was not present at the Presbytery yesterday, and therefore know nothing as to our probable successors. If the Presbytery deferred taking action on the matter, the election of our successors must go over until the October meeting. There is, however, a bare quorum still existing in the committee. It is usual for the committee to make nominations to fill vacancies and then ask the Presbytery to ratify them."

COMING EVENTS.

—Patria Club Prize medals contest, Baron de Hirsch Fund, English Schools, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

—New-York Board of Trade and Transportation monthly meeting, 203 Broadway, 3:30 P. M. to-day.

—Columbia College Commencement, Carnegie Music Hall, this evening, at 8:15 o'clock.

—Republican Editorial Association Excursion, to Glen Island, to-day.

—Commencement of St. Mary's School, Garden City, to-day, at 3:30 P. M.

EXTENDS UNDERGROUND ROAD

The Rapid Transit Commissioners Parallel a Portion of the Proposed Loop Under Battery Park—Resolutions Adopted.

The Rapid Transit Commission held its regular weekly meeting at its rooms in the Home Insurance Building yesterday afternoon.

The proposed route of the underground road was extended along Whitehall Street, paralleling a portion of the loop under Battery Park, at the suggestion of Commissioner Claflin, who stated that he had been informed by a number of gentlemen, among whom were several possible contractors, that such an addition would enable those operating the road to handle the trains much quicker, particularly in starting from that end, should the traffic be heavy.

There were present at the meeting President Low and Commissioners Starin, Claflin, Steinway, and Inman.

The resolution of President Low in relation to detailed plans, proposed at the meeting of last week, was, with some slight changes, adopted, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be instructed to prepare detailed plans and specifications, for the construction and operation of the proposed Rapid Transit Railway, in accordance with the general plans adopted by this board, and to submit the same to the board for consideration not later than the second Tuesday in September.

Resolved, That in preparation of the detailed plans and specifications, the Chief Engineer have authority to confer with representative parties who may be interested in contracting to build and operate the proposed road, and all such parties are requested to put themselves in communication with the officials of this commission.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer in preparing the detailed plans and specifications have authority to take expert advice, in cost not exceeding $3,000, of persons to be approved by officers of this board.

On motion of Commissioner Claflin the following resolution relative to the new addition to the proposed route on Whitehall Street was adopted:

Resolved, That this board does adopt the following additional route for the rapid transit for the City of New-York to carry persons and property, and the board hereby determines that such additional route in addition to those already existing is necessary to the interest of the public of the City of New-York and should be established as follows:

Beginning at a point mentioned in the report adopted by this board May 9, 1895, under the west line or side of Whitehall Street, distant along the same 62.5 feet south from the southerly line or side of South Street, northward to Broadway, and the reuniting in said route adopted on May 9, 1895.

A third resolution was then offered by Mr. Claflin, which had been prepared by the counsel of the board, to comply with the provisions of the General Rapid Transit act of 1891 and its amendments, providing that in case the consent of one-half of the property holders on the line of the proposed route be not obtained three Commissioners be appointed by the Supreme Court to determine whether the proposed route should be constructed. It was, in short, a blanket resolution, in which the Supreme Court, through its Commissioners, was to approve of the construction of the underground road, and read as follows:

Resolved, That the counsel of this board be and is hereby directed to present to the General Term of the Supreme Court, in the proper district, the application of this board to appoint three Commissioners to determine and report after due hearing whether there ought to be constructed and operated a railway described in a resolution of the board of May 9, 1895, and in the report of the board to the Common Council of that day. And counsel is hereby directed to conduct in the name of this board, upon such application, such proceedings as may be proper in or before the Supreme Court, or before such commission or upon any matters, to confirm or otherwise review the report of such commission, and all proceedings properly incidental thereto.

In view of the coming Summer vacations, a resolution was adopted empowering the President or the Commissioner next in authority to sign or execute any necessary and proper legal papers in behalf of the Rapid Transit Commission.

The matter of the location of stations as suggested at the last meeting then came up, but no definite action was taken, in order to give the Commissioners more time to consider them. The list will be decided next Tuesday, to which time adjournment was taken.

DETECTIVE PLAYED THE VILLAIN

Sergt. Price in Disguise Caught Louis Baury Who is Wanted in Boston for Forgery.

Detective Sergeant Charles Price, by disguising himself as an actor, yesterday succeeded in arresting Alfred Louis Baury, for whom the police of this city have been seaching since April 8.

Baury is a member of the bar of Massachusetts and a Commissioner of Insolvency for Suffolk County, in that State. He has an office in the Ames Building in Boston. A check was offered by him March 20 at the Massachusetts National Bank for $2,500, drawn in favor of John P. Amory, and purporting to be signed by Judge John Lowell.

The suspicions of the bank cashier having been aroused in some way, he delayed handing over the cash for the check for a few minutes, whereupon Baury hurriedly left the bank and fled from the city. It was then discovered that Judge Lowell's signature was a forgery, and a very clever one. An indictment for forgery was found against Baury.

Complaints of several other check forgeries were brought to the Boston police shortly afterward. One check for $1,000 was successfully passed, followed by another for $500, and another for $294. The Boston police suspected that Baury was the author of these forged checks, although they had no means of proving it, so they redoubled their efforts to capture him on the charge for which he had been indicted.

The New-York police were warned April 8 of his possible presence in this city. Detectives Price and McCafferty were put on the case, but failed to find him. Then word was sent to the Boston police that he had been seen in Washington, but when the detectives of that city went to look for him he had disappeared.

After Baury left Washington, he was seen in New-York by some Boston men who knew him, and Detectives Price and McCafferty again set to work to find him. Tonight the latter heard something which made him believe that Baury was getting up a theatrical troupe to play comedies at the Summer resorts.

Price immediately determined to apply for a place in Baury's troupe, and selected the part of heavy villain as the most suitable for his general appearance. In order to look his part to perfection, he shaved off his yellow mustache and bought an auburn wig, with plenty of curls to conceal his baldness.

Baury's headquarters were at the Park Avenue Hotel, where the red-haired heavy man found him. The appearance of Price, disguised as perfectly as one of Gaboriau's heroes, pleased Baury very much, and he was accepted as third leading man, after he had displayed his histrionic abilities at a private audience.

While the negotiations were going on between Price and Baury as to salary, agreement, and other matters, the detective was satisfying himself that he had found the man he wanted. Then came a point in the comedy in which Baury was playing an unconscious part, when Price thought it expedient to show a little silver shield as one of his most valuable properties.

Thereafter Price played leading man without any disguise, and Baury meekly took his cues from him. It was proposed that the scene of the next act should be laid in Jefferson Market Court, and Baury was not even allowed to give a week's notice when he objected to the change in his programme.

This act took place yesterday morning, and, although there had been no time for a rehearsal, it went without a hitch. Price swore that Baury was Baury, and that there was such a pressing engagement open for him in Boston that he would be furnished with a free ride and an escort to that city as soon as possible.

The escort in question left Boston last night, and as soon as Gov. Morton signs extradition papers, will faithfully carry out Baury's programme, as revised by the last actor whom he is likely to engage for some time.

Sound Steamer Olinda Ashore.

NEW-LONDON, June 11.—Capt. Scott received word from Fisher's Island late tonight that the steamer Olinda, bound from New-York to Fall River, had run on the rocks on the south side of East End Island and needed assistance. It is reported that the steamer is not in a bad position.

Capt. Scott will start early in the morning to try to float her. She is in charge of Capt. J. A. Garosa and owned by Hagemeyer & Brunn, 102 Broad Street, New-York.

Arrested as He Was About to Sail.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 11.—On the strength of a telegram from the Superintendent of Police of Chicago, John Schifferle, thirty-five years old, was arrested last night at 230 Park Avenue. He is wanted in Chicago for embezzlement. His wife and child were with him. He was to sail for Europe Thursday.

TABLEAUS IN REHEARSAL

Mrs. Sutro Confident that Thursday's Benefit Will Be Successful.

PICTURES AND THOSE WHO WILL POSE

Experience Made Yesterday's Work Easy—Musical Programme Arranged — The Patrons and Patronesses.

It would probably be difficult to find a busier woman in all New-York City than Mrs. Theodore Sutro, to whose energy and ability is due the success of several of the charitable benefits given recently, including the partial success attendant upon the tableaux vivants given last month by society people for the benefit of the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association, of which Miss Helen Gould is the President.

Although Mrs. Sutro resigned her position as a member of the Entertainment Committee connected with the tableaux vivants, her untiring efforts to render substantial aid to the poor children under the care of the association has been so well recognized by her numerous friends that, when it was suggested that a similar entertainment should be given for the benefit of the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., she had no difficulty whatever in securing the services of all those who had taken part in the previous exhibition, or in enlisting the services of a number of additional young society women.

The whole management of the new tableaux vivants, which are to be given in Palmer's Theatre next Thursday evening, has devolved on Mrs. Sutro, who certainly deserves credit for the able manner in which every detail has been arranged.

The dress rehearsal given yesterday morning was entirely successful. The services of J. M. McDonough, who figured somewhat conspicuously in the programme of the last entertainment as stage manager, were not missed. "To tell the truth," said Mrs. Sutro in explaining this fact, "nobody knows why Mr. Dutton, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, paid Mr. McDonough $100."

Those who had taken part before in the tableaux vivants took their poses easily and gracefully yesterday, profiting by their experience, and the ladies who are to make their début in the new characters acquitted themselves most creditably. The list of ladies posing in the tableaus and their respective characters, as completed last night, is as follows:

Portia.....Miss Stanleyetta Titus
Mignon.....Miss Elisa Contencin
Evening Star.....Dorothy Clinton
(Miss Martha, swinging in a swing of grape vines.)
Tragedy.....Miss Yetta Van Praag
Iris.....Miss Contencin
La Marquise.....Miss Claire Cohn
Portrait of Rubens's Wife.....Miss Estelle Arnold
Tribby.....Miss Beatrice Morgan
A Portrait.....Miss Joseph Bradley Read
Empress Josephine.....Mrs. Bregaro
The Sunny South (cotton fields)..Miss Fisher
Miss Shephard
The Last Token (Gabriel Max).....
Miss Helen Van Praag
Evening Prayer.....Miss Colgate
Springtime.....Miss Ada Fisher

The additions to the tableaus are the Misses Van Praag, Mrs. J. B. Read, and Miss Ada Fisher.

Mr. Kilanyi is personally supervising the pictures. The posing will be managed by the following well-known artists: Verplank Burney, Stanley Middleton, C. E. Cookman, A. Muller-Ury, De Cost Smith, Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nichols, and W. S. Parsons.

In addition to the tableaus there will be a musical programme of considerable merit. Miss Jennie Dutton, the soprano, will sing; Miss Amy Fay, sister-in-law of Theodore Thomas, will play; the Misses Elsie and Ethel Shaw, daughters of Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the whistler, will give several whistling solos. Others who will appear are La Petite Marie, the eccentric dancer; Miss Mandelick, contralto; Miss Carrie Roma, soprano; Miss Clair Winters, harpist. There will also be an orchestra to describe the tableaus in music.

Mrs. Sutro said yesterday that the entertainment would be a repetition of the best parts of the kindergarten affair and that the sale of seats thus far would warrant the statement that a handsome sum would be realized Thursday night.

"It is really a surprise that it should be, though," added Mrs. Sutro, "for the complications arising from the former tableaus have been so misrepresented to the public that I was afraid this entertainment might fall through. My friends have been true to me so faithfully, however, that there is no danger of that. Some of the newspapers perverted the facts in the case so much that I really have lost a number of friends who were persuaded into believing that I had used their names without their permission. This I have proved to be absolutely untrue. In fact, I was so busy with the managing that I had time to do little more than attend to my correspondence. Information and names were furnished through other sources. I did not give out one name without the necessary permission. As to the matter of funds, I desire to say that beyond $50 paid to me for a box and $27 from reserved seats, I handled no moneys whatever. This $77 I turned over to the Treasurer, Mr. Worrall, and what disposition was made of it I am unable to say."

Mrs. Sutro, when asked her relations with Mrs. George Gould, whose picture appeared in the programme as the moving spirit in the benefit, said: "Mrs. Gould and I never came to an open rupture, and I have no feeling in the matter other than that I feel as though she should have taken more interest in the entertainment than she did. I have in my possession a score or more of letters from her, asking me to be sure to appear and represent her at the rehearsals. Directly after the entertainment, and several times since, she has written me asking where the moneys resulting from the benefit had disappeared. Every person who had anything to do with the entertainment knows how hard I worked for its success, and I think it is no more than right that I should at least not be represented as betraying the confidence of my friends or of mismanagement as to the last benefit."

The following is a partial list of patrons and patronesses for the entertainment Thursday night:

Mrs. Hicks Lord, Judge and Mrs. Dillon, Consul General Baltazzi, Consul General Bionchi, Mrs. Fay Pierce, Clarence King, Mrs. S. S. Cox, President and Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Dormitzer, Miss Juliana Jordan, Miss Fannie M. Spencer, Mrs. Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Jane S. Wood, Miss Amy Fay, Clement M. Lauteren.

Charles A. Deshon, H. Wesendorf, Mrs. Knight Wood, C. Butterfield Smith, Mrs. G. Villard, Mrs. Louise Bostwick, Mrs. A. H. Lynde, Edward J. Birmingham, Mrs. Wittman, Isaac Russell, Mrs. Rolli, Mrs. Anna P. Dillon, Mr. McCreedy, Miss Marion Cutting, Mrs. Washington E. Connor, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, and Mrs. G. B. St. John.

Attempted Suicide of a Murderess.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 11.—Pearl Smith, a colored woman, who had just been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for murdering her husband, made two efforts to kill herself in the county jail to-day. She first tried to jump from a fourth-story window. Her body was out, and the officers had just time to drag her back by her ankles. She next jumped over a railing in the jail corridor. Another prisoner held her suspended over the rotunda by her dress until guards came.

Gives Her Income Tax to Charity.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 11.—Mrs. William F. Cochran has given $1,000, the amount she would have had to pay as income tax if it had been imposed, to the Protestant Episcopal Board of Mission.

Graduates of Mrs. Weil's School.

The graduating class of Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls received diplomas yesterday afternoon at the school, 109 West Seventy-seventh Street. Gold medals were also awarded to the pupils who received the highest marks.

The members of the graduating class were: Sadie Baron, Pauline Munzesheimer, Sarah B. Rosenstein, Blanche Mohr, Estelle Oppenheimer, Edith P. Tanzer, and Rachel Wolff.

Other pupils, whether in the advanced classes or the kindergarten, received certificates for the work accomplished. Many of the parents and friends of the pupils were present to witness the pleasant ceremony attending the presentations.

Mrs. Weil's school will be opened again Sept. 24. It is well known for the thoroughness of its instruction, particularly in English, French, and German, and in manual training.

A reception will be held at the school to-night from 8 o'clock to 11 o'clock.

For your trip abroad:
Suit (better have two: light and rather heavy), rug, mackintosh, bag (dress-suit case is handy), trunk, umbrella (leave cane at home), good strong shoes, medium-weight underwear, hat (derby—they don't wear straw hat much over there.)

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

SIXTY-NINTH A REGIMENT

Another Company Mustered In, Making Eight in All—Men Who Will Be Placed in Command.

Another company was mustered in last night for the Sixty-ninth Battalion of the National Guard, making the eighth company, and raising the battalion to the rank of a regiment.

The new company, which is designated Company E, was organized by Lieut. John E. O'Brien, who was a Lieutenant in Capt. Coleman's company when it was disbanded. Forty-five recruits, about one-fourth of whom were members of the original Company E, presented themselves for examination in the Board of Officers' room in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

Major Robert V. McKim, the Brigade Surgeon, assisted by Surgeons Peck of the Twelfth Regiment, Tuttle of the Twenty-second Regiment, Bell of the Seventy-first Regiment, Woodend of the Ninth Regiment, and Fuchs of the First Battery, conducted the examinations. Forty-one of the recruits passed the examination successfully and were sworn in and mustered into the service by Major A. P. Montant of the brigade staff.

Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith of the Seventh Regiment, commanding the battalion, has nominated Lieut. O'Brien to be Captain of the new company, and Daniel J. Dowdney of Company D, Seventh Regiment, to be First Lieutenant, and these nominations will be forwarded to the Governor, who will issue commissions to these officers. This will complete the organization of the new company.

Company G was mustered in on Monday night, and Lieut. Speilman has been nominated as its Captain. An order will soon be issued raising the battalion to the rank of a regiment, and then an election for field officers will be held. Lieut. Col. Smith will doubtless be elected Colonel of the regiment.

A Divorce for Charles H. Crowell.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 11.—The jury in the action for divorce brought by Charles H. Crowell of New-York against his wife, in which Jacob Rudd Shipherd of Richmond Hill was named as co-respondent, found a verdict for the husband. The jury went out last night, with directions to hand in a sealed verdict.

Charles H. Farrell Convicted.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 11.—Charles H. Farrell, arrested on a charge of passing a worthless draft for $5 on William Surge, a saloon keeper at 51 Fulton Avenue, this city, was convicted before Justice Ingram to-day and sent to the Queens County Jail for six months.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Flower Show at Annandale.—The annual flower show in connection with the commencement of St. Stephen's College at Annandale, N. Y., will take place to-day and to-morrow. This event is an important affair among the members of the fashionable set who have handsome country places along the banks of the Hudson. Most of the owners of these places will have plants, flowers, and so forth, on exhibition. Among the exhibitors will be the Mortons, Astors, Dinsmores, Goulds, Crugers, and Goodridges. The flower show this year is under the patronage of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Miss Cruger, Mrs. Douglas Merritt, Mrs. J. W. Lewis, and Miss Julia B. Hunt. It will be held under an immense marquee, on the campus of the college, between the college building and the chapel, and if the weather is clear there will be a large attendance of society people. Among the members of the "Flower Show Society" are Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Odgen Mills, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald H. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Livingston, Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. Crosby, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, the Misses Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Suckley, Mrs. Hoyt, the Misses Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Langdon, Mrs. Edward Beck, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. de Peyster, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Delano, Dr. and Mrs. G. N. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Timpson, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. J. Fischer Banks, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould.

—The Staten Island Ladies' Club.—The opening reception of the Staten Island Ladies' Club recently was a brilliant success. The attendance was unusually large. The guests were received by the President, Mrs. A. N. Lawrence, and the Vice President, Mrs. Anson L. Carroll, and the other officers who are Mrs. George M. Pinney, Jr., Mrs. Bernard Eekhout, Mrs. Sidney L. Carrere, Mrs. Henry W. Tillinghast, Miss Marion B. Heineken, Miss Anne C. Johnson, and Mrs. Francis H. Bergen. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Worth, Capt. and Mrs. G. S. L. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon H. Brown, Miss Marie Brown, Miss Eccleston, Miss Lockwood, Miss Donovan, Mr. Robert Kelly, Col. and Mrs. Eugene McLean, Mrs. Edmund C. Owen, and Miss Fanny Owen.

—Weddings To-day.—Among the weddings to-day will be those of Miss Adelina Ewell Austen, daughter of Col. David E. Austen, to Willis Lee Sawyer; Miss Fowler of 38 West Fortieth Street, to Robert Miles Gignoux; Miss Edith M. Coleman to John C. R. Eckerson; Miss L. Adelaide Hanford to Dr. John Thorndike Chase, and Miss Randolph, daughter of the late Malcolm Randolph, to George Randolph.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Flint Going to Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Flint will sail for Europe on board the Lucania on Saturday. They will be absent from New-York two months or more, spending most of the time probably in London and Paris, with occasional rural journeyings in England and on the Continent.

—Baron Uetrich to Return to Europe.—Baron Uetrich, one of the Chamberlains to the King of Prussia, after spending the Winter and Spring in New-York, will sail for Europe on June 10.

—Miss Pauline E. Rogers Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Pauline Estelle Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogers, to Mr. Alfred B. Amy.

How about the prudence of allowing a cough to run on, rasping the pulmonary and bronchial organs, when that approved and speedy remedy, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, can be obtained from any apothecary.—Advertisement.

To Reach High-Class Purchasers.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Printer's Ink of July 11, 1894, said editorially and without solicitation:

"The leisure class is largely represented in Newport's population throughout the year, but in the Summer especially, as is well known, the most wealthy people of the land come by thousands to occupy their far-famed 'cottages.' These people read The Daily News almost, it may be said, without exception. It is believed that there are few mediums of greater value, considering the cost, for high-class advertising than The Newport Daily News."

$13,300 FOR MGR. FARLEY

Priests and His Congregation Celebrate His Silver Jubilee.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN WAS PRESENT

Clerical Friends Present $10,000, the Parish $3,000—Addresses by the Priests, Children, and Parents.

Mgr. John M. Farley, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese and pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, celebrated his silver jubilee yesterday, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination in the priesthood.

Solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Gabriel's Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The church was crowded long before the service began. There were fully 200 priests present. The interior of the church was decorated with choice flowers and plants.

Mgr. Farley was celebrant at the solemn high mass. The Rev. John J. Kean was deacon, and the Rev. J. Dougherty was sub-deacon. The Rev. Edward J. A. Kenney was master of ceremonies.

Archbishop Corrigan, robed in the rich vestments of his office, sat on the throne on the Gospel side of the altar. He was attended by the Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General; Dean Penny, and the Rev. J. M. Connolly.

The music was very elaborate. The "Juravit Dominus" was sung by six priests, with the Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin as soloist. The same psalm was sung at Mgr. Farley's ordination, twenty-five years ago. As the procession of priests entered the church, Mendelssohn's wedding march was played. The march from Tannhäuser was played as they filed out at the close of the service.

After the celebration of solemn high mass the address in behalf of the clergy was presented to Mgr. Farley by Dean McKenna. The address had been beautifully illuminated by the Sisters of Charity. Mgr. Farley remained seated on the altar while Dean McKenna read the document.

When Dean McKenna had concluded, Mgr. Farley made a brief reply, thanking the clergy for the high honor they had done him in honoring his priestly character.

A banquet was given in St. Gabriel's Hall at 2 o'clock, at which Mgr. Farley was the guest of honor, Archbishop Corrigan presiding.

A purse of $10,000, contributed by the clergy of the diocese, was presented to Mgr. Farley. The Rev. Charles H. Colton of St. Stephen's made the presentation speech, to which Mgr. Farley suitably replied.

A children's entertainment was given in the school hall on East Thirty-seventh Street in the evening.

The boy choir sang the chorus "Silver Jubilee" and Master Michael L. Fitzpatrick made an address to Mgr. Farley in behalf of the boys. Then there was a long programme of recitations, vocal and instrumental music, and a short drama, "Spirits of Joy," enacted by six girls of the parish school. Miss M. Manning, representing the girls, delivered an address. Agnes Killan presented to Mgr. Farley a purse containing $300.

Then a number of men, representing the parishioners, approached the Monsignor, and Judge Daniel F. Martin made a short address, and presented a purse of $3,000. The delegation also presented a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions in a gilt frame.

A delegation from the Catholic Knights of America, of which the Monsignor is a member, was present to extend congratulations. John Moan of Brooklyn delivered a short address and the ceremonies were concluded.

Among the clergymen present at the morning celebration were: Bishop Heneesy of Wichita, Kan., Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, Chaplain of Mount St. Vincent's, the Rev. John Edwards, Immaculate Conception; the Rev. James Flood, St. John the Evangelist's; the Rev. Father Prendergast, of the Epiphany; the Rev. Patrick McSweeney, D. D., of St. Brigid's; the Rev. C. O'Keefe, Highland Falls; the Rev. Charles H. Colton, M. R., St. Stephen's; the Rev. Father Fitzsimmons, St. Andrew's; the Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, the Rev. Dr. Henry Brann, St. Agnes's; the Rev. Michael Considine, the Rev. James Byrnes, the Rev. Father Terrence Early; the Rev. James McGean, and the Rev. John Burke.

TWO STEAMERS HELD AT QUARANTINE

Lamport & Holt's Bellaura Had Yellow Fever Aboard at Rio.

QUARANTINE, S. I., June 11.—The Lamport & Holt steamer Bellaura arrived to-day from Brazilian ports, and was detained in quarantine to await the disinfection of the vessel and the effects of the crew.

Thomas McAvoy, a native of Liverpool, about twenty-three years old, was sent ashore at Rio de Janeiro about four days after arrival to the hospital, suffering from yellow fever. The Bellaura left Santos May 1 and arrived at Rio de Janeiro the following day. The steward was removed four days later, and May 9, four days after he was stricken, it was learned that he died of the dreadful disease. The steamer was disinfected, and proceeded on her voyage. Another man, Thomas Hendrick, twenty-eight years old, second engineer, of Scotland, was sent ashore suffering from typhoid fever. This man was recovering when the steamer left Rio de Janeiro.

The Lamport & Holt steamer Hevellus, which arrived at Quarantine from Santos and Rio de Janeiro, is detained because one of the crew was sent ashore as a suspect. While the general impression is given that this man suffered from consilitis it is deemed necessary by the Health Officers to detain the vessel for further investigation. Under any circumstances the steamer will be thoroughly disinfected, and all precautions taken.

Board of Health Appointments.

The Board of Health yesterday appointed Jacob Seelig Captain of the new life saving force at the East River Park, at a salary of $80 a month, and Daniel J. Ryan of 1,648 East End Avenue, boatman, at a salary of $40 a month.

The board resolved to appoint two Medical Inspectors for the recently annexed district. The salary of this office is $1,200.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

It's too bad to hide your dainty dishes behind wooden doors. Nothing adds so much to the attractiveness of the dining room as one of our handsome china closets. Those with French plate glass doors and back reflect the images of glassware and china and produce a most pleasing effect. We have them with rounded or square corners for the side wall or in triangular shapes to fit in the corner of your dining room. In different woods, in different styles, and at different prices.

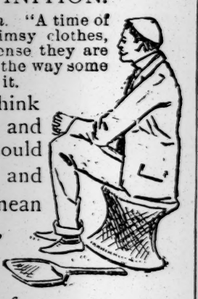
"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

DEFINITION.



Summer, *n.* "A time of year to sell flimsy clothes, under the pretense they are cool." This is the way some clothiers define it.

We don't think light weight and light merit should go together and we don't mean to have it so, either.

Here's comfort:
Sicilian coats, $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $5.
Black brilliantine coats, $2.50, $3, $4, $5
Drap de ete coats, $4.50 & $5.
Black diagonal coats, (very light), $4.50
Pongee, nun's cloth, mohair and serge coats and vests.
Skeleton reefers, blue serge, $6.50.
Skeleton coats & vests, blue serge, $7.
Dusters, mohair and linen, $2 to $5.

HACKETT, CARHART AND COMPANY.

Two Stores: Broadway and Canal Street. Broadway below Chambers Street.

THIS MAN FORGES $20 CHECKS

His Fine Clothing and Nonchalant Air Made Curtis & Blaisdell His Easy Victims.

A clever check swindler has been operating succesfully in this city during the last few days, and a number of business firms are lamenting the loss of small sums of money. Of course, the thing that rankles worst is that they allowed themselves to be imposed upon by such a time-worn scheme.

The coal firm of Curtis & Blaisdell, Fifty-sixth Street and East River, notified Police Headquarters yesterday morning that there was a very plausible impostor passing bogus checks. Messrs. Curtis & Blaisdell secured one of the checks.

A stranger entered their office Monday and ordered a ton of coal, to be sent to W. E. Harvey, 67 East Sixty-ninth Street. He was a good-looking man, with a dark mustache that had long flowing ends. He was 5 feet 6 inches in height. His clothes were of a stylish cut. He said he had just moved to New-York and wished to secure a supply of coal right away. He had a nonchalant air that was very winning, and the clerk in charge of the office was greatly prepossessed in his favor.

The clerk said he would see that the order was filled just as quickly as possible. The stranger, who claimed to be W. E. Harvey, tendered in payment a check for $20 on the Stamford National Bank of Stamford, Conn.

The check was signed J. S. Mills, and was written payable to the order of W. E. Harvey. It was apparently certified properly by the Stamford National Bank. The bank's name was stamped on its face, and the cashier's name was filled in with a pen in the usual way. Harvey said he was a broker in New Street.

The clerk studied the check very carefully, and made up his mind that it was good. He gave the stranger $15.25 in change.

The man with the flowing mustache and nonchalant air waited patiently for a receipt and went away.

The driver who went to deliver the coal came back in a little while with the ton of coal on his cart. He said no coal had been ordered at 67 East Sixty-ninth Street, and that Mr. Harvey did not live there.

The coal firm then began to be suspicious about the check. The Stamford National Bank was called up on the telephone yesterday morning and told about the check. The bank replied that it received twenty checks Monday, each for $20, made out in precisely the same way, and that they were all forgeries. Curtis & Blaisdell then informed the police about the swindle.

Herman Steigerwald, who was employed as a bookkeeper by Nathan Schlessel of 317 Canal Street, was arrested at his home, 109 Henry Street, Monday night, on a charge of forging his employer's name to checks.

Steigerwald, it is said, is a gambler, and in order to make good his losses, took the checks which came to the firm in the course of business and had them cashed, forging his employer's name. It is thought that his stealings will amount to about $1,500. In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday he was held in $1,000 for the Grand Jury.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—James Howard, a night watchman in Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stable in San Francisco, was murdered by unknown parties on June 2. A communication was received by the police of this city yesterday, asking that inquiry be made for a sister of the dead man. Her name is not known, but she is said to live here. Howard left some money in the bank, and the express company wants to turn it over to his sister.

The West End Hotel cottages at Long Branch will open for the season next Saturday, and the West End Hotel on the ensuing Tuesday. The manager announces that the applications for accommodations already made indicate a very good season at Long Branch.

—Thomas Doherty, eighteen months old, was killed yesterday afternoon by falling from the roof of his home, 420 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story building, to the roof of the two-story stable adjoining. The child had been playing on the roof.

—The body of the unknown woman which was found last Saturday floating in the North River at Fifty-first Street, was identified y

Wednesday
June 12-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

WILL PUNISH PERJURERS

The Excise Board Begins Inquiry to Discover "Straw" Bondsmen.

ONE CASE FOR THE GRAND JURY

Men Whose Names Are on Many Bonds Called to Tell of Their Property—Some Disregard the Summons.

The Excise Commissioners gave a public hearing yesterday in the matter of the bondsmen who are on record as having given a multiplicity of bonds for saloon keepers. Many of these bondsmen have, it is believed, become surety in much larger sums than are justified by the property they own.

The investigation, it is expected, will effect a much-needed reform in the manner of giving bonds for saloon keepers, which up to this time has been looked upon as a mere matter of form, and the result will be serious to those bondsmen who may be found to have perjured themselves in swearing that they owned property the title of which is not vested in them, or have given bonds in much greater amounts in the aggregate than the value of the property owned by them. The attention of the District Attorney will be called to cases in which the facts warrant criminal proceedings.

At the instance of Commissioner Harburger, a list was prepared of those bondsmen whose names appeared on the bonds of ten or more saloon keepers. The records of the department previous to the advent of the present commissioners were searched, and the list was made out to show the number of bonds given by the bondsmen named under the old régime, as well as those which had been given under the present administration. All the bondsmen were summoned before the board to explain why they had become bondsmen so often, and to show their pecuniary responsibility. Many of those summoned failed to appear, and drastic measures will be adopted by the commissioners to compel their attendance.

The following is the list prepared by Bond-Clerk Baker:

THOSE WHO APPEARED.

	Old.	New.
Abraham Sprang, 154 Henry	22	7
Frederick Raabbe, 173 Hester	83	28
Abraham Worms, 52 East 78th	24	7
William Sterich, 425 East 124th	27	14
Jacob A. Schapert, 1,201 Vanderbilt Av.	39	10
William F. Rinckhoff, 357 West 47th	70	20
Rudolph Reichenstein, 401 East 55th	47	10
Paul E. O'Neill, 505 Greenwich	33	14
Christopher Fuchs, 1,646 Avenue A	35	13
John Knoblich, 106 Greenwich	10	10
Henry Evers, 49 Monroe	41	20
John Eusner, 528 West 132d	15	8
William Ebling, 1,259 Washington Av.	14	14
Louis Dittenheimer, 569 East 84th	17	11
Henry Kroeger, Spuyten Duyvil	21	6
Joseph Krieger, 1,025 Bathgate Av.	37	10
Henry Knabe, 134 Centre	88	46
John Groh, 49 West 91st	24	10
Charles Kilpatrick, 233 West 60th	37	7
August Moebus, 670 East 134th	22	17
John Massiomino, 848 Morris Av.	38	17
Eugene C. Ludin, 473 11th Av.	14	7
George Loemer, 401 West 47th	29	8
Jacob Herb, 310 East 82d	35	9

THOSE WHO WERE ABSENT.

John Leppler, 1,015 Lexington Av.	14	5
Levy Lippman, 210 East 90th	25	9
Henry Menken, 83 Jane	18	15
Peter Muller, 135 West 127th	22	5
Alexander Stein, 327 West 57th	21	11
Henry D. Muller, 553 West 41st	5	12
Vincent F. Banano, 1,093 2d Av.	13	7
Henry Flegenheimer, 423 5th	12	6
George Eastes, 610 West 47th	15	7
W. H. Callanan, 328 West 34th	48	4
Louis Kohlman, 262 East Houston	18	8
Henry Wellbrock, 760 West End Av.	13	4
Henry Vogel, 205 East 116th	30	7
Henry Tompson, 334 East 38th	4	8
Arthur Strauss, 69 East 111th	14	5
George W. Semmes, 2,087 3d Av.	17	4
William Sherwood, 483 East 160th	30	8
Frederick J. Seelig, 13 Allen	20	4
James Rowan, 567 West 170th	28	12
Bernard Reich, 217 7th	11	10

Before the formal proceedings were begun, Commissioner Harburger, who started the investigation, said:

"I have possession of two bonds for $1,000 each, made by men who swore that they owned certain property. I have had an investigation made, and it shows conclusively that these men do not now own, and never did own the property which they swore was theirs.

"I believe that these are not the only cases of abuses of this sort, and propose to sift the matter to the bottom and punish the offenders if possible. Now, besides these abuses we have, as has already been stated, discovered that a number of men are on as many as fifty bonds for $1,000 each.

"Some men are on more than that number of bonds. Their ability to stand for so much I have not yet ascertained.

"That is what this examination is to get at. I have learned that one man who was reported to be on 96 bonds is on 134. We have 88 bonds of his made out under the old régime and 46 new bonds. He is responsible for all of them, and to legally be able to cover them should be worth over $200,000. We propose to learn just what such men are worth."

The board room was crowded with liquor dealers and their bondsmen. Commissioner Harburger called the attention of his associates in the board to the case of Arcangelo De Feo of 95 Park Street, and Antonio Gallasso of 93 Park Street, who had given bonds in $1,000 each for Pietro Bellazo of 94 Park Street. Bellazo made application May 29 for a saloon license at 7 Varick Place, and De Feo and Gallasso became his bondsmen. De Feo swore before J. A. Wertheimer, a Commissioner of Deeds, that he owned the house and lot 95 Park Street, and Gallasso also swore that he owned the property 93 Park Street. An investigation showed that the men did not own the property, and had never owned it. Edward Ludlum owns 93 Park Street, and Morris Levy owns 95. The papers in this case have been placed in the hands of the District Attorney for presentation to the Grand Jury. A significant fact in this case is that Bellazo asked permission, June 8, to withdraw his application for a license.

Frederick Raabbe of 173 Hester Street was the first bondsman called. His name appears on 111 bonds. Raabbe said he owned the property 612 and 614 Hudson Street, which was worth $60,000, and was mortgaged for $20,000, and also owned the property at 33 Christopher Street and 122 Waverley Place, valued at $40,000, and mortgaged for $20,000. Raabbe said he was worth more than the amount of the bonds he had signed, over and above all his liabilities.

Henry Knabe, the saloon keeper of 134 Centre Street, who is bondsman in 134 cases, explained that he owned the property 134 Centre Street and 116 and 118 West Street, which was worth $125,000 above any incumbrance on it. He said he had never received a cent for giving bonds, but that he had given so many simply to accommodate friends in the business.

John Massionimo, who was bondsman in fifty-five cases, said he owned 2,085, 2,087, 2,089, and 2,091 Washington Avenue, valued at $37,500, and mortgaged for $14,000; 720 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, house and five lots, valued at $15,000, and mortgaged for $6,000, and a lot at One Hundred and Seventy-second Street and Washington Avenue, valued at $8,000. He said he is in the employ of a brewing company, and that was the reason he had signed so many bonds.

Rudolph Reichenstein, whose name is on fifty-seven bonds, is in the employ of the Peter Doelger Brewing Company. He owns 1,019 First Avenue, a large tenement house, on which there is a mortgage of $5,500.

Henry Evers, who is on sixty-one bonds, said he owned property at 49 Monroe Street valued at $62,000, and on which there is a mortgage of $20,000; 1,493 Avenue A, valued at $25,000, and 30 Bayard Street, valued at $15,000, and mortgaged for $7,000. His property was more than ample to cover all his liability on the bonds.

Joseph Krieger, who is bondsman in forty-seven cases, testified that he owned 1,625 Bathgate Avenue, valued at $13,000, mortgaged for $4,500, and a fourth interest in 60 St. Mark's Place, valued at $36,000, and mortgaged for $15,000.

William Sterich, who signed forty-one bonds, said he owned 421 East Twelfth Street, valued at $25,000 and mortgaged for $10,000, and 530 East Sixteenth Street, valued at $26,000, mortgaged for $11,000. His business, he claimed, was worth $35,000.

Abraham Sprang, who is on twenty-nine bonds, said he owned 241 Henry Street, valued at $21,000, and two stores, valued at $6,000.

Christopher Fuchs, who is bondsman in forty-eight cases, said he owned property at 1,646 Avenue A, valued at $16,000 and mortgaged for $4,000. He also owned shares in the Henry Elias Brewing Company, valued at $50,000; full value, $20,000.

August Moebus of 670 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, who signed thirty-nine bonds, owned properties at that number valued at $12,000, with an incumbrance of $5,000; 694 Courtlandt Avenue, valued at $16,000; 700 Courtlandt Avenue, valued at $8,000; One Hundred and Forty-second Street and St. Ann's Avenue, valued at $3,500; property at Mount Vernon Heights valued at $3,000.

John Groh of 49 West Ninety-first Street, said he was on bonds for thirty-four persons, and owned one-half interest in 450 Ninth Avenue and 73 West Ninety-ninth Street, valued in all at $100,000.

William Ebling, the brewer, who is on twenty-eight bonds, said he owned seventy shares of the Ebling Brewing Company, the face value of which is $70,000, but which are worth twice as much.

Louis Dittenheimer, a saloon keeper at 116 Centre Street, who is on twenty-eight bonds, said he did not own any real estate, but was worth at least $35,000, clear of all liabilities.

Eugene C. Ludin, who is on twenty-one bonds, said he owned sufficient real estate to cover all his liability on the bonds, but he questioned the right of the Commissioners to pry into his private affairs. He was willing to tell the Commissioners privately and confidentially all about his property, but he was not willing to make a public exposé of his financial affairs. The Commissioners agreed with this view of the matter and Ludin retired triumphant. The Commissioners subsequently said that they would refuse as bondsmen in the future any person who had not satisfied them of his pecuniary responsibility, and who was suspected of being a professional bondsman for pay.

The hearing will be continued next Tuesday morning, and in the meantime the Commissioners will decide what action they will take in regard to those bondsmen who failed to appear yesterday.

TO GET GOOD INSPECTORS.

Excise Commissioner Murray's Idea as to Civil Service Examinations.

Under a law passed recently employes of the Excise Board, including Inspectors, are appointed from lists prepared after competitive examinations by the State Board of Civil Service Examiners. Hitherto a list of names was furnished the Commissioners, from which they could select whom they pleased. Now they have but little discretion in the matter.

State Examiner Mann called on President Murray of the Excise Board yesterday and asked for information as to the best line of questions to be asked applicants for positions as Inspectors. President Murray and his associates opposed the passage of the law, because it left them no power to examine into the character and standing of the applicants who may be in the line of appointment by reason of high percentage in the examination.

President Murray suggested to Mr. Mann that the most important line of questions would be as to honesty and general character, and an up-to-date civil service system could get at such matters. He thought that the examinations should be as thorough in that direction as the one required of collectors or other handlers of money. He impressed on Mr. Mann the importance of having honest men in this branch of the service. The board depended upon its Inspectors, was held responsible for their reports, and there was great opportunity for dishonest men to cast odium on the work of the Commissioners.

Meeting of the Cities Commission.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 11.—The Cities Commission appointed by Gov. Morton to draft legislation for the government of cities of the second class in this State met for the first time in Mayor Lewis's office this morning. The entire commission was present, consisting of ex-Judge Earl of Herkimer, James G. Cutler of Rochester, Michael E. Driscoll of Syracuse, Alden Chester of Albany, and David M. Greene of Troy.

The session was devoted to listening to the views of public organizations on forms of municipal government. Nelson Millard, Chairman of the Municipal Club, presented principles it wished adopted. Papers were read by J. E. Whitney on "Proportional Representation for Cities," and by Dr. F. F. Dow, representing the Pathological Society. The Political Equality Club of Rochester read a statement in behalf of woman's rights.

Americans Fined in Canada.

AMHERSTBURG, Ontario, June 11.—The Collector of Customs for the Dominion of Canada at this port has imposed a fine of $300 on the tug Gracie Ruelle of Detroit and the garbage dump scow she was towing at the time of their seizure, last Thursday night, for dumping garbage in Canadian waters. The decisions were rendered this morning in the cases of the men comprising the crew of the tug and scow. All are found guilty, and a fine of $50 and costs was imposed on each man. There is still a charge hanging over the crews of establishing a nuisance in the harbor of Ontario, contrary to the health laws of the Province.

Officers of the Grand Temple of Honor.

TROY, N. Y., June 11.—The fiftieth session of the Grand Temple of Honor of the State was held in Cohoes yesterday. The following were elected: G. W. J., M. A. Pearsall of Brooklyn; G. W. V. J., Clifford Hewett of Hoosick Falls; G. W. Recorder, William A. Dwinell of Brooklyn; G. W. Treasurer, George B. Hardy of Troy; G. W. U., John W. Wright of Hoosick Falls; G. W. Chaplain, Stephen Monk of Cohoes; G. W. C., William Ross of Cohoes. The next session will be held in Brooklyn in June, 1896. The meeting of the Supreme Council will be held at Hoosick Falls in August.

"Black America" on Parade.

The colored chorus of "Black America," the big show at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn, consisting of 400 negroes, men and women, from Virginia, North and South Carolina, including some exceedingly original characters, will parade along Fifth Avenue, from Fifty-ninth Street to Twenty-third Street, on Thursday morning, starting at 10:30 o'clock. They will be conveyed on the elevated road to Fifty-ninth Street from the Thirty-ninth Street ferryhouse, at the Battery. As they march along they will sing many of the old plantation melodies that they sing in the arena afternoons and evenings. The two prima donnas, Mmes. Flower and Cordella, as befits their prominence, will be seen in an open carriage.

The President of the New-York Cotton Exchange, Reinhard Seidenburg, on behalf of the Board of Directors and the resident members, has accepted the invitation of Nate Salsbury, Director of "Black America," at Ambrose Park, to visit the exhibition Friday evening in a body.

MILITIAMEN DISTRUST IT

Condemn the Bill Providing for a New Arm as Defective.

SAY EXAMINERS SHOULD BE EXPERTS

Urged that No Long Range Tests Can Be Had at the Peekskill State Camp Grounds Selected by the Bill.

The bill that Assemblyman Abell had passed in the Legislature at its last session, under which a new arm is to be selected for the State militia and naval force, has been widely criticised by members of the National Guard.

In substance, the bill provides for the expenditure of $300,000 for 15,000 magazine breech-loading rifles of such modern patern as is adapted to the requirements of the tactical manoeuvres that are contemplated.

With that much of the law no one finds fault, for it is felt that the "gas pipes," as the rifles now in use are called by members of the militia, should be superseded by a more modern and effective arm. It is the manner in which the new rifle is to be selected and the place at which it is to be tested that have provoked general comment.

Under the law as it stands, three citizens of the State shall be appointed as a Board of Examiners to test, examine, and recommend such arms of modern pattern of American invention and manufacture as they shall deem best suited to the use of the militia. The law does not specify that they shall possess any skill with or knowledge of arms, or that they shall be members of the National Guard, or be experts in the use or manufacture of arms.

When the present arm, the Remington rifle, was selected, it was the best one that could be procured. It was selected and recommended by a commission that consisted of the Adjutant General, the Inspector General, and the Chief of Ordnance of the State—men who had a knowledge, or were supposed to have a knowledge, of what the militia required and what the arm could accomplish.

They tested the various arms, and came to a satisfactory conclusion. This new commission, or Board of Examiners, as it is designated in the law, must test all the competing rifles at the State camp at Peekskill, where there are no facilities for doing so. To fit the camp for this purpose, would require a large expenditure of money, as targets at various distances would have to be erected, and the delicate electrical instruments to determine initial and trajectory velocities, would have to be put up and adjusted to the grounds.

The camp is rolling and uneven, with many trees upon it, and unless a target were placed in the Hudson River, no long distance range could be laid out. The danger in firing across the river would be too great to permit of its being done, and so 3,000-yard tests would be impossible.

The Board of Examiners, after having made its tests and reached a conclusion must report to the Governor, and if he approves its report, its findings, and recommendations, the weapon that it selects shall be adopted and the Adjutant General shall contract for them at a cost not to exceed $20 each, delivered wherever he shall designate within the State.

By this it will be seen that the Adjutant General will have nothing to say about the arm that he is to provide for the military and naval forces of the State. His only duty will be to purchase them, and this will be obligatory upon him, notwithstanding that he may not think the rifle selected is the best obtainable one for the State forces.

Those who have considered the law fully, find many points in it to object to, but the greatest two objections are in reference to those who may be appointed to select the arm and the place for testing it.

To test arms properly, they say, none but experts should be employed, and they should be given all the facilities possible. They should have a knowledge of the arms used by the United States and foreign Governments, and be qualified to select one that is as good as any in use. It is urged that tests should be made at Sandy Hook or Springfield, where every appliance that is necessary is at hand. Either of these places could probably be used for the purpose, as the Government has allowed it before, and would undoubtedly do so again.

It is recommended that whatever rifle is selected, should be of the same calibre as that used by the Government, in order that the same cartridges can be used in either. There may be times when the militia and the army will have to depend on each other for ammunition, and in that event, unless their rifles have the same calibre, their cartridges will not be interchangable. Such a condition existed at the time of the Orangemen's riot in Eighth Avenue, when ammunition was scarce. The State calibre was 50, while that of the National forces was 45.

The National Government has lately adopted a rifle with a calibre that is between 30 and 31, and it is urged that a similar rifle should be adopted by this State. It has been found that reducing the calibre adds to the velocity and penetrating power of the shell, and also diminishes the weight of the ammunition so that four times the former quantity can be carried.

The importance of selecting the proper arm for the State forces is evident to every militiaman, and the impossibility of properly doing it under this law, with but $6,000 to spend to cover examiners' fees and clerk hire, as well as expenses of tests, leads the militiamen to think that they will carry their "gas pipes" for some time longer.

Squadron A Armory Bids Rejected.

The Armory Board held a meeting yesterday in the Mayor's office and rejected the bids that were submitted at Monday's meeting for finishing the armory of Squadron A. The bids were thrown out because the appropriation is only $21,500, and the lowest bid was $23,450.

The board appropriated $6,000 for a new rifle range for the Ninth Regiment Armory, and ordered that Contractor James D. Murphy be paid $12,473.80 on account of work done on the armory. The contract for a new rifle range for the Seventh Regiment Armory was given to Day & Somerville, for $9,040.

President Roosevelt's Second Lecture.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board yesterday gave a lecture to seventeen more precinct commanders. After the group of commanders left him, with serious faces, President Roosevelt said to the reporters:

"I have simply told the commanders what to expect if they don't do their duty, and what I will insist on having done. I have now talked to all of the commanders in the department, and expressed my views to them, so that in the future there will be no misunderstanding between us."

Eakins's Trial Now Set for To-day.

The trial of Capt. Joseph B. Eakins of the Mercer Street Station, which was to have been held before the Police Commissioners at Headquarters yesterday, was again adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day, by request of counsel. Capt. Eakins is under charges preferred by the Parkhurst society for permitting disorderly houses to exist in his precinct. The trial had been adjourned from June 4 until yesterday.

COL. GRANT CAN SAVE MONEY

Too Much, He Declares, Has Been Paid for Repairs and Supplies of the Police Department.

Since Police Commissioner Grant was appointed Chairman of the Police Board Committee on Repairs and Supplies, a position held by John C. Sheehan when he was a member of the board, he has been making a quiet investigation of the miscellaneous expenses incurred by the late board in maintaining the department. He has come to the conclusion that the proper economy was not practiced, and that the repairs and supplies cost from 25 to 35 per cent. too much.

The Commissioner hopes to be able to cut down the expenses controlled by the committee by perhaps $30,000 during the year. There was no suspicion of corruption, but in his opinion the prices paid for the goods were too high, and the proper economy was not practiced in the use of them. In the items of pens, ink, and lead pencils, a saving of 50 per cent., he says, can be effected. In some station houses two gross of pens had been used in a month. The Commissioner thinks a gross of pens might be made to last a year.

Col. Grant hopes to be able to save $8,000 in the item of stationery alone, which last year cost $17,500. In the items of horses, saddles, harness, and other expenses of the mounted force, the Commissioner believes he can save $10,000. The old board, he says, paid excessive prices for horses, and did not secure the best animals for the purpose. Better animals, he declares, can be procured for less money. In the matter of lumber, oils, paints, and such supplies, Commissioner Grant thinks $10,000 may be saved by rigid economy.

If any new station houses have to be built, they will probably cost 20 to 25 per cent. less than under the old administration, and he is satisfied that the police steamboat Patrol could be duplicated for $20,000 less than the Police Department paid for it.

A CHECK ON OFFICIAL PAPERS

Assistant District Attorneys to Report Daily on Documents in Their Care—New Indictments Found.

In order that there may hereafter be some check on the papers in the District Attorney's office, the following order was promulgated yesterday by Chief Clerk Unger, under instructions from Col. Fellows, and sent to all Assistant District Attorneys:

There is daily furnished to the assistant in charge of a part of court a manuscript calendar which contains an accurate list of all papers given to the assistant that morning, and with which papers the assistant is properly chargeable and is charged in the Chief Clerk's books.

The assistant in each part is required daily to note on such manuscript calendar the disposition of his cases, whether by plea, trial, adjournment, forfeiture, papers returned or otherwise, and sign such returns. Such return will be kept as a record in the Chief Clerk's office, and every day entries will be made.

This rule will enable every one concerned to determine the exact disposition and status of papers, and the assistants are required to observe the same.

The clerks from my office cannot keep such record, as they are not supposed to know and do not know the disposition of cases; and, in any event, it is necessary to have the assistant's personal return, so that responsibility may be properly placed.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PRESS CLUBS

Movement to Protect Newspaper Men in the Preservation of Confidences.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—For the first time since its abandonment by City Councils, the doors of the historic room in Independence Hall, which for years was used as the chamber of the Common Council, were thrown wide open this morning to the delegates to the fifth annual convention of the International League of Press Clubs. Over 100 delegates and alternates assembled there at 10 o'clock and were met by Mayor Warwick, who welcomed the visitors. Clark Howell of Atlanta, Ga., President of the league, responded.

Among the delegates were many representatives from the Women's Press Clubs of the country, among whom were Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. H. B. Sperry, Mrs. Mary A. North, and Mrs. E. S. Cromwell of Washington; Mrs. Miriam Mason Croley, and Mrs. Helen H. Gardiner of New-York; and Mrs. M. G. Smith of Pittsburg.

Treasurer McCartney's report showed a balance of $636.92. Secretary Voight read his annual report, in which he congratulated the members on the league's continued growth and prosperity, and stated that during the year five new clubs had been admitted, making the total number now enrolled thirty-five.

Gen. Felix Agnus presented resolutions adopted recently by the Baltimore Journalists' Club, urging the protection of newspaper men in the preservation of confidences reposed in them, and asking the Maryland Legislature for legislation to protect these confidences, as in the case of lawyers and pastors. The resolutions suggest that the International League of Press Clubs consider the expediency of taking action to secure the adoption of similar legislation by the Legislatures of all the States of the Union, and by the Congress of the United States. The subject was made a special order for to-morrow's session.

WELL DIGGER EATO DEFEATED

Failure of His Suit Against Mr. George C. Pease of Roslyn.

ROSLYN, L. I., June 11.—Lawyer Henry M. W. Eastman of the New-York firm of Garretson & Eastman, has sat upon the Long Island well diggers. Mr. Eastman lives at Roslyn. He comes of an old family hereabouts that has owned land and dug wells at odd times for generations. Mr. Eastman was appointed referee by the court in the suit of W. H. Eato, a colored well digger, against George C. Pease, who has a Summer place at Roslyn, for $84, which, Eato alleged, was due on a well which he dug for Mr. Pease. The suit was explained at length in The New-York Times when it was instituted, over two months ago. It was brought in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Pease engaged a man named C. F. L'Hommedieu of Manhasset to locate a stream of water by means of a peach limb. Mr. L'Hommedieu guaranteed to find water at thirty-five feet or less, and engaged Eato to dig the well. Eato went down ninety-two feet before he found water, and then sent in a bill for $359.50, which is at the rate of $2.50 per foot for the first twenty-five feet and 50 cents per foot added on every additional ten feet. Mr. Pease settled the claim for $275.

Then a man named Stanton thought he would see if more money could not be got out of Mr. Pease. Stanton wrote Mr. Pease several letters, first seeking $84, and then suggesting a "compromise." The next thing was the suit for $84, Lawyer Duncan Edwards of New-York being retained by Mr. Pease to defend the action. The interesting point in the case was whether a man engaged to dig a well to a certain depth is authorized to keep on digging to a greater depth, and then collect a bill which he admits is exhorbitant. The case was tried before Referee Eastman, and he has just rendered a decision dismissing the complaint of Eato and giving Mr. Pease a judgment for costs. The evidence was clearly in favor of the defendant. Mr. Pease has been congratulated for refusing to "settle" through Stanton.

Wilson's Sentence Commuted.

ALBANY, June 11.—Gov. Morton to-day commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of death imposed upon Charles F. Wilson in Onondaga County. Wilson was indicted with his brother, Lucius, for killing James Harvey, a police officer of Syracuse, in 1893. The shot which killed Harvey was fired by Lucius while the brothers were attempting to escape from the officer. Lucius died in the electric chair.

Verdict for Mrs. Van Liew.

The jury that heard the case of Mrs. Martha M. Van Liew against Charles M. Pratt, the rich oil merchant and son of Charles Pratt of Brooklyn, whom she sued for $2,500 damages for having been bitten by his English mastiff, at Glen Cove, L. I., in September, 1893, returned a sealed verdict to Justice Gaynor yesterday morning, awarding Mrs. Van Liew $800.

OUTING GETS A VERDICT

Need Not Pay for Using a Copyrighted Picture of Vigilant.

CHARLES E. BOLLES WANTED $50,000

He Is a Brooklyn Photographer—The Publishers Had no Knowledge that the Picture Had Been Copyrighted.

Judge E. Henry Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, decided yesterday in favor of The Outing Publishing Company in the suit brought aginst the company for $50,000, by Charles E. Bolles, a Brooklyn photographer, who claimed that the Outing Company had made itself liable in that amount by publishing a picture of the yacht Vigilant, which Mr. Bolles claimed was his by copyright.

Charles E. Bolles took a photograph of the Vigilant in 1893, and had the photograph copyrighted. He then loaned it for publication to certain persons, among whom was the editor of The Amateur Photographer, which is published by the company that publishes Outing. The two publications have different editors, however.

The editors of the two magazines had an understanding that the editors of Outing should furnish a cut of the Navahoe, and that the editors of The Amateur Photographer should furnish the cut of the Vigilant, and cuts of both boats accordingly were published in each magazine.

The editors of Outing claimed that they did not understand the Vigilant photograph had been copyrighted until they had published it.

Mr. Bolles said that he had only consented to permit one magazine to use the cut, and brought the suit for $50,000. He claimed that The Outing Company was responsible for a penalty of $1 for each copy of the picture.

The copyright law, at the time the suit was brought, had not been changed so as to limit the amount of damage for violation of the law to $5,000.

John R. Abney, counsel for The Outing Company, raised the point yesterday in court that the penalty could apply only to copies found in the possession of Outing by the plaintiff or his agents, and that the defendant was not responsible for a fine of $1 on copies that had been distributed before it was ascertained that the photograph was copyrighted. Judge Lacombe sustained the point, and would not permit the printer of Outing, who had been summoned as a witness by the plaintiff, to state how many copies of Outing he printed.

Mr. Abney claimed that the plaintiff could only prove that Outing had one copy of the picture after it was ascertained that the photograph from which it was taken was copyrighted.

Mr. Abney moved, after the plaintiff's case was closed, that a verdict be made for the defendant on the ground that the Vigilant, being an object over which photographers had no control, was not a subject for copyright under the Constitution. He also said the copyright law had not been complied with, as the law requires that the photograph bear the word "year," followed by the year in figures, and the full name of the person owning the copyright. The defendant claimed that this stipulation of the law had been complied with only in part.

The plaintiff argued that the law did not require the full name to be used.

The court held that the words denoting the copyright were indistinct, and Judge Lacombe directed the jury to find for the defendant.

Mr. Abney said yesterday afternoon that he did not consider Judge Lacombe's decision a test that necessarily concerned the validity of the law. "I think his decision was based more particularly on the argument made that the copyright law had not been properly complied with in this particular case," he said.

"I think the ruling will tend to make artists a little more careful about instituting suits. It was not our aim to attack the law, but rather to save ourselves from what we considered an unjust demand. The Outing Company was entirely innocent of any wrong intention when it used the picture. It did, nevertheless, when the suit was instituted, offer to settle with Mr. Bolles for the picture on what it deemed a fair basis. Mr. Bolles declined to make any compromise."

TO INSPECT THE NAVAL RESERVES

Assistant Secretary McAdoo to Make a Long Tour on the Dolphin.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Assistant-Secretary McAdoo is arranging to go upon a long tour of inspection of the naval militia of the different States. This will be the first systematic inspection made by the Assistant Secretary of that branch of the service. The Dolphin will be utilized, and is being put in condition for the trip.

The Naval Militia of Maryland will first be inspected. Lieut. Niblack, who has to do with the Naval Reserve under Mr. McAdoo's orders, is arranging for an inspection of the reserves of the different States, so that the parades and other exercises incident to the inspection may be had with convenience to the Dolphin's trip, which will be northward as far as Boston, and then southward as far as South Carolina. The date fixed for the inspection of the New-York Naval Reserve is July 20, and that for the Boston Reserve is July 29.

Before the New-York Reserve is visited, Mr. McAdoo will inspect the Pennsylvania Militia. It may be found necessary to visit the Southern Reserves before proceeding North. This is a detail which is not finally determined upon. There are many incidents of the trip which have not been settled.

New Tax Commission Secretary.

C. Rockland Tyng was appointed yesterday by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments as their secretary, at a salary of $4,000. He succeeds the late Floyd Smith.

Mr. Tyng lives at 41 West Thirty-fourth Street. He is a Republican, and a friend of Mayor Strong. He has charge of the accounts of St. John's Guild, of which Mayor Strong is President. It was through Mayor Strong that he secured the appointment. Other officers of the guild have been appointed to office since the Mayor entered upon his administration.

Mr. Tyng went to the City Hall, and the Mayor administered the oath of office.

Killed in a Railroad Wreck.

BRADFORD, Penn., June 11.—A freight train on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was ditched near Sargent Station last night by a broken axle on one of the cars. Twenty-one cars were piled up, and the wreckage ignited. Assistance was summoned from Renovo, and the Fire Department of that place was sent to the scene, but before it arrived the property was destroyed.

An unknown man, who was stealing a ride, was killed. Brakeman Renninger, who jumped to save himself, was injured, but not seriously. The body of the unknown man was taken to Kane.

Cohoes Woman Gets the Insurance.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 11.—Three women recently made application to the Toronto courts for the payment of $2,000 insurance money upon the life of John Heald, who died here last December, and was the husband of all three. Margaret Lawrence of Cohoes, N. Y., has been declared the lawful widow, and will receive the money.

Johannis.

"King of Natural Table Water"

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

FUNERAL OF MRS. MARION REID

Laid at Rest Beside Her Husband in Tarbox Cemetery Near the Old Homestead in Ohio.

CEDARVILLE, Ohio, June 11.—The funeral of Mrs. Marion Whitelaw Reid this afternoon was from the homestead. Dr. Marion of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, her pastor for over thirty years, officiated, assisted by Dr. David McKinney of Cincinnati and the Revs. Messrs. Sprown, Warneck, and Vance, resident ministers of the village. The pall bearers were old neighbors—H. H. McMillan, Robert Jackson, Lee Teas, William Conley, John K. Bradfute, Andrew Jackson, J. Cal Stormont, A. M. Alexander, Samuel Raney, and Judge Munger of Xenia. The four latter were honorary pall bearers.

The casket was of quartered oak, highly polished, lined with cream satin. Gov. McKinley, Secretary of State Taylor, and other distinguished persons were here. A. Y. Reid of Cincinnati, a cousin, and Whitelaw Reid, the son, were the chief mourners.

Mrs. Reid was buried by the side of her husband in Tarbox Cemetery.

Mrs. Marion Whitelaw Reid was the daughter of George Roland of Garrison Creek, Ind., where she was married to Robert Charlton Reid, in 1858, moving directly after the marriage to the farm on which she died. To the union were born Gavin Reid, Whitelaw Reid, and Christiana Reid, all being dead but Whitelaw. Mrs. Reid was a woman of rugged constitution and strong intellect, and had enjoyed good health up to a short time ago. She would never consent to go to her son's home in New-York to live, but clung to the old farm. She had a mother's pride in the career of her son. His welfare was of more interest to her than anything else. Mrs. Reid had a patriotic love for her country as well as for her community. She showed this frequently in a quiet, modest way, but none the less strongly.

Her health remained unbroken until about a year ago. Since that time she had not been able to walk, but was conveyed through the house and about the grounds on pleasant days in an invalid's chair.

NEWPORT COTTAGERS AT THE CIRCUS

Many Arrivals at the Summer Resorts —The Yachts in Port.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 11.—Cottagers broke the monotony of the preparatory season to-day by going to the circus in large parties. Miss Tooker, the Misses Wetmore, and Miss Evelyn Burden gave a picnic in the country, and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon gave a sailing party on her yacht.

Cottagers arriving to-day were John Cadwalader and Mrs. J. G. Johnson of Philadelphia, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Col. and Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hooker Hamersley, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Gould H. Redmond, Miss Redmond, Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCaleb of New-York.

Other arrivals to-day include Mrs. M. E. Chaffee, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Busk, Mrs. H. P. Robbins, Miss P. Taylor, and Dr. and Mrs. George W. Cutter of New-York; William T. Rice, Boston; Miss E. Wardell, from London; Mrs. Edgar Showers, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Donohoe of Chicago.

Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt and Mrs. Lippitt arrived for the Summer to-day at the Hoffman Cottage, Bellevue Avenue. Mrs. M. E. Beale of Lafayette Square, Washington, leased Cliff Cottage No. 2 to-day. The Hon. Truxton Beale, formerly Minister to Persia and Greece, and Mrs. Beale are guests of Mrs. Beale for the Summer. C. Spring-Rice of the British Embassy, who has been quite ill, was able to go out to-day.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut were Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Walbridge of Garmantown, for the season; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ball and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brinckerhoff of New-York. The steam yachts Admiral, Richard B. Comstock, and Preble, Mr. Baldwin, arrived to-day. The steam yacht Shearwater, E. D. Morgan; the schooner Sea Fox, Alanson Tucker, and the sloop Zigeuner, Max Agassiz, are also in port to-night.

DR. MOORE DID NOT APPEAR

His Bail Ordered Estreated and His Bondsmen Prosecuted.

SARATOGA, June 11.—Dr. John A. Moore, who was arrested in New-York last Thursday afternoon by Detective Costello of this village on a warrant charging him with desertion and failure to support his wife and children, did not appear this morning before Police Justice Fryer. Moore had given bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance here. The court denied a motion for an adjournment of the case on tendering new bail bond, and the bond given in New-York was estreated and ordered prosecuted.

When Moore disappeared from Saratoga he claimed to be suffering from a broken hip and had sued the village of Saratoga Springs to recover $20,000 for leaving a dangerous place in a sidewalk unprotected at night. The action has never been tried.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

CABINET VACANCY FILLED—Attorney General Olney becomes Secretary of State.

WEAK AND UNIMPORTANT—Action taken by the Illinois Silver Democrats insignificant.

GOV. MORTON STANDS FIRM—He approves the action of the Civil Service Commission.

ENGLAND'S TURKISH CLOUD—Sinister possibility of a solitary crusade for Armenia.

THE EXAMINATIONS ENDED—West Point Cadets ready to abandon their barracks.

INSURGENTS STILL HOPE—They have by no means given up the struggle in Cuba.

LAUDS THE LAWMAKERS—Mr. Platt's address in defense of the last New-York Legislature.

WOULD RUIN ALL CREDIT—What E. J. Donnell says of the free-silver propaganda.

STATE TREASURY ROBBED—New-Hampshire bonds and money taken from the vaults.

POLITICS BALKS REFORMS—Poor result of the investigation in New-Jersey fields.

THE GRAND LODGE ELECTS—Masons choose their officers with only one contest.

PLANNING WITH MR. PLATT—Talk of renominating the Republican State ticket of 1893 in New-York.

TREASURES OF OLD EGYPT—Princes who were buried 3,000 years ago.

MUTUAL BENEFIT CLUBS—They are many and popular among the Southern negroes.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Rearing Colts, by Henry Stewart; Grass Seeding, Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other

THE GAS BILL IS SIGNED

Mayor Strong's Objection Was Not Considered.

HELD TO BE A GENERAL MEASURE

The Raines Bills Governing the Canvass of Votes in New-York City Also Have the Governor's Approval.

ALBANY, June 11.—Gov. Morton to-day signed the bill which authorizes cities of the first class to make contracts with private corporations to furnish gas. The bill applies to New-York City, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. It has the approval of Mayors Schieren and Jewett, but Mayor Strong disapproved it. The Governor referred the matter to his legal adviser—Mr. Lincoln—and he decided that it was a general bill, inasmuch as it applied to all cities of the first class, and hence that the proceedings had in the three cities and the formalities of sending it to them and returning it amounted to nothing, so it became a law.

This furnishes another illustration of the very much mixed up situation which has come to some of the thirty-day bills because of the new Constitution. The bill provides:

The municipal officers authorized by law to contract in behalf of any city of the first class for the lighting of its streets may, from time to time, in the manner, upon the terms, and with the conditions hereinafter provided, contract in behalf of such city with any corporation or corporations then supplying gas therein, for a supply of gas to such city, for and during such specified period, not exceeding fifteen years, as shall, by such municipal officers be deemed to be for the best interests of such city and of the inhabitants thereof.

Every such contract shall be let at public letting, as required by law, and as a consideration for the execution and performance thereof shall expressly provide for and secure to such city, prices lower than any now prescribed therein by law, and a progressive reduction in such price for each year during the continued performance of such contract and also adequate assurance of the continuing mutual performance of such contract according to the conditions thereof, with proper indemnity to either party to such contract against any possible violation, impairment, abrogation, or suppression thereof, within the term therein specified.

Every such contract shall also provide and require that during the term therein specified the coporation party thereto may and shall supply gas to the inhabitants of such city at prices lower than those now or then charged therein by such corporation party thereto, and progressively lower for each year of such term; any company or corporation bidding for such contract shall specify such several prices and reductions of price for the several classes and terms of gas supply, and the same shall be considered in the award of any such contract to the bidders or bidder therefor, and the corporation receiving any such contract shall be entitled to charge and collect the prices therein specified during the continuance thereof.

Nothing in this act contained is intended or shall be construed to effect or impair any existing right or contract.

The four bills of Senator Raines amending the New-York City Consolidation act regarding the canvass of votes in New-York City, have been signed by the Governor and now become laws. They provide:

The several statements of the result of the vote shall be signed in the polling place, and shall not be removed therefrom until they have been signed by all of the election officers whose duty it shall be to sign them. Any election officer who shall sign any such statement at any place other than the polling place or at any time later than the time specified after the canvass is completed, and any election officer or person who shall take from the polling place any statement before it shall have been signed as herein provided, shall be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for not less than two nor more than five years. The Inspector who makes the proclamation shall, immediately after the proclamation is made, upon demand of the party watchers present or either of them, make and deliver to them a written statement in which shall be correctly set forth the facts proclaimed by him.

Section 1,894 of the Consolidation act is amended to read as follows:

The Inspectors shall, immediately after such proclamation, deliver to a patrolman on duty at the polling places a statement, subscribed with their names, which shall be forthwith conveyed by the said patrolman to the station house of the precinct where the polling place is situated; and the Captain or Sergeant in charge shall immediately transmit, by telegraph or otherwise, the result of such statement to the Superintendent of Police. Such statement shall contain the total number of votes in such ballot box, and the number of votes found therein for each and every candidate. The Captain or Sergeant in command shall immediately deliver such statement to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, whose duty it shall be to file and preserve the same. And whenever the result of such statement shall be different from the results as shown in the triplicate statements mentioned in Section 1,895 of this act, the Board of Canvassers shall, at the time of the canvass by them, upon the application of any citizen, declare and certify the result as it is shown upon the statement referred to in this section. And it shall be the duty of the Chief of the Bureau of Elections to have all such statements preserved by him, present before the Board of Canvassers during all the time the canvass is being made.

Section 1,895 is amended by providing that the Election Inspectors shall make triplicate statements of the result of the canvass and estimate of the votes, which shall state the result of the canvass exactly as it is given in the statement delivered to the patrolman.

Gov. Morton also signed the bill which legalizes the acts of the former Park Commissioners, Tappen, Bell, and Straus, in making contracts for work last Winter. They had been indicted for technical violations of the law in spending the special appropriation of $1,000,000.

Other bills signed by the Governor to-day are:

Chapter 981—Incorporating the United States Validity Guaranty Company of New-York.

Chapter 986—Providing for a drawbridge on the Harlem River, in New-York City, between East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Chapter 987—Providing for the preparation and distribution of a Code of Public Instruction.

Chapter 994—Continuing the present incumbent of the office of Keeper of the Hall of Records in Brooklyn until Jan. 1, 1899.

Assemblyman Nixon's bill, which was also signed by the Governor to-day, limits and defines the powers of the Ramapo Water Company. It provides:

The Ramapo Water Company, heretofore incorporated under the laws of 1848, Chapter 40, by a certificate of incorporation filed in the office of the Secretary of State on Sept. 14, 1887, may acquire, in the same manner specified and required in and by an act entitled, "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, such lands and waters along the watershed of the Ramapo, and along such other watersheds and their tributaries, as may be suitable for the purpose of accumulating and storing the waters thereof, and shall have the power of accumulating, storing, deducting, selling, furnishing, and supplying water for mining, domestic, manufacturing, municipal, and agricultural purposes, to any city, town, and village, and to other corporations, and to the persons that may lawfully contract therefor, and may lease its ponds, lakes, and reservoirs for a term of years to any individual or corporation for the purpose of cutting ice thereon. Provided, however, that such company shall not sell, furnish, or supply, or otherwise allow the water power to be used for manufacturing or any other purpose as may be noxious, dangerous, or offensive.

Such corporation, before constructing any parts of its works in any county in which it does business, or instituting any proceedings for the condemnation of real property therein, shall make a map of the route adopted and land to be taken by it in such county and file it with the County Clerk.

Such corporation may contract with any corporation in this State, public or private, to furnish water for any of the purposes in this act mentioned, and every corporation in this State is authorized to enter into such contracts with said corporation.

The corporation may lay pipes for the purpose of conducting water for the purpose of its business under any of the navigable waters of this State, provided they are laid so as not to interfere with navigation of such waters.

The Ramapo Water Company was incorporated in 1887 "to accumulate, store, conduct, sell, furnish, and supply water for mining domestic, manufacturing, municipal, and agricultural purposes to cities, to other corporations, and to persons that may lawfully contract therefor." The corporation has a capital of $2,500,000, divided into one-hundred-dollar shares.

The incorporators and the managers of the company named in the certificate of incorporation are George A. Evans of Brooklyn, Josiah G. Chase of Cambridge, Mass.; William J. McAlpine of Staten Island; Daniel B. Hatch, and Henry Martin Blanchard of New-York City.

The certificate states that the operations of the company are to be carried on mainly in the Counties of Rockland and Orange, and Brooklyn is named as the place for locating the principal office.

Death in a Can of Corn.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., June 11.—Owen Davis, a well-known farmer and ex-soldier, aged fifty-seven years, died yesterday from poisoning. He, with a party of friends, partook freely of canned corn at the dinner hour, after which they all became sick. The prompt assistance of the family physician saved the rest of the family.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Convention of the National Association of Freight Agents.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the National Association of Local Freight Agents' Associations assembled in the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday. About 300 delegates, representing a total membership of 1,000, were present.

President E. E. Zeigler delivered an address of welcome, and stated that this convention promised to be the most successful in the history of the association. Percy R. Todd, General Traffic Manager of the West Shore Railroad; D. B. McCoy, Superintendent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; W. G. Wattson, and C. H. Ketcham, Division Superintendents of the West Shore Railroad, also made addresses, in which they congratulated the organization upon the rapid growth of its membership and the influence which it now enjoys. After listening to the speakers, the delegates proceeded to discuss business matters, and listened to the reports of the various officials.

Many of the delegates are accompanied by their wives and members of their families. Among those present were J. B. Mockridge, F. J. Bandholtz, W. S. Sterner, C. A. Post, P. H. Marshall, A. H. Bollinger, John E. Brownington, J. F. P. Beck, James A. Cordy, S. F. Sweeney, C. S. Waters, E. S. Whitman, R. Westcott, and W. M. Bassett of this city; Daniel Smith, C. S. Chappotin, and M. P. Howell of Rochester; W. N. Perrine, E. D. Riley, J. H. Grant, G. B. Rathfon, W. C. Colwell, and G. Huntington of Buffalo; President E. E. Zeigler, J. B. Dorrington, F. H. Kennedy, W. R. Manning, W. S. Whiter, W. C. Gibson, R. G. MacGonigle, J. J. Roch, J. D. Theifall, P. Colligan, F. M. Sutton, Thomas Scott, and R. E. Tyle of Pittsburg; E. D. Casey, J. E. Cody, B. Green, and F. W. Hurd of Louisville; L. C. Whitney, J. H. Boyle, F. B. Eyman, F. Brandecker, J. H. Newcomb, F. Clark, C. C. Wilson, G. E. Husted, Lot Brown, W. J. Jackson, J. D. Mendenhall, C. C. Church, D. Howard, E. Larkin, and E. Lumis of Chicago; J. L. Korn, Col. J. M. Arnold, and G. H. Campbell of Cincinnati; Thomas Dow, A. Christiansen, Walter McMullen, and William Keavy of Detroit; R. M. Calkins, C. A. Norton, F. C. Meagley, and A. J. Vanlandingham of Kansas City; J. P. Fulwiler, J. H. Ross, and W. S. Applegate of Louisville; T. W. Anderson, C. W. Benjamin, T. P. Adams, William Crouch, J. B. Creveling, J. M. Ellison, and J. F. Roche of St. Louis.

President Zeigler appointed Messrs. J. B. Creveling of St. Louis, F. C. Nicholas of Chicago, and G. H. Campbell of Cincinnati members of the Committee on Credentials. One representative from each of the local associations of the large cities will discuss subjects pertaining to the railway business. J. L. Korn of Cincinnati made the first of these addresses, on the topic, "Is the filing of a lien by railway companies for transportation charges when delivery is made to United States bonded warehouses sufficient profection for the transportation companies' charges?"

The Committee on Uniform Manifest made a comprehensive report, recommending that action be taken to compel all roads to use a uniform manifest, which would, if adopted, require all transportation lines to issue but one form for waybilling freight. The committee was continued, and instructed to confer with the Auditors' Association.

Oregon Short Line Affairs.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 11.—In the matter of the separate receivership for the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, notwithstanding that the order made by Judge Merritt was silent on the point of giving the receivers power to issue certificates to pay defaulting interest—and the attorneys took it as a refusal—Judge Merritt yesterday afternoon said to a United Press reporter that he did not consider that he had refused permission, and intimated that if such a petition was now presented to him, he would grant it. The American Loan and Trust people, however, say this would not induce them to accept the portion of the line in Utah with Banerost as co-receiver. They say Bancroft is too closely allied to the Union Pacific, and would subordinate the interests of the Short Line to those of the Union Pacific with him as a co-receiver. They will have nothing to do with the Utah lines. The portions of the line outside of Utah which they can have on their own terms they do not care much about, but decline to say positively whether they will let them go with the Utah part or try to operate them alone.

Anthracite Coal Situation.

Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad, said yesterday regarding the anthracite coal situation: "It must be admitted that the trade and the traffic are in a deplorable state. This situation means to the producing and anthracite coal-carrying roads the actual loss of many millions of dollars. In short, conditions are even now more discouraging and the future less promising than for the last four or five years. Efforts have been made to bring about a better state of affairs, but every attempt in the right direction has been defeated. Only the rich roads and receivers can afford to indulge in the luxuary of carrying coal without profit.

"Until coal matters improve we shall devote our time and attention to our large Summer travel, our milk traffic, and to other profitable branches of business. Our road and branches are in good shape. We have not got a dollar of floating debt, have just paid our June interest, and have a balance in bank."

Freight Handlers Want an Increase.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 11.—A conference will be held to-night about the demands of the freight handlers of the New-York and New-England Railroad here to be raised from $1.35 to $1.50 per day. Agent Fisher said he would pay the difference out of his own pocket until a settlement was made to keep the men at work. They say they will quit Thursday if their demand is not granted.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway advises his Diectors that his trip over the system, from which he has just returned, has convinced him that a favorable turn has come in railroad affairs in both the United States and the Dominion.

—Theodore N Ely, Chief of Motive Power of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with Mrs. Ely; his daughter, Miss Ely, and son, Carl B. Ely, sail for Europe to-day on the New-York, to attend the International Railway Congress.

—The State Railroad Commission was to have met in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday, but it sent word to Secretary George Wilson that it had adjourned until some future time not stated.

—The Manhattan Railway Directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. yesterday.

—S. M. Felton, Jr., has been offered the Presidency of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad.

FOR VIOLATING ELECTION LAWS

Two Troy Policemen Arraigned and Admitted to Bail for Trial in the Court of Sessions.

TROY, N. Y., June 11.—Two police officers were arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning before Justice Fursman, charged with violating the election laws in assaulting a watcher and in neglecting to arrest illegal voters at the March election in 1894. Another police officer was arraigned on the charge of not arresting the proprietor of a gambling house. All were admitted to bail.

Deputy Attorney General McGowan appeared in court for the purpose of assuming charge of the cases. He was not allowed to do so by Justice Fursman, who said the matter should be given to the District Attorney of Rensselaer County. Deputy McGowan protested against the cases being tried in the Court of Sessions, as Justice Fursman directed, and not in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Deputy was ignored. According to Justice Fursman's ruling, the cases will be taken from the control of the Attorney General, who was in charge of the presentation of evidence which led to the indictments by the Grand Jury.

Two other alleged violators of the election laws were arrested and bailed to-day.

Young Ladies' Seminary at Freehold.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 11.—Much interest was manifested in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Young Ladies' Seminary, which was held to-day. Over 1,000 invitations were sent out. There were a reception and a banquet in the old Seminary Hall, which was followed by toasts. Then followed a reunion of the old classmates and teachers.

A BUSY DAY AT PRINCETON

The Next to the Last of the Commencement Exercises.

MANY ATHLETIC SPORTS PRESENTED

President Patton Gives a Reception to the Graduating Class and Its Friends in the Afternoon.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11.—To-day's programme in the exercises of the university commencement was a busy one, being that of the next to the last day. The exercises of the day began with an open-air concert on the front campus by the United States Naval Academy Band, after which occurred the exercises of the literary societies in front of Nassau Hall, and subsequently in the two halls of the societies, where addresses were delivered by graduate members of the halls, and the work of the past year accomplished by the undergraduates was reviewed.

The annual horse play baseball game between members of the Ivy Club and the college club was won by the former by the score of 4 to 1.

At 1 o'clock was held the annual alumni dinner in the large dining room of University Hall, at which alumni of classes representing a period of over sixty years sat down with old classmates. The hall was full to overflowing. James W. Alexander, '60, of New-York City, acted as toastmaster, and toasts were responded to by many prominent graduates. Among those present from New-York were Dr. M. Allan Starr, C. S. Holt, H. Crosby Butler, Charles Scribner, G. W. Burleigh, M. Taylor Pyne, A. C. Smith, A. M. Caldwell, J. A. Miller, Joseph L. Low, Adrian H. Joline, James Hunter, Dr. Samuel Lloyd, William O. Baker, Alfred Baker, J. S. Edwards, James W. Alexander, Duncan Edwards, and J. S. Morgan.

In the afternoon occurred the annual exhibition by the gymnastic team, in the Bonner Gymnasium. Owing to other attractions on the campus, and especially to the continuance of the alumni dinner, a small audience witnessed the exhibition. But the young athletes acquitted themselves with credit, the double trapeze work of Capt. MacColl and G. G. Blackmore, '96, being especially noteworthy. In the three high works of Arthur Wheeler, '95, Director George Goldie, and Charles Hendrickson, '95, another noteworthy feature was manifested, while the flying trapeze work of Thomas Browne and Capt. E. B. Turner excited great applause.

From 4 to 6 P. M. President and Mrs. Patton tendered a reception to the members of the senior class and their friends, at which over a thousand guests shook the hands of the President and the hostess.

In the evening occurred the sophomore dance at the Casino, given in honor of the graduating class, at which many visitors were present and a programme of twenty-four dances was carried out. This is the first time the new Casino has been used, and every one voted it a great improvement over the old dancing hall in the gymnasium.

The Lynde prize debate was held in Alexander Hall in the evening, at which W. Foster Barns of Illinois, Joseph W. Park of Mississippi, and Alfred Huges, Jr., of Pennsylvania, spoke for Whig Hall, and C. L. Hayne of Indiana, T. W. Lewis of Kansas, and B. L. Hirshfield of Ohio represented the Cliosophic Society. The subject discussed was, "Resolved, that the Substantial Restriction of Intercollegiate Athletics Would Be Beneficial."

A FINE DAY FOR VASSAR AT LAST

Class Day Exercises Held for the First Time Entirely Out of Doors.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 11.—The fine weather at Vasar to-day was never more welcome, for the class-day exercises were for the first time held entirely out of doors. In a northeast corner of the main building were arranged a platform and an amphitheatre, with seats. The ivy-covered walls served the triple purpose of shading the audience, furnishing a sounding board for the speakers, and setting off to best advantage the light gowns of the hundred seniors gathered on the platform.

Miss Juliette Greer, as President of '95, welcomed the guests and introduced the historian, Miss Anne Laziere Crawford. Miss Crawford has won many honors during her four years' course, by her literary talent, and was '95's editor in chief on The Vassar Miscellany. The spicy history, enlivened by class songs, was followed by a solo from the leader of the Glee Club, Miss Juliet Sebring. Miss Anna Jeannette Graham presented the prophecy.

From the platform the seniors, marshaled by Miss Williams, marched across the campus to the class ivy, where Miss Ida Mott Poppenheim presented the spade to '96, in whose behalf Miss Susanna Chamberlain responded. The burial of the class records followed, and the class song, composed by Miss Susan W. Seagland, the senior poet, closed the exercises.

The committtee of the day was Misses Murray, F. A. Smith, Nairn, Goodwin, Hiller, Childs, and E. C. Smith.

The college Glee Club gave a short concert in the chapel at 9 o'clock, followed immediately by the President's reception.

Nearly 200 alumnae were present for the alumnae luncheon and reunions of to-day. The toasts of the luncheon were: "The Class of '70," Miss Elizabeth R. Coffin; "'95," Miss Georgie Boynton; "'82," Mrs. Buckland Crawford; "'80," a song by the class; "The Students and Society," Mrs. Calvin Prentiss, President; "Women in Professions," Dr. Mary Kyler Bissell, '75; "The Progress of the College," Prof. Abby Leach, '85; "Graduate Students," Miss Emily Morris, '90; "President Taylor," Miss Mary V. Clark, '93; "For the Trustees," Dr. Marguerite Sweet, '87.

At the annual Trustees' meeting important business was transacted. A twenty-five-thousand-dollar residence for the President is to be erected immediately on the campus.

President Taylor has been granted a six months' leave of absence, beginning next Fall. He will travel abroad.

There is little doubt that in the Fall of 1896 a new residence hall, worth $100,000, will be ready for use.

The new instructors appointed are Prof. Gow, Director of the Music Department; Miss Markham, assistant in the chemistry laboratory; Miss Laura J. Wylie, a Vassar graduate of '77, assistant in English; Miss Winifred Ball, a graduate of Cornell, assistant in Latin; Miss Laura Brownell, '95, assistant in the biological laboratory; Miss Eva G. May, assistant in the gymnasium, and Miss Mary E. Cooley, assistant in the physics laboratory.

IVY DAY AT WELLS COLLEGE.

Programme Full of Interest and Humor—Alumnae Reunion.

AURORA, N. Y., June 11.—The ivy exercises held on the campus north of the main building this morning, at 9:30 o'clock, were pronounced one of the prettiest and most effective events of the week. Miss Walker delivered the ivy oration. This was followed by the ivy poem, by Miss Casey, after the planting of the ivy. Miss Austin delivered the senior charge to the undergraduates, giving into the keeping of '96 the trowel used in planting the ivy.

Miss Austin's charge was full of fun, and the response of the juniors, given by Miss Williams, was in the same vein. The exercises were concluded by the singing of the '95 song.

At 11 o'clock the annual meeting of the alumnae was held. Owing to the small number of alumnae present here this year, the meeting was not made an open one as usual, only the senior and junior classes being invited.

Class Day exercises were held in Music Hall at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Miss Strong, President of the class, in her address, spoke of the destiny of the college graduate, the impulses received during the college life, its inspirations, and its value. Miss Corbin, as class historian, gave a droll account of the incidents of the past four years. Miss Sharp, in the class oration, spoke of education and the tendencies of the present day, as shown by the choice in electives and the growth of the use of the natural method; also of the distinction between our colleges and universities. The class poem, given by Miss Mosher, was a graceful carrying out of the thought of the class motto, "Altius Ellam Altius." The class prophecy, by Mis Hardee, was in the form of the report of a reunion of the class of '95, held in Phoenix Lodge, in 1920, Miss Walker, as dean, presiding. The last number of this very delightful programme was the class will, by Miss Howell. In this Miss Mosher, the only member of the class residing in Aurora, was made custodian of the class ivy; Miss Smith, dean of the college, sole executrix, while numerous humorous bequests were made to each of the under classes. In the name of '95, Miss Howell bequeathed to Alma Mater four panels, which have been put in place at one side of the entrance to Music Hall.

The recital by Mr. Xaver Scharwenka, in the evening, was given in his usual delightful manner. Following the concert was a general reception, given by the Wells Philharmonic Club, under whose auspices Mr. Scharwenka visited the college.

OVER 200 GRADUATES AT PENNSY

Gov. Hastings Present—Provost Harrison Inducted into Office.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—At the Academy of Music this morning, honored by the presence of Gov. Hastings and rendered of great moment by the induction into office of Provost C. C. Harrison, the one-hundred-and-thirty-ninth commencement of the University of Pennsylvania took place, marking the close of the one-hundred-and-fifty-fifth school year.

The ceremonies included the conferring of degrees in arts, science, law, and philosophy upon over 200 graduates, the presentation on behalf of the law department of the late Prof. Samuel S. Hollingsworth's portrait, and the announcement of honors and prizes.

The exercises were preceded by a procession from the university to the academy. A picturesque appearance was given the march by the city troop of the State National Guard, acting as escort to the Governor, and by the caps and gowns of the graduates and undergraduates as they followed in line.

The exercises began at 11 o'clock. After the opening prayer, Frederick Fraley, LL. D., introduced Provost-Elect Harrison, who was formally inducted into office. This ceremony was conducted by Gov. Hastings, the President ex officio of the Board of Trustees, who made an address and handed over the keys of the institution to Mr. Harrison.

Then followed the bachelor's oration by J. Merritt Matthews, whose subject was "The Type of Modern Thought." R. Stuart Smith delivered the law oration, his subject being "Liberty and Law," and Owen J. Roberts made the valedictory address, speaking of "The Student and the State."

George Wharton Dallas of '95 law presented to the university, on behalf of the Faculty and students of the law department, a portrait of the late Samuel S. Hollingsworth, who was Professor of the Law of Contracts and Corporations and of Pleading at Law. It was intended to present a bust of the late Dr. Joseph Leidy to the Trustees also, but it was decided to leave that until the medical school's commencement, on Thursday.

In conclusion, the Provost conferred the degrees upon the large list of graduates and announced the winners of prizes and honors.

The academy was elaborately decorated for the occasion.

EXERCISES AT ROANOKE COLLEGE

Annual Address Before the Literary Societies by Michael D. Harter.

SALEM, Va., June 11.—The address before the Alumni Association of Roanoke College was delivered this morning by the Rev. C. A. Marks, class of '74, of China Grove, N. C. This evening the annual address before the literary societies was delivered by Michael D. Harter of Mansfield, Ohio. Departing from the line of the usual literary address, he made a forcible plea for a reform in college instruction on economic questions, especially as they concern taxation and finance. He claimed that the present system of teaching in economics was a failure, because the proper textbooks were not selected, because the instruction was not thorough, and because the young men were not encouraged to carry their convictions into active life and to do battle for the truth on this important class of questions.

Golden Jubilee at Notre Dame.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 11.—The opening exercises of the golden jubilee of the University of Notre Dame were held this morning. The programme will continue through three days, closing with the annual commencement Thursday morning. Pontifical high mass of thanksgiving was celebrated by the Most Rev. William Henry Elder, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati. Mass was followed by a sermon delivered by the Most Rev. John Ireland, D. D., Archbishop of St. Paul.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in a private family; as thorough chambermaid; willing to assist with growing children or waiting; willing and obliging; five years' best city reference from present employer. 514 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A family going to Europe would like to secure a situation for their chambermaid; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, 7 East 42d St., where she will be highly recommended.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; also chambermaid and sewer; first-class city reference. 353 West 41st St.; in store.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a Protestant girl as Chambermaid; can help with waiting; also sews well. Apply, on Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 52 East 55d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen, at present employer's, 473 West 22d St., Wednesday and Thursday.

CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a place for a competent girl as chambermaid or second laundress; best references. 15 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a smart young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good city references. Call, two days, at 237 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady would like a situation for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recommend; disengaged June 15. Apply, for three days, at 109 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, or WAITRESS.—By respectable girl in private family; country preferred; best references. M. E. D., Times Agency, 59 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to do sewing. 441 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—As good chambermaid and waitress; seen Tuesday until 11, at present employer's; is willing to go to the country. 123 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; first-class reference. 426 West 52d St.; ring Calary's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman; first-class chambermaid and waitress; with family going to country; good city references. 312 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and wait on lady; willing to make herself useful; city or country. S., Box 839 Times Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Present employer would like to place a young girl as chambermaid, and fine washer, or as laundress or chambermaid alone. Call at 22 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and wait on lady, willing to make herself useful; city or country. 926 6th Av.; ring first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to secure position for her chambermaid; good recommendation. Call, Tuesday, before 8 o'clock, at 171 West End Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and to assist with waiting, or chambermaid and waitress; in private family; city reference. S. M., 753 6th Av., Times Agency.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. 23 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid, to go to Long Branch for the Summer months; no objection to hotel. 201 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Well recommended by present employer. Call, two days, at 244 East 13th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 200 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young colored woman as chambermaid or laundress in country for the Summer; best city reference. 137 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid; references. 239 East 24th St., second floor, care of Miss McGowan.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl; willing and obliging; good city reference. 166 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; will assist with washing; city reference. Meehan's bell, 444 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 381 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist in private family; best city reference. 161 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid, city references. E., 157 East 27th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, &c.—By a young lady, educated in Paris, France, in a good family, as a dame de compagnie, and besides teach French language, music, and singing. De S., Box 209 Times.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situations for a very good family cook; excellent manager; for waitress or waitress and chambermaid, and for a boy of sixteen to help in pantry and dining room and make himself generally useful. The Ariston, 55th St. and Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress—By two girls together; city or country; good cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; good references. 808 West 16th St., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant as first-class cook in private family, where a kitchenmaid is kept; good references; disengaged June 12; leaving on account of family going abroad. A. B., Box 298 Times Up Town.

COOK.—By a young first-class cook with first-class family; thoroughly understands her business; highest reference from last employer; wages $30. M., care of Mrs. E. Maglone, 209 East 44th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman; best city reference from last employer; city or country. 219 East 28th St., one flight.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as good cook; other as waitress and chambermaid or laundress; five years' best city reference. 218 East 47th St., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—Lady wishes situation for a cook, (French,) with or without kitchenmaid; country; city references. Call, from 1 to 5 P. M., at 13 East 71st St.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook in small private family; will assist with washing; city or country; good reference. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in small private family; can be seen at her present employer's, for two days. 2 West 50th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; washing and ironing; small private family; city or country; good city references. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. L. T., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; would do a little washing; best city reference; city or country. 450 West 42d St.

COOK and HOUSEMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for her cook and housemaid, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Can be seen, Tuesday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at 7 West 38th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Two girls as cook and laundress and chambermaid and waitress, together or separate; city or country; have first-class references. 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; excellent references; city or country. Address, two days, M. E., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swiss woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; no objection to very large family. 44 West 54th St.

COOK.—First-class; in the country; understands butter and cream; sherbets and all branches of cooking; first-class reference from last employer. 102 West 81st St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, where family is going to Europe; in a private family. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 24 West 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; country preferred; best city reference. A. B., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—French; competent in all branches; private family; city reference. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady would like to procure a situation for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call at employer's, 16 West 34th St.

COOK.—In a private family; can be seen in her present place of employment. Call, for three days, at 7 East 42d St.

COOK.—By good family good; good bread, biscuit, and pastry; good city reference. Address, E. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Competent; can work with or without kitchenmaid; personal city references. M. J., 806 6th Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook and assist with washing; city or country. 230 West 18th St., rear house, one flight up. M. H.

COOK.—By a young girl in a private family as cook and laundress; good city references. 159 East 33d St.

COOK—Equals chef in fancy cooking; excellent English and city references; Newport or Lenox. C., 129 East 31st St., Lexington Av.

COOK.—First-class in all branches; best city and country references. 313 East 56th St. Mrs. Schaahar.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook in private family; good reference; city or country. 347 8th Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—A lady leaving town wishes a situation for her cook; thoroughly competent. Present employer's, 58 West 59th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; does not object to the country; best references. 132 East 111th St.

COOK.—By a woman as good plain cook; will do coarse washing. Present employer's, 449 Park Av.

COOK.—By American woman as excellent cook; private family; no objection to plain washing; first-class references. Etta, 980 8th Av.

COOK.—By young German girl as cook; excellent baker; best references. B., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Can be seen Monday, at present employer's, 123 East 35th St.

COOK.—By German girl as first-class Vienna cook; good family; no washing; long city reference. 614 3d Av.; ring once.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; private family; three years' best city references. 331 East 29th St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. A. Y., Box 622 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Excellent; in private family; would assist with washing and ironing; city or country; good city reference. 151 West 25th St.

COOK.—French; Competent in all branches; private family; city reference. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in small private family. Call at present employer's, 16 West 34th St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to find place for an excellent cook, whom she can recommend. Call, for two days, at 18 East 40th St.

COOK.—By your girl as experienced cook; can wash, iron, or do general housework; in private family; good references. 885 2d Av.

COOK.—By competent cook in a private family; best city reference; no cards answered. 148 East 97th St., Mitchel's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in family; every branch; moderate wages; good references. 985 6th Av., near 56th St., third bell.

COOK.—Lady desires to secure situation for competent cook. Apply on 1, Wednesday, Mrs. Satterlee, 103 East 21st St.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook, assist washing, and ironing; good city references. 136 West 49th St.

COOK.—First-class; to go out by the day. 163 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; plain washing; good city reference. 1,157 3d Av.; Mully's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as cook and laundress; best reference. 500 Madison Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By fashionable dressmaker in all the latest styles; evening and ball gowns a specialty; children's clothes; work done at short notice and reasonable prices, or by day. 474 West 34th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker from Felix and Doucet; engagement for Summer in family in the country; references as to character and ability. M., 230 East 40th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By life member of Episcopal Church as home assistant, companion; hand sewing; small family; best references. Virgie, 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—By girl as housemaid; excellent cook; understands housekeeping thoroughly; willing to do plain washing; small private family; six years' best city reference;, city or country. 115 West 16th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; in small private family; good plain cook and laundress; present employer can be seen. 309 East 45th St., top floor; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent girl for housework; small private family; is good plain cook; best personal reference. 101 Park Av.

HOUSEWORK, CHAMBERWORK, or WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; city reference. Daly, 124 West 49th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German girl to do general housework in a small private family; good reference. 988 6th Av., near 56th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for light housework or as chambermaid; reference. K. G., 167 East 34th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework; city reference. 1,628 2d Av., second floor, west side.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—Competent; or care of growing children; by intelligent French Swiss Protestant; middle aged; speaks three languages; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; several years' city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS.—Competent in maid's duties; would assist in light chamberwork; has experience with elderly ladies; does all kinds fine sewing; best reference. Maid, 572 Lexington Av., care Brown.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; competent in her duties; experienced in traveling; no objection to grown children; six years' references from present employer. M. K., 985 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French maid; middle-

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Excited and Unsettled Wheat Market, Otherwise Quiet.

INFLUENCED BY GOVERNMENT REPORT

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Easier—Cotton Steady—Coffee Dull.

There was considerable excitement attending the wheat speculation, and the variations to prices were rapid and pronounced. The Government report of Monday had most influence on the early business, while free selling by foreign houses helped to depress prices. The heavy decrease in the world's visible supply sent prices up rapidly, only to be influenced by lower cables and weakness shown at the West, but the close was at an advance. Provisions were dull and generally easier. Cotton was unsettled, but closed steady. Coffee was neglected and lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	83 @	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	33⅜@	34¼
Corn, No. 2 steamer	55⅝@	57
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.80 @	$4.15
Flour, straight, Winter	3.85 @	4.15
Cotton, middling uplands	7¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.75 @	14.50
Lard, Western steam	6.75 @	..
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	5⅛
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7⅛@	7¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Celtness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	10.50 @	10.60
Lead	3.32½@	3.35

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and ⅞@1c lower, on the Government crop report of Monday, with fair selling for foreign account, cables weaker, and free local liquidation; became firm and advanced 2⅜@2½c, with the West, and on Bradstreet's report of 3,174,000 bushels' decrease east of the Rockies; 325,000 bushels on the Pacific coast; 336,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, or a total decrease of 3,835,000 bushels in the World's visible supply; prices reacted 1@1¼c with the West, but rallied ⅝c on foreign buying, with the close steady at ½@⅝c advance for the day, and trading more active and excited....Spot was quiet at ½c advance; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, for export, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1⅛c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 5¼c over July, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 83⅜c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 88⅜c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 87½c, afloat....Clearances hence, 106,438 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 114,772 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 613 bushels; in the interior, 216,080 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and opened weak at ½c decline, on easier cables, weaker West, and local realizing; advanced ⅝@⅞c on local covering, only to fall off 1⅛@1⅜c with the West and on Bradstreet's report of an increase of 908,000 bushels east of the Rockies; closing weak at ⅜@⅝c decline. Spot was dull and weak at ½c decline. Sales, 65,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, on private terms; the trade bought 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 56⅝@57c, elevator, and 25,000 bushels yellow at 57c, elevator. Receipts, 95,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 250,204 bushels; in the interior, 148,702 bushels....Clearances hence, 20,152 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 41,617 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ¼c with the West and on local covering, declined ½@⅝c through liquidation, and closed weak at ¼c decline, with trading dull. Spot were moderately active and weaker....Sales, 60,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 37c for 15,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, at 34¼c for 18,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅜@35c for 5,000 bushels; track mixed, 33@35c; track white, 35@38c for 22,000 bushels....Receipts, 45,200 bushels; exports, 1,943 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	..	@..	83
July	6,960,000	82 @84 9-16	83½
August	170,000	83¾@84⅞	84
September	6,345,000	83 @85½	85½
December	2,230,000	84½@86⅞	86
Total	15,705,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	260,000	56 @57⅝	56¼
September	180,000	57¼@58⅝	57¼
Total	440,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	..	@..	33½
July	60,000	33¾@34¼	33¾
September	90,000	33¾@34⅜	33¾
No. 2 white—			
June	..	.. @..	35½
July	..	.. @..	36
Total	150,000		

FLOUR—Business was again moderate, owing to the full prices asked, and the uncertainty regarding wheat....Sales, regarding 12,075 bbls, including of City Mills, 4,215 bbls patents, 3,500 bbls clears, and 200 bbls fine at quotations; 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $4.65@$4.75; 450 bbls fancy No. 1 Winter at $3.90@$4.05, 400 bbls fancy No. 2 do at $3.50, 500 sacks Spring bakers' at $3.45, and 450 bbls do at $3.75....Arrivals, 12,119 bbls and 8,102 sacks; exports, 13,683 bbls and 11,422 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 32,408 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.
No. 1	$3.20@$3.40
Clears	3.40@ 3.60
Straights	3.60@ 4.15
Patents	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.40@ 4.50

RYE FLOUR—Firm but quiet; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderately active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $3; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.42½; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.10; fine do, $1.20@$1.25.

OATMEAL—Quiet and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.90@$4.40; cut, $4.30@$4.80; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and in light demand. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 80@82½c; middlings, 85c@90c; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 85@87½c; oilmeal, $22.50@23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—As the season is over for clover, no definite prices are obtainable; nominal figures are 9½@10½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Generally trading was very quiet, but from certain sources upon named brands a moderate movement was under way to shippers. Thus there were 600 bbls good off grade yellow sold at 26¾c and 800 bbls prime and choice yellow at 27@27½c; at the same time there were quite general offerings of prime yellow at 27c, while some lots of prime on the dock were to be had at 26½c; the English markets were quiet, and did not offer over 26½c for good off-grade yellow, while France and Italy had a few bids here of 26½c for that grade and prime lots; there was a bid of 17½c for crude, in bulk, to a near coast point. COCOANUT OIL was wanted moderately and at steady prices; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL was firm; city quoted at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a small demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 1 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was at firm prices on moderate demand; quoted at 50@52c for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, June 11.—Oil opened and lowest, 143; highest and closed, 146.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a slow market again both at the West and in this market, while prices were fully fluctuating, alternately steady and easier, and closing for the day 10c lower on pork, 3 points on lard, and 5 points on bacon. There was missed export demand of consequence for lard and bacon, as well as material interest in a speculative way, while hogs were in fair supply and hardly supported a steadier opening as to prices. Beef fats continued on the downward turn through the dull manufactured goods trading, and their light wants, while the pressers and melters, having large accumulations of oleostearine, are anxious to sell, while for tallow they are against carrying the make longer than necessary in the warm weather. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 23,000 head.

LARD—Was rather weak and dull. The West opened 2½@5 points lower, then reacted 2½@5 points, but closed 3 points under Monday, and as affected by the protracted inaction of exporters and the general dull accounts from all points abroad, where accumulations are large and oppressive, together with the tame look to speculation. At the West, June closed at 6.52c nominal, where July was first at 6.62½c, up to 6.65c, back to 6.60c, and closing at 6.62c asked. September was at 6.80@6.85c, closing at 6.82c asked. Here cash Western was offered at 6.75c, and 200 tcs sold at that. City steam was steady at 6.25c, with 100 tcs sold. Options—No sales; June closed at 6.75c nominal, July at 6.90c nominal, September at 7.10c nominal. Refined was quiet, with Continent quoted at 7.05c, and South American at 7.40c. Compound lard was dull, with 5@5⅜c quoted at to quality.

PORK.—The West opened 7½@10c lower, became firmer, and advanced 7½@12c, closing 10c lower than on Monday, without more than a light speculation and general dullness; June closed at $12.45, July was at $12.55@$12.65, closing at $12.55; September at $12.80@$12.90, closing at $12.82. The export trading here was slow and at unchanged prices. Sales of 200 bbls mess. Prices here were: For mess, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $12.50@$13; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.25.

CUTMEATS—City meats were held fairly steady in price, and had rather more demand. Sales of 15,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6c; 10,000 lb do, 10-lb average, at 6c, generally held at 6¼c; 1,500 pickled hams at 9@9¼c, and 1,500 pickled shoulders at 5¼c. Western meats were in moderate demand; sales, at Western prices, 75 tcs New-York sweet-pickled shoulders at 5½c; 75 tcs California hams at 9c, and 100 tcs skinned hams at 9¾c. City-pickled shoulders at 5½c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6c asked; 10-lb bellies, 6@6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾@6⅝c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 9¼c for 12 lb and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—Was easy, and closed at 5 points decline on the short rib dealings at the West, with a slow trading; June closed at 6.22½c nominal; July was at 6.32@6.37c asked, closing at 6.32c asked; September at 6.50@6.55c, closing at 6.52c asked.

BEEF—Had only moderate demand, while prices were held steadily. Packet, $9@$10; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was slack, with prices unsettled and easy. Quoted at $17.50 at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Were at stronger prices, with increased demand. Receipts at the West, 48,585 head; same time last year, 54,098 head. Chicago—Receipts, 18,000 head; fairly active; 5c lower than opening; $4.30@$4.85. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,850 head; fairly active; strong to 5c higher; $4@$4.75. St. Louis—Steady; $4.10@$4.70. Omaha—Receipts, 5,500 head; active; strong; $4.10@$4.60. Pittsburg—Slow, $4.30@$4.65. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,191 head; $4.35@$4.90. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; firm; $4.25@$4.70. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4@$4.85. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; active; $4.30@$4.80. Quotations here are 6@6¼c for heavy, 6@6⅜c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅜c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market settled to an easier basis. The consumers did not appear at all hurried over taking supplies, having fair supplies against the current moderate outlets for goods, while the melters were against permitting accumulations on their hands. Thus it was that about 100 hhds city were to be had at 4½c, yet for some other lots 4¼c was bid and declined. There was a lot of 65 hhds out of town sold at 4⅜c, with $2 charge for packages. For country there was less demand, and rather freer offerings, with sales of 95,000 lb in lots, at 4½@4⅝c. For Australian, demand was unimportant, with offers to sell at 5¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, at the bid price of 7¼c, noted in our previous report, the pressers were yesterday sellers, and succeeded in placing 100,000 lb city to the local refiners at that. But there was no Western demand, and the local consumption would not be sufficient to satisfactorily reduce the rather large accummulations, which after the above sales are about 350,000 lb. Chicago has a large holding, with its trading weak, and at a point to cut off demand to this market, even at the current comparatively low rate. For lard stearine there was a quiet and nominal market at 8¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were neglected, and closed unchanged to 15 points lower. Havre was steady at ¼f decline, and Hamburg barely steady at ¼@⅛ pfennig loss....Spot Rio was nominal and unchanged for No. 7, and 14⅜c for No. 8. Sales, 1,500 bags Santos, No. 6, and 2,000 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. Opening Call, 10:30 A. M.—October, 250 bags, at 14.70c; December, 500 bags, at 14.60c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—June, 500 bags, at 14.25c; July, 250 bags, at 14.60c; 250 bags at 14.50c; September, 500 bags, at 14.70c; 500 bags at 14.65c; December, 250 bags, at 14.60c; total, 2,250 bags; total for day, 3,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.45@14.55	..@..
February	14.45@14.55	..@..
March	14.40@14.50	..@..
April	..@..	..@..
May	..@..	..@..
June	14.20@14.40	14.65@14.70
July	14.45@14.55	14.55@14.60
August	14.55@14.65	14.05@14.10
September	14.60@14.65	13.50@13.60
October	14.45@14.70	13.10@13.20
November	14.60@14.70	12.90@13.00
December	14.55@14.60	12.80@12.85

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	197,571
Arrivals	..
Total	197,571
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,983
Total stock in New-York to-day	187,588
Total stock in Baltimore	17,905
Arrivals	..
Total	17,905
Deliveries yesterday	245—17,660
Total stock in New-Orleans	37,286
Arrivals	..
Total	37,286
Deliveries yesterday	194—37,092
Total stock in other ports	..
	54,752
Total stock in United States	242,340
Afloat from Rio per steam to June 10	175,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to June 10	37,000
Afloat from Santos, per steam and sail to June 10	122,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 27	12,000
	346,000
Total	588,340
Same time 1894	283,452

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..... 16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1-00 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16¼@18
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18⅝
Mocha—		Do, washed	19 @21¼
Mandar	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Timor	22 @23½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Pajo	21 @22	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17½@18	Bucaramanga	18½@20½
Bocono	17⅜@18¾	Do, washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@19	Cordova, g'n	18 @18⅝
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Do, white	18½@19⅜
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Oaxaca	19 @21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Cuban	19 @22¼
San Salvador	17⅜@19	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Do, washed	19½@21		
Mocha	25¼@26		

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and rather unsettled, with the trading chiefly local scalping, although outside orders were more plenty at the close, and prices were hardly changed from Monday, although the early market showed a loss of 5 points....Spot were neglected and unchanged in price.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7½
Middling uplands	7¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts.

Fair	1½c on
Middling fair	⅝c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅜c off
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅜c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
June	7.14@7.16	7.14	7.11	800
July	7.16@7.17	7.16	7.12	1,500
August	7.20@7.21	7.20	7.15	46,400
September	7.23@7.24	7.23	7.19	12,300
October	7.27@7.28	7.27	7.23	29,500
November	7.30@7.31	7.30	7.26	3,400
December	7.34@7.35	7.35	7.29	11,300
January	7.39@7.40	7.39	7.34	11,300
February	7.43@7.45	7.58	7.38	100
March	7.49@7.50	7.47	7.44	500
April	..@..	..	..	..
May	..@..	..	..	..
Total				117,100

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	164	56	19	..	..	..
New-Orleans	21	550	1190	..	..	..
Mobile	1102	9	13	..	..	..
Savannah	780	334	338	..	..	..
Charleston	19	8	5	..	..	..
Wilmington	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	606	371	406	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boston	467	1023	749	..	..	..
Philadelphia	3	139	25	..	..	..
West Point	..	19	188	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3102	2509	2942	..	..	..
This day last week	1484	3809	1375	6389	1769	3809
This day last year	3998	2377	3577	2765	2153	1741

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand more active at firm prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—The inquiry was fair and values very steady.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	3⅝@4	Java	3¼@3¾
Good	4¼@4½	Rice flour	2½@2¾
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—Raw was without business, but quoted steady....Refined unchanged and quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 15-16@..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 11-16@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 5-16@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show what they are actually selling at, cost, delivered, rebates as present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 1 bbl. Refined sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominoes	5 1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4⅝ @4 15-16
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Diamond	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4¼ @4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4⅝
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅝
XXXX powdered	4 11-16@5¼
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅝
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4⅜
Columbia A	4 5-16@4⅜
Windsor	4 3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4 3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4⅛ @4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 1	4 @4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 8	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 9	3 13-16@4
No. 10	3⅝ @3 15-16
No. 11	3 11-16@3¾
No. 12	3 9-16@3¾
No. 13 (net)	3⅜ @..
No. 14 (net)	3¼ @..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for the week: Beans, 471 bbls; peas, 6,050 bushels. Exports: Beans, 549 pks; peas, 1,111 bbls. Imports: Beans, 8,440 bags. There has been more inquiry for foreign stock, especially from out-of-town trade, and the market has stiffened a little on all grades. No higher quotations have been established as yet, but a few small sales are making above our outside figures. Domestic white beans have ruled quiet, but the comparatively light offerings, and belief that the country holdings are light have made a stronger feeling here. Medium are now jobbing mainly at $2.05, and choicest marks of pea at $2.20; State marrow of fancy quality are held mainly at $2.57½@$2.60, and have some jobbing sales on that basis; export interest is small, and the outlook for that branch of trade is not promising; white kidney, turtle soup, and yellow eye drag along wearily; sellers have secured some advantage in red kidney, and the choicest hand-picked lots have been advanced to $1.95@$2; California lima continue scarce and firm; green peas have sold better today on the basis of 95c for bags, and 97½c for Scotch. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.55@$2.60; do, pea, $2.15@$2.20; do, medium, $2.05; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.30; do, red kidney, $1.90@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.50@$1.60; do, yellow eye, $2.10@$2.15; do, lima, California, $3.10@$3.15; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.30; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.75@$1.80; green peas, bbls, $1.02½; do, bags, 95c; do, Scotch, 97½c.

BUTTER—Creamery is in fair sale for the better grades, with prices held with confidence. State dairy in small supply and quiet.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—			
Creamery, extra	18	@..	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17	@..	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15	@16	
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14	
Welsh tubs, fancy	16½	@..	
Welsh tubs, firsts	15	@16	
Welsh tubs, seconds	13	@14	
Dairy tubs, thirds	11	@12	
Western—			
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	18	@..	
Creamery, firsts	16	@17	
Creamery, seconds	14	@15	
Creamery, thirds	12	@13	
Imitation creamery, firsts	14	@15	
Imitation creamery, seconds	11	@12	
Dairy, firsts	12	@13	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9	@11	
Factory, tubs, fancy	..	@12	
Factory, tubs, firsts	11	@11½	
Factory, fresh, seconds	10	@10½	
Factory, fresh, thirds	8	@ 9	
Old Western, dairy or factory	7½	@ 9½	

CHEESE—A moderate demand, and steady market for large full cream, with small sizes fairly active. Part skims quiet.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	7¼@..
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¼@..
State full cream, large, good to choice	6¾@7
State full cream, common to fair	5 @ 6
State full cream, small, fancy	7¾@..
State full cream, small, poor to choice	5¾@ 7½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4 @ 4½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2½@ 3½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	.. @ 2
State full skims	1 @ 1½

EGGS—A quiet trade, particularly for anything under choice, which continue at steady prices.

State and Pennsylvania	14½@..
Western, fresh-gathered	13 @ 14
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$2.75 @$3.25
Southwestern, case	3.50 @ 4.25

FRUITS.—FRESH — Strawberries have been in very heavy supply and declining. At the close very excessive supplies have given us a demoralized market, with the lowest prices of the season. North Carolina huckleberries have been overplenty, largely of common quality and neglected; stock pressed for sale without much regard to price. Few blackberries arrive. Cherries more plenty and dull. Georgia peaches opened high, but are now quite plenty and dragging at lower prices. Several cars of watermelons have arrived and prices have fallen materially. Muskmelons of fancy quality wanted, but common lots are neglected. We quote: Strawberries, up-river, per quart, 5@8c; do Jersey, 3@6c; do Maryland and Delaware, 3@6c. Cherries, per pound, 3@10c. Huckleberries, per quart, 3@6c. Gooseberries, 5@6c. Blackberries, North Carolina, small, 5@10c. Peaches, per carrier crate, $1.50@$3. Plums, $1@$2. Watermelons, per hundred, $35@$45. Muskmelons, per barrel, $2@$4.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 2,124 pkgs; exports, 3,871 pkgs. Evaporated apples are having quiet sale, and the tone of the market is a shade easier. A sale of prime apples is reported for export to-day at 5⅞c, and shippers would have no difficulty in buying at 6c; in a jobbing way, 6¼c is obtained. Fancy apples job at 6¾c, but they could not be sold in any quantity at that; indeed, we heard of offers to sell some good-sized lots at 6¾c. Only a few sun-dried apples here, and but little interest in them. Raspberries dull, but show no further change. Other small fruits dragging. A good deal of California fruit is going into consumptive channels, but the supply is large, and prices are easy. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5@5½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 4c; plums, State, 3½@4c; apricots, 6@6c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 5½@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@8¼c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Spring chickens are more plentiful, slow, and lower, especially small Southern, many of which sold to-day at 15@16c. Fowls advanced to 10½c yesterday, and had some sales at that this morning, but weakened to 10c later. Turkeys, ducks, and geese slow. We quote: Spring chickens, per lb, 15@26c; fowls, 10@10½c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 45@80c; geese, 60c@$1.12; pigeons, 20@25c. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 4,047 pkgs. There was little change in prices for fresh fowls up to the close of last week, but the market wound up in pretty good shape with a fair clearance of all stock held outside the freezers. This week receivers have demanded 9½@10c for prime to fancy fresh goods, but have been unable to do very much at the top figure, the price being extreme. Turkeys steady; spring chickens steady for fancy near-by, and the best Western dry-picked, but scalded are easier, especially small sizes. Choice Spring ducks firm. Squabs weak. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; fowls, 9@10c; old cocks, 5@6c; old ducks, 7@11c; Spring ducks, 18@20c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 40@45c; do, Long Island, 30@35c; do, Western dry-picked, 30@35c; do, scalded, 20@30c; squabs, per dozen, $1.25@$2.25.

GAME—The new law signed last Friday permits the sale of game during the close season, provided it is proved to have been shipped from points at least 300 miles distant from New-York State. We quote: Grouse, per pair, $1@$1.50; partridges, 60c@$1.00; quail, per dozen, $2@$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1.75@$2.25; grass plover, $1@$1.50; venison, per lb, 14@16c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75@80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@75c; shipping, 50@55c; clover, mixed, 60c; clover, 45@50c; oat straw, 35@40c; rye straw, 45@65c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts firm. We quote: Hand-picked, fancy, per lb, 3¾@..; Spanish shelled, 5¾@6c; do, Virginia, 3¾@4c. Beeswax steady but quiet at 31@32c per lb. Maple sugar quoted nominally at 7@8c per lb; supply light.

VEGETABLES—Moderate receipts of all kinds, and a fairly steady tone over prime lots.

Asparagus, poor to prime, per dozen	60@$1.00
Beets, per crate	50@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Charleston, per basket	60@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Savannah, per crate	50@ 75
Cabbages, Norfolk, per bbl crate	75@ 1.50
String beans, N. C., wax, per bu. bask.	75@ 1.50
String beans, N. C., green, per bu. b.	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, Charleston, wax, per b.	75@ 1.25
String beans, Charleston, green, per b.	75@ 1.25
Squash, Florida, marrow, per bbl cr.	1.00@ 1.50
Tomatoes, Florida, carrier	1.50@ 1.75
Tomatoes, Florida, poor, per carrier	1.00@ 1.25

POTATOES.

Southern, Rose, fair to choice, per bbl	$2.00@$3.50
Southern, Chili red, f'r to ch'ce, bbl	2.00@ 3.25
Southern, white, f'r to ch'ce, per bbl	2.50@ 3.25
Southern, fair to poor, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Southern, seconds, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
State, white stock, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.50
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.30@ 1.60

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Haverstraw hard bricks afloat are worth $4.50@$5 per 1,000; Fishkills, $4.50@$4.75; up-river hard, $4.25@$4.75; Jerseys, $4.50@$5; pale, $1.25@$1.50; Croton dark and red, $9@$12; Croton brown, $8@$11; Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front, $10....Rosendale cement is worth $2@$3 per bbl; American Portland, $1.85@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.75@$2; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2.05@$2.60....Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do finishing, 90c; State common lime, 75c, and do finishing, $1.05@$1.10; St. John's lime, 70c....Laths are worth $2 per 1,000....Goats' hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—The market was without any new feature, and prices were unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	8	@..	
State N.Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@..	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½	@ 3	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, common	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	8	@..	
Bavarian, new	22	@24	
Bohemian, new	23	@26	
Altmarker, new	18	@20	

HIDES—Receipts continue very light, while demand is good at firm prices.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	.. @..
Montevideo, selected	20¼@22	.. @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	.. @..
California, selected	22@25	19 @..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21@23	.. @17
Bogota, selected	21@24	16 @17
Central American, selected	20@22	17 @..
Payta, selected	23@25	14 @15
Port au Platte, sel

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Increasing Activity and Buoyancy in Stocks.

THE GRANGERS LEADING THE ADVANCE

Anxiety Over Crops Relieved by Government Report—Regular Dividends for Manhattan and Western Union.

TUESDAY—P. M.

All indications point to a resumption of the upward movement in the stock market. The reaction which followed the advance of the latter part of April and the beginning of May was pronounced rather in contraction of the volume of business than in declines in prices, holders of stocks showing no disposition to part with them. Bear operators sold freely at first, but finding that they could not bring about a reaction contented themselves with holding their position, awaiting possible unfavorable developments. Their main hope was a crop disaster, and at one time, it must be confessed, appearances rather indicated such an untoward event. In the meantime general business continued to improve, and yesterday the Government crop report for the month dispelled the last hope of the bears. To-day they covered their short contracts at prices above those prevailing when they were put out, and as a result the Granger stocks in the afternoon sold at prices higher than any that have prevailed this year.

London sold stocks at the opening on what was supposed to be insufficient information as to the character of the crop report. All offerings, however, were promptly taken, and early in the day the upward movement was well under way. The strength continued until the close of the session, prevailing sentiment being particularly hopeful. There is still plenty of room for a further advance in the Grangers, that is, if the prices which prevailed in 1892 are a criterion as to the future. In that year Burlington sold at 110⅝, St. Paul at 84⅝, Northwestern at 121⅞, and Rock Island at 94¾—a range from 16 to 25 points below present figures. As a result of to-day's operations, Burlington closed 2½ up, Rock Island ⅞, Northwestern ⅝, and St. Paul ⅞.

The general market moved in sympathy with the Grangers, although the advances were not so pronounced. The coal stocks, with the exception of Reading, were inactive. Jersey Central gained 1¼ points on about 3,000 shares, and Lackawanna lost 1½ on even smaller trading. Delaware and Hudson was ½ higher at the close. Reading was quite strong, advancing from 16 to 17⅛ and closing at 16⅞, a gain of ½ on sales of about 17,000 shares. The liquidation in Susquehanna and Western preferred has apparently run its course, and there was some quiet picking up of the stock, which closed ⅝ higher on sales of more than 5,000 shares. Plans for the reorganization of the board are under way, and when they are completed it is promised that ornamental offices will be abolished and the property run upon a business basis. A competent railway man will be placed in the Presidency. Pacific Mail was well bought, and closed about a point higher. Tennessee Coal and Iron was again strong, and closed with a gain of 1⅜ points. The advance is based on the steadily improving conditions in the iron trade. It is announced that negotiations are pending between the Tennessee Coal and Iron, the Sloss, the Thomas, and the Woodward Companies to establish a joint selling agency for the purpose of maintaining prices and reducing expenses. The Tennessee Coal and Iron and the Sloss Companies have already reached an agreement, and the prospects of the others coming in are said to be excellent. Other low-priced specialties, such as Wabash preferred, Kansas and Texas preferred, and Southern, both common and preferred, were in demand at advancing prices.

Sugar led the industrial group in activity and closed 1⅛ higher. Tobacco gained 1⅜ points, while Rubber, Western Union, and Lead were fractionally higher. Distillers' was inactive and somewhat heavy, in expectation of an adverse decision by the Illinois Supreme Court in the quo warranto case. General Electric was ¼ lower, and Chicago Gas was unchanged, both on small trading.

The news of the day included the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. by the Directors of the Manhattan Elevated and the recommendation of the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ by the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in abundant supply and the demand increased slightly. Rates were 1 @1½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand and there was some very good material offered. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾ @3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $103,059,252, and the balances were $6,359,300. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $237,827.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16@11-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firmer. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.88¼@$4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½@$4.89⅝ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.87½@$4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—3c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 discount. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$83,049,257
Imports for the same period	20,110,713
Net exports	$12,938,544
Net exports to date, 1894	37,869,908
Net exports to date, 1893	62,521,313
Net exports to date, 1892	19,348,968

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅛
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1¾
Can. Southern	1
Chicago & Northwest	1¼
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	2½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	1⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼
Great Northern pf.	2
Iowa Central pf.	2
Lake Erie & Western	1
Michigan Central	¾
M. & St. Louis 2d pf.	1
M., K. & Texas pf.	⅝
National Lead pf.	⅝
New-Jersey Central	1¼
Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Oregon R. & Nav.	2¼
Pacific Mail	⅞
Pullman Car Company	1¼
St. Paul & Omaha	1
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	1
Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Tenn. C. & I.	1⅛

DECLINED.

Alton & T. H.	2¼
Col. & Hock. Coal	⅞
Consol. Gas	⅝
Del., L. & West	1½

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	63	63	61	61⅜	60¼		800
American Cotton Oil	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27	28½	150
American Cotton Oil pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	73	74¼	200
American Express	115	115	115	115			16
*American Sugar Refining	117⅜	118⅞	117⅜	118⅞	118¾	118⅞	21,175
*American Sugar Refining pf.	101½	102	101½	101⅞	101⅞	102	700
American Tobacco	114	116	114	115½	115¼	115½	8,650
American Tobacco pf.	114	114	114	114	114½	115	50
Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼			245
Atch., T. & S. F. 1st, in. pd.	10⅜	10⅜	10	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	7,203
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	300
Baltimore & Ohio	63	63	63	63	63	4	120
Canada Southern	53⅞	54½	53¾	54½	54⅜	54⅝	1,350
Canadian Pacific	54	54	54	54	54		50
Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅜	22⅝	22⅝	23¾	23¾	23⅞	2,370
Chicago Gas	74	74⅜	73¾	74¼	74¼	74⅜	4,010
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	100	100	100	99½	100¼	100
Chicago & Northwestern	97⅜	99	97⅝	98⅜	98¾	98⅞	11,997
Chicago, Burlington & Q'cy.	82⅞	85¾	82¾	84⅞	84¾	84⅞	46,653
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44	44¾	44	44¾	44¼	44¾	475
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	89½	89½	89½	89⅞	89⅝	90	523
C., M. & St. Paul	67¼	68⅝	67¼	68¼	68⅛	68¼	30,860
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	122¾	122¾	122¼	122¼	121½	122¼	100
Chicago, R. I. & P.	69¾	71⅜	69¾	71½	71⅜	71⅝	19,515
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29⅛	29¾	28½	29¾	29⅜	29½	1,700
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9	9	8½	8½	8⅝	9¼	500
Columbus, H. V. & T.	26¾	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	26½	26⅝	710
Consolidated Gas Company	148½	148½	146¼	147¾	147¾	148	1,920
Delaware & Hudson	123	129½	129	129¼	129	129½	593
Delaware Lackawanna & W.	161	161	159½	160	160	160½	2,690
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47	47	47	47	47	47½	150
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	9¼	100
D. & C. F., all in. pd.	20¼	20⅜	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	3,710
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	7	217
Flint & Père Marquette	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16¾	200
General Electric	37	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	36½	36⅝	2,505
Great Northern	120¾	130	120¾	130	130	132	300
Illinois Central	99¾	99¾	99	99¾	99¾	100	1,348
Iowa Central	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼	10¼	10¾	750
Keokuk & Des Moines	32½	33¼	32½	33⅛	33	33½	10
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	5½	5½	5½	5½	4	5½	20
Laclede Gas	16	16	16	16	16		29
Laclede Gas pf.	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	1,150
Lake Erie & Western	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88	88	10
Lake Erie & Western pf.	24⅜	25	24	24½	24¾	24¾	2,780
Lake Shore	83	83¾	83	83⅝	83	84	382
*Long Island Traction	147	147½	146½	147½	147	147½	800
Louisville & Nashville	11½	11½	11	11¼	10⅞	11¼	800
Lousiville & Nashville	58⅝	59	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	59	1,950
L., N. A. & Chicago	10	10¼	9¾	10	9⅞	10	800
L., N. A. & Chicago pf.	27⅜	27⅞	27	27⅞	27	28	430
Manhattan Beach	5	5	5	5	4½	7	15
Manhattan Con.	114	114½	114	114½	114¼	114½	1,345
Mexican National certificates	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½	3½	40
Michigan Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100	100¾	402
Minn. & St. L.	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18¾	1,907
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	83½	83¾	83½	83⅝	83¼	84	300
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	45¾	45⅞	200
Missouri Pacific	29	29	28⅝	29	28⅞	29¼	1,550
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	32⅝	32½	32	32¾	32⅝	32¾	1,828
Mobile & Ohio	25	25½	25	25⅛	24½	25½	700
Mobile & Ohio rights	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜			240
*National Lead Co.	35⅞	36⅛	35⅝	36	35⅞	36	1,355
*National Lead Co. pf.	89½	90	89½	90	89⅝	90	571
National Linseed Oil	29⅛	29½	29⅛	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	100
New-Jersey Central	98¾	99¾	98½	99½	99½	99⅝	2,945
New-York Central	101⅜	102¼	101⅜	102¼	102¼	102⅜	227
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	43¾	45	43¾	44½	44	44¾	2,300
New-York, C. & St. L.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	125
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	31½	32	50
N. Y. L. E. & W.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	10⅝	11	11¼	1,620
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	24	24	24	24	25	26½	100
New-York, Sus. & Western.	8¾	8⅞		8½	8½	8¾	1,040
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	23¼	24⅜	23¼	23⅝	23⅜	24	5,510
Norfolk & Western	38⅜	38⅝	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	38⅛	2,760
North American	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	5⅝	6¼	1,985
Northern Pacific	5	5⅞	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	2,526
Northern Pacific pf.	19¼	20¼	19¼	20⅛	20	20⅛	1,090
Ontario & Western	18¾	18½	18¾	18½	18½	18⅝	1,200
Oregon Ry. & Nav.	29	32	29	32	32	33½	1,090
Pacific Mail	29	30¼	29	29⅝	29⅞	30	5,026
Philadelphia & Reading	16¾	17⅛	16	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16,090
P., C. & St. L.	19¾	20	19⅜	19¾	19⅞	20⅛	370
P., C. & St. L. pf.	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼	51½	52½	10
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173	173½	173	173½	173	173½	235
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	113	113	113	113	113½	115	47
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅛	7⅛	7	7¼	7	7½	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	400
St. Paul & Omaha	39½	40	39¾	40	39⅝	40	4,957
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	115½	116	115½	116	116	117	200
Southern Pacific	24½	25	24½	25	24⅞	25⅛	600
Southern Railway	13¾	14	13⅝	14	13⅞	14	2,785
Southern Railway pf.	39½	40⅝	39½	40¾	40	40¾	7,347
Tennessee Coal & Iron	32½	33⅝	32½	33¼	33¼	33⅝	16,235
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	90	90	90	90	89½	95	25
Texas Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	12½	1,110
Toledo & Ohio Central	48	48	48	48	47	49	358
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	81	81	81	81	79½	81	25
Union Pacific	14	14	14	14	14	14¼	770
Union Pacific, D. & G.	6	6	5¾	6	5¾	6½	200
United States Cordage	1¾	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞	2	1,408
United States Cordage pf.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	1,057
United States Cordage gtd.	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝	544
United States Rubber	41⅞	42	41¼	41⅞	41⅞	42	1,645
United States Rubber pf.	97	97½	97	97½	97	98	210
*United States Leather	21	21¼	21	21¼	21	21¼	350
*United States Leather pf.	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅝	93½	94	330
Wabash	9	9½	9	9½	8⅞	9	700
Wabash pf.	19⅝	20⅜	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20¼	6,120
Wells-Fargo Express	110	110	110	110	108	112	4
Western Union Telegraph	93	93¼	93	93⅜	93⅜	93¼	5,498
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14	14¼	14⅛	14⅜	3,380
Total sales							300,372

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel		1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07		1,000

Bonds.

Atch, T & S F 4s	74⅛	Chi & North P 1st Trust Receipts	47⅜
2,000	74¼	5,000	47⅝
1,000	73⅞	5,000	47⅝
1,500	74	3,000	47⅜
8,800	74	Chi & Northwestern 25 Year Deb 5s	105¾
6,000	74⅛	5,000	
15,000	74¼	Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s	86¼
5,000	74	15,000	
Trust Co Certfs		De Bardeln C & I 6s	96¼
14,000	73⅞	10,000	
10,000	73¾	Denver & R G 4s	88¼
10,000	73	5,000	
10,000s3	73	Dul & I R'ge 1st	96½
10,000	73	4,000	
10,000	72⅝	East Tenn, Va & Ga Con Gold 5s	107½
10,000	73¾	4,000	
20,000	73¾	6,000	107½
5,000s3	74	4,000	107¾
7,000	74	Eliz, L & B Sand 5s	100
Atch, T & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A		2,000	
10,000	25¼	H & Tex Cen Con 6s	105
25,000	25½	3,000	
10,000	25⅜	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	90
5,000	25½	5,000	
10,000	25⅜	Kansas Pacific 6s	108¾
5,000	25⅝	Denver Division Assented	
10,000	25¾	5,000	
2,000	25¼	Lehigh V of N Y 1st	103¼
2,000s3	25¼	10,000	
15,000	25½	L & Nash Con United Gold 4s	82⅜
5,000	25⅝	3,000	
Atlantic & Pac Inc		3,000	82⅞
1,000	4¾	20,000	83
10,000	4⅝	L, N A & C Con	99¼
5,000	4¾	2,000	
6,000	4⅞	2,000	100
Austin & N W 1st	59	L, St. L & Tex 1st	88
3,000		3,000	
Balt Belt 1st Gtd	104	Manhattan Ry Con 4s	100
10,000		25,000	
B'way & 7th Av 1st Con 5s	112	Mexican Int 1st 4s	70½
10,000		12,000	
Brooklyn City 1st	112⅞	3,000	70⅝
3,000		Mich Cent Con 7s	118⅞
4,000	113	26,000	
50,000	113¼	Mil & N 1st, 1913 Consolidated	117
500	113	1,000	
Brooklyn Elev 1st	104⅞	Mil & St Paul 1st H & D Div 7s	127½
3,000		2,000	
5,000	105	Dakota & Gt So 5s	109
Bk'lyn W & W Co 5s	107½	4,000	
7,000		Terminal 5s	111⅜
Cent N J G M 5s	118	2,000	
10,000		Mil & St P 7s, Gold	125
Central Pacific San Joaquin Branch 6s	105½	15,000	
1,000		Minn & St L 1st Pacific Extension	118
Cent Pac C & I Div	106½	30,000	
1,000		Minn & St L Con 5s	101¾
Ches & Ohio 1st Series A	118½	5,000	101⅞
1,000		15,000	101⅞
Ches & O Gen 4½s	83¼	3,000	101¾
25,000	83⅛	42,000	102
25,000	83⅜	10,000	102¼
112,000	83¼	50,000	102½
15,000	83⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	85⅜
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Con 4s	95⅛	25,000s3	85⅞
4,000	97½	2,000	85⅞
Chi & Alton S F	115¼	8,000s3	85¾
2,000		1,000	85⅝
Chi, Bur & Quincy Denver Div 4s	90	20,000s3	85⅞
1,000		20,000	85⅞
Nebraska Ext 4s	91⅞	5,000	86
2,000		10,000	85⅞
C, B & Q Conv 5s	104⅜	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	83¼
1,000		10,000	83
2,000	105	1,000	
C, B & Q Deb 5s	101	Mo, Kan & East 1st	92½
1,000		11,000	
14,000	101¼	Missouri Pacific 3d	90
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	100¾	2,000	
2,000		Mobile & O G M 4s	66½
4,000	100¾	5,000	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	105	10,000	66½
8,000		8,000	67
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	91⅞	1,000	66⅞
2,000		4,000	66¾
3,000	91¼	N Y Cent Deb 5s	108½
3,000s3	91⅞	11,000	
6,000s3	92	N Y Cent Ext 4s	102½
Colorado Mid 1st	73¼	1,000	
5,000		N Y, Chi & St L 4s	104
Total sales		4,000	

N Y, Sus & W 1st Refunding 5s	95	Savannah & W 1st Trust Co Certfs	54
5,000		5,000	
N Y Elevated 1st	110¼	3,000	58¼
20,000		2,000	53⅞
N Y, O & W Con 5s	110¾	So Pac of Ariz 1st	97¼
5,000		8,000	
12,000	110⅝	4,000	97
1,000	110¾	2,000	97¼
Nor Pac 1st Coup	118	Southern Ry 1st 5s	96¾
1,000		1,000	
25,000	118¼	35,000	96½
15,000	118¾	1,000	96¾
5,000		10,000	96⅜
North Pac 1st Reg	118¾	5,000	96
20,000		10,000	96¾
Nor Pac 2d Coup	101	19,000	96⅞
9,000		1,000	96¾
Nor Pac 3d Coup	69¾	6,000	96¾
9,000		45,000	97
Nor Pac Con 5s	42¼	Tenn, C, I & R 6s Birm Div 1st	92
2,000		1,000	
19,000	42⅜	Tenn Div 6s	88
5,000	42¼	1,000	
3,000	42⅜	Tex & N O Con 5s	94¼
40,000	42⅛	7,000	
10,000	42⅝	4,000	94¼
10,000s3	42½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	91¼
48,000	42¾	6,000	91⅜
2,000	43	9,000	91
10,000	43⅛	49,000	91¼
6,000	43¼	5,000	
Trust Receipts	42	Texas & Pac 2d Inc	29⅝
3,000		2,000	
10,000	42½	6,000	29⅜
2,000	42⅝	3,000	30
3,000	43	13,000	30¼
3,000	43¼	15,000	30¼
Nor P Col Tr Notes	86¾	12,000	30
5,000s3	86½	5,000	29⅞
5,000s3	86¼	10,000	30
10,000		Nor Pac & Mon 1st	30¼
Nor Pac & Mon 1st	40	5,000	30¼
9,000		12,000	30⅜
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	47⅜	18,000	30⅜
3,000	47⅝	5,000	30⅜
2,000		Union Elev 1st 6s	104
Ore R & Nav 5s	93	11,000	
1,000		Union Pac 6s, 1897	100¾
Ore Short Line 6s	99½	30,000	100¾
58,000		1,000	100¾
Trust Receipts	99½	1,000	100¾
5,000s2OF	99½	Union Pac 1st, 1898	106⅜
17,000		1,000	106¾
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	48¼	4,000	
1,000	47½	Union Pacific Gold 5s Coal Tr Notes	95
16,000		2,000	95⅞
Phila & Reading 1st Pf Inc	31⅞	3,000	96
15,000	32	2,000	
15,000		Un Pac Ext S F 8s	95⅜
2d Pf Inc	19	1,000	96
45,000		10,000	
3d Pf Inc	13½	U P, D & G 1st	40¼
5,000	13¼	1,000	40
5,000	13½	24,000	40¼
1,000	14	10,000	40¼
Phil & Read Gen 4s	75	U S Cordage Co 1st	36¼
2,000		1,000	
Trust Co Certfs	68	U S Leather Co 6s	113¾
5,000	69	2,000	
P, Ft W & C 1st	141	Wabash 1st 5s	106⅞
1,000		1,000	106¾
Pitts & West 1st	83¼	3,000	106¾
4,000	83	1,000	106¾
1,000	83¼	4,000	106¾
Rich & Dan 6s	122	4,000	106¾
11,000		1,000	106¾
Rio Grande W 1st	76¾	2,000s3	106½
13,000	77	Det & Chi Ext	99
33,000	77¼	4,000	
5,000	77¼	Wabash Deb, Ser B	29
7,000		10,000	
Rome, W & O Con	118½	Wabash 2d 5s	76
2,000		25,000	76¼
St L S W 1st	77	3,000	76¼
10,000	35¾	11,000	76¼
St L S W 2d Inc	107	7,000	
10,000		West Shore Gtd 4s	106½
St Paul, M & M 1st	105	2,000	107
Con 6s, Red to 4½s	104	1,000	107⅜
10,000		2,000	107
St Paul, M & M 1st Mon Cent 5s	103½	Registered	106¼
4,000		1,000	106¾
San A & Ar Pass 4s	65	2,000	
3,000		W Nor Car 1st 6s	116
		1,000	

			2,366,800

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	145	149	Maryland Coal pf.	50	70
American District Telegraph	30	40	Minnesota Iron	65½	67
American T. & C.	94½	..	National Starch	8	10
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	10	12	National Starch 1st pf.	50	53
*Bay State Gas	22	24½	National Starch 2d pf.	26	32
Boston Air Line pf.	103	..	New Central Coal	8	8½
Brunswick Company	2¾	3¼	N. Y. & N. H.	209	212
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	22	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	72
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60	Norfolk Southern	65	..
Burlington, C. R. & N.	45	..	Nor. & W. pf.	14½	15½
Cedar F. & M.	5	10	Ohio Southern	13	..
Central Pacific	19	19½	Ontario Mining	8	10
Chicago & Alton	150	155	Oregon Improvement	12	13½
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..	Oregon Short Line & U. N.	7	8
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	52½	53½	Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	143¾	145	Peo. & East.	4½	7
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155¾	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5½	6
Col. Coal & Iron, Deb.	9	9½	Pitts., Youngstown & Ash.	47¾	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62¼	66	Pitts. & W. pf.	30	31
Commercial Cable	160	..	P., F. W. & C.	157	..
Consolidated Coal	30	35	P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
Denver & Rio Grande	14½	15½	Quicksilver	3	4
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	38	45	Quicksilver pf.	17	20
Detroit Gas	28	29	Rens. & Sar.	180	185

	Bid.	Asked.
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	13¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	100	101
Erie Tel. & Tel.	57¾	58¼
Evansville & Terre Haute	45	48
F. & P. M. pf.	43	46
G. B. & W. t. r.	1	1¾
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3⅜
Homestake	20	..
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	20	21⅞
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10½
King & Pembroke	3	10
Long Island	86	88
L., St. L. & T.	..	4
Mah. C R.	115	..
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Rio Grande Western	18	19
Rio Grande Western pf.	44	45
St. Joseph & Grand Island	1½	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	20	31
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	91	95
St. P., M. & M.	114	117
Silver bullion certificates	67	67⅝
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Texas Pacific Land Trust	10	11
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	2¾	3¼
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	6	7
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	14	..
United States Express	40	42
*Western Union Beef	10⅝	11½
W. & L. E. pf.	42	45½
Mah C. R. pf.	106	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
822 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. NEW YORK
120 BROADWAY.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF EACH CLASS OF BONDS HAS BEEN DEPOSITED, AND THE PLAN HAS BEEN DECLARED EFFECTIVE. In view of the great pressure of deposits, and the impossibility of receiving the securities and issuing Certificates by the 10th instant, the Committee has extended the time within which deposits may be received to and including Monday, June 17th, 1895.

Dated New-York, June 10th, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Committee
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE OF
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Stock.

Default having been made in the payment of interest on the Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, issued under the Collateral Trust indenture of said Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, dated September 24, 1888, and the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under said indenture, hereby gives notice that it will, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by said indenture, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two (138,272) shares of the stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company of the par value of $100 each, held by the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, on the trusts expressed in said indenture.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after June 11th, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, and in New-York at the office of the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co., 65 Cedar St., and the State Trust Co., 36 Wall St.

Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.

The American Loan and Trust Company.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, Counsel.
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, Counsel.
JOS. H. PAGE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the 6 per cent. bonds of the above company, dated June 1st, 1891, that the Atlantic Trust Company, under the provisions of the deed of trust securing said bonds, will receive at their office, at No. 39 William Street, in the City of New-York, until July 10th, 1895, offers for the sale of said bonds to the amount of $50,000, at not exceeding par and interest to the date of payment therefor.

If $50,000 in amount of said bonds are not offered for sale as aforesaid, it will be the duty of the trustee to redeem by lot bonds to the amount not offered, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
New-York, May 31st, 1895.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.
Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 26th St.; 87 Hudson St. and 16 Court Street, Brooklyn.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL A WESTERN MORTGAGE and obtain a good 5 per cent. investment instead? Address The Boston Realty, Indemnity and Trust Co., 33 Equitable Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 180 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT, AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
20	120	508	743	860	1179	1342	1423	1795 1898
29	160	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818 1922
39	181	593	779	916	1256	1374	1493	1834 1943
66	365	621	813	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846 1986
100	417	659	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887 2023
112	450	671	854	1150				

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

8	22	68	86	97	104	126	170	267	313
10									

180 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2570	3437	4092	4872	5724 6735
122	862	1492	2019	2673	3480	4100	4922	5791 6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5908 6793
159	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4164	5106	5978 6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4256	5137	5986 6860
257	966	1633	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030 6864
288	974	1673	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231 6898
325	987	1694	2235	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267 6982
326	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301 7075
377	1009	1783	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345 7143
397	1066	1811	2293	2956	3903	4414	5291	6385 7160
439	1161	1829	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422 7239
455	1190	1880	2343	3065	3939	4565	5387	6427 7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3067	3941	4658	5389	6587 7316
610	1204	1886	2351	3309	3956	4665	5418	6641 7328
636	1222	1919	2497	3341	3964	4709	5479	6653 7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5555	6695 7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3353	3970	4770	5605	6720 7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3989	4775	5642	6724

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.
DRAWING NO. 16.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1895.

The Milwaukee Street Railway Co.

REORGANIZATION.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS, COUPON HOLDERS, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

The UNDERSIGNED have been appointed as a Committee to reorganize the affairs of The Milwaukee Street Railway Company under an Agreement and plan of Reorganization, which has already been assented to by the holders of a large majority of all the securities of the said Company. The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK is the depositary of securities under the agreement, and will issue its negotiable Certificates of Deposit therefor. Security holders are invited to become parties to the Agreement by depositing their securities thereunder with the said Trust Company. Copies of the Agreement and Plan may be had at the office of the said Trust Company and of the Counsel to the Committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
ARNOLD MARCUS,
WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL,
CHARLES W. WETMORE, } Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary,
15 Broad Street.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
45 Wall Street.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6% BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, of Counsel.

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned committee, selected by holders of a majority of the said bonds, has prepared an agreement under which deposit of bonds is invited with the NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, 46 WALL STREET.

Copies of the agreement and of a circular explaining the necessity of prompt and united action may be obtained at the depository, or of any member of the committee.

M. L. SCUDDER, Chairman, 32 Liberty Street.
CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD, 46 Wall Street.
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, 35 Broad Street.
R. SUYDAM GRANT, 41 Wall Street.
W. H. PAYNE, Pres. Mt. Morris Bank, N. Y. City.

$1,000

is 10 per cent. margin on 100 shares of stock. We believe a profit can be secured, amounting to a great many times legal interest, by PURCHASING NOW any STOCK on the list which pays a DIVIDEND. Our facilities for serving you cannot possibly be excelled. Write or send for daily market letter and circular.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK;
ALSO IN WORLD BUILDING.
UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,270 BROADWAY, (NEAR 33d ST.)

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR
STOCKS AND BONDS
AT NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT 6s AND 5s,
CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS 5s,
ATCHISON & PIKE'S PEAK 6s,
UTAH & NORTHERN 7s AND 5s,
And all inactive R. R. bonds dealt in.
F. J. LISMAN, 10 Wall St.

LOST.—Two certificates United States Leather Co.'s common stock of 10 shares each; numbered A 2,492, in the name of W. T. Hatch & Sons, 10 shares; A 2,944, in the name of Geo. J. Baumann, 10 shares. Transfer of same has been stopped. If found, please return to HALLGARTEN & CO., 28 Broad St.

Financial.

To Bondholders of the
UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY

The management of the United States Cordage Company have publicly announced a plan of reorganization which involves the exchange of your first mortgage bonds for second mortgage noncumulative income bonds, and the issue of $3,000,000 of first mortgage bonds for money to be contributed by the stockholders.

In view of a proposal so unusual the undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large number of the bonds, have consented to act as a PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE. They propose to make a full and impartial investigation of the company's business since its organization, and of the present condition of its affairs, and to take such further steps as may be necessary. They will hereafter report the results of this investigation and their recommendations for the protection of your security.

The committee invite all bondholders to deposit their bonds with the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 William St., New-York City. Negotiable receipts will be issued and application will be made to list them on the STOCK EXCHANGE. Bonds so deposited may be withdrawn until any agreement for concerted action which may be arrived at shall be declared operative.

June 11, 1895.

DUMONT CLARKE
of the American Exchange National Bank.
R. M. GALLAWAY
of the Merchants' National Bank.
STUYVESANT FISH
of the National Park Bank.
EBENEZER S. MASON
of the Bank of New-York.
CHARLES A. VIALLE
of the Nat. Bank of the Republic, Boston.
GEORGE RIPLEY
of the Hide and Leather Nat. Bank, Boston.
BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Counsel.

JOHN H. RATHBONE, Secretary,
21 Broad St., New-York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, June 12, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

51 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
514 shares Kings Co. Fire Ins. Co.
400 shares Nugget Gold Mining Co. (Hypd.)
20 shares Louisville and Nashville R. R.
20 shares N. Y., Lake Erie and Western R. R.
84 shares Nassau Gas Light Co., Brooklyn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. extended 4 p. c. Bd., 1905, indorsed.
10 shares Auerbach Wolverton Electic Co.
45 shares Seattle Coal and Iron Co.
$10,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 5 p. c. Debenture Bds., 1904.
$10,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1942.
100 shares Wagner Palace Car Co.
25 shares Secor Marine Propeller Co.
5 shares Trow Print. and Book Bdg. Co. pfd.
50 shares Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. No. American Trust & Depos't Co. (Assmt. Pd.)
100 shares 4th National Bank.
200 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
75 shares Bank of Republic.
20 shares Wagner Palace Car Co.
50 shares Clark Mile-End Spool Cotton Co.
$14,000 Louisiana State 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
1,000 shares Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
$1,000 Brklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 50 to 56 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

8 Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 418 to 425.
17 Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 401 to 417.
6 Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls 1st Mortgage bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 426 to 431.
3 Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 432 to 434.
9 Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 435 to 443.
9 Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 444 to 452.
21 Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 453 to 473.

Copartnership Notices.

E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.—The undersigned, desiring to form a special partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify and declare:

1. The name of firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing, buying and selling cigars, and buying and selling leaf tobacco, and buying and selling all articles appertaining or incident to the said business.

3. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are EMIL SEIDENBERG, who resides at the Graham House, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York; JOSEPH SEIDENBERG, who resides at Number 304 East Sixty-ninth Street, in the said city, and ADOLF STIEFEL, who resides at Number 6 East Eighty-sixth Street, in the said city, all of whom are general partners, and BERNHARD BEINECKE, who resides at Number 47 East Seventy-eighth Street, in the said city, a special partner, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, who resides at Number 142 East Seventy-third Street, in the said city, a special partner.

4. The said BERNHARD BEINECKE, as a special partner, has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000) Dollars in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, as a special partner, has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) dollars in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership.

5. The said partnership shall commence on the 4th day of June, 1895, and terminate on the 30th day of June, 1896. Dated New-York, June 4th, 1895.

EMIL SEIDENBERG,
JOSEPH SEIDENBERG,
ADOLF STIEFEL,
B. BEINECKE by J. HESDORFER,
J. HESDORFER.

JOS. HESDORFER, City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 4th day of June, 1895, before me personally appeared EMIL SEIDENBERG, JOSEPH SEIDENBERG, ADOLF STIEFEL and JOSEPH HESDORFER, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

M. A. KURSHEEDT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 4th day of June, 1895, before me came JOSEPH HESDORFER, to me personally known and known to me to be the attorney in fact of BERNHARD BEINECKE, who is one of the persons described in the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as and for the act and deed of said BERNHARD HEINECKE, by virtue of a power of attorney duly executed by the said BERNHARD BEINECKE, bearing date May 29th, 1895.

M. A. KURSHEEDT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: EMIL SEIDENBERG, being duly sworn, does depose and say that he is one of the general partners in the firm of E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.; that the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) Dollars has been actually and in good faith paid in cash to the common stock of the said partnership of E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO. by BERNHARD BEINECKE, and the like sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) Dollars has been actually and in good faith paid in cash to the common stock of the said partnership by JOSEPH HESDORFER, said BEINECKE and said HESDORFER being the special partners in the said partnership.

EMIL SEIDENBERG.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of June, 1895,
M. A. KURSHEEDT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Dividends.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.

A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company for the half year ending June 30th has been declared, payable July 1, 1895. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.

For the purpose of the dividend, the transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock June 5, 1895, and remain closed until July 2, 1895.

C. H. Y. & T. RY. CO.,
By W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, June 20, 1895, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, July 1, 1895, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1895.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York, June 11, 1895.

Dividends.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, June 11, 1895.
FORTY-FIFTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Monday, July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, July 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
June 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M., June 15, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the
CANTON COMPANY,
Canton, Baltimore County, Md., May 24, 1895.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this company that their annual meeting (required by its charter and by-laws) will be held at the Carrollton Hotel, in the City of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year.

The stock transfer books will be closed on June 1, and remain closed till after the election.

W. B. BROOKS, President.
WM. W. JANNEY, Treasurer.

CARES FOR THE INCURABLES

THE NEW-YORK HOME CELEBRATES ITS ANNIVERSARY.

Year of Prosperous Work—Funds for an Addition—Those Who Will Serve as Managers.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Home for Incurables held its annual meeting for the election of officers yesterday, and also celebrated the twenty-ninth anniversary of the founding of the home.

After the close of the business meeting the exercises began in the chapel. Music was furnished by an orchestra of ten pieces from the Metropolitan Opera House. The Rev. Dr. T. R. Harris, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Church, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, offered the opening prayer. Secretary Henry M. McLaren read the annual report of the Board of Managers, showing the past year to have been the most prosperous the home has ever experienced. During the year, he said, the Board of Managers decided to build an addition to the home, to be known as the north wing, for which $70,000 had been donated by two ladies whose names he would not make known. The report of the Ladies' Association showed the amount of work done in the way of providing a great number of comforts and some luxuries for the inmates.

The Treasurer's report, which was also read by Secretary McLaren, gave the following figures: Money on hand from last year, $18,996.13; total receipts during the year, including the $70,000 given for the north wing and $40,639.61 additional in legacies and donations, $244,550.76; total expenditures during the year, $177,291.54, leaving a balance on hand of $86,252.25, which is $67,256.12 in excess of last year's balance, and the largest the home has ever had.

The report of the Medical Board showed the number of patients at the beginning of the year to have been 195; the number admitted during the year, 35; deaths, 43; total number treated during the year, 262. The report also said that during the year five patients who had been pronounced incurable by several hospitals had been discharged cured.

After the reading of the Chaplain's report by the Rev. A. J. Derbyshire, Master Charles Meehan of the choir of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church sang a solo.

President Martin E. Green introduced the Rev. Dr. George H. McGrew, who said:

"Nine-and-twenty years ago this home was founded. Its founders were fortunate in securing this attractive site, and by happy thought adopted an equally attractive name. This title is like an inspiration. The name home marks the period when New-York City began to solve her own problems in her own way, and under the new order of things the institution gives place to the home. It is time for it to do so. There is nothing more depressing to visitors and inmates than the indefinable something called an institution, and it is not an easy thing to avoid it.

"The source from which it springs is the presence of paid officials and the distinction made between paying and non-paying patients. In this home the officers are the inmates' friends, and in all these buildings there is but one person who knows who pays and who does not."

The Rev. Dr. E. A. Bradley of St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Church and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet of St. Ann's also made short addresses. The exercises ended with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Derbyshire.

The Board of Managers elected is as follows:

Martin E. Green, Henry M. McLaren, E. A. Quintard, William Alexander Smith, A. Newbold Morris, Adrien Iselin, John L. Riker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Abner W. Colgate, Anson Phelps Stokes, W. Emlen Roosevelt, M. H. Clarkson, David W. Bishop, George Sherman, W. H. Tailer, F. J. De Peyster, Henry I. Barbey, D. O. Mills, H. C. Fahnstock, Anson W. Hard, C. F. Bishop, R. M. Galloway, Anthony Dey, and John W. Auchincloss.

Among those present were Mrs. Hugh N. Camp, Mrs. Samuel R. Filley, Mrs. E. C. Bettner, Mrs. Martin E. Green, Mrs. Peter Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Jackson, Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. E. C. McLaren, Mrs. Adee, Miss Halstead, the Misses Hall, Mrs. A. D. Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Israel Jones, Sr., and Deaconess Von Brockdorf.

Government Suit Against Settlers.

BAY CITY, Mich., June 11.—One of the largest land suits ever recorded has been started in the United States Court in this city by the United States against the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad Company, William W. Crapo, and Oliver Prescott of Massachusetts, and 350 other persons living in Michigan. The Government claims that under the railroad land grant of 1856, certain lands were accepted by the Flint and Père Marquette Company, the Government reserving thousands of acres. The Government claims that the railroad company, not recognizing the reservation, went ahead and sold these lands and used the money. The Government asks the court that it be entitled to recover from the railroad company and the other defendants, and that all defendants be restrained from removing trees and timber, or incumbering the property until the suit is determined. The amount of money involved is not stated in the bill of complaint, but will reach an enormous sum, perhaps into the millions. The bill is signed by Richard Olney, as Attorney General.

Sloop Buffalo Bill Wrecked.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Consul Gorman, at Matamoras, Mexico, reports to the State Department the wreck of the American sloop Buffalo Bill of Port Lavaca, Texas, May 25, off Bagdad, Mexico, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The Consul writes that the owners of the sloop, C. Jones and W. Johnson, with a Mexican, named José Duarte, attempted to cross the swift current of the river at its mouth, and were capsized, the sloop going to pieces.

The men, clinging to the wreck, were swept ten miles out to sea. Capt. Flynn, of the Brazos Life Saving Station, nine miles north of the spot, went to the relief of the sloop, but could find no trace whatever of the wreck, darkness having intervened, though he pursued the search till midnight.

The returning tide drove the wreck, with the men clinging to it ten hours later, to the shore of Padre Island, nearly twenty miles north of the river, where the men were rescued.

Colored Defaulter Arrested in Mexico.

BOSTON, June 11.—Albert J. Hosler, the defaulting clerk of Lawyer Henry D. Hyde, has been arrested in Mexico, and held for extradition to this country. Hosler is a young colored man of good education and presence, and cut quite a swath upon money obtained by forging Mr. Hyde's name to checks. His stealings are said to amount to about $10,000. He was arraigned on a single count of forgery of one check, and secured bail in $1,000. Mr. Hyde at the time asked the court to order bonds in a much higher amount, but the court was unable to do so, because the complaint included but one offense. Hosler forfeited his bail, and was reported to have sailed from New-York for South America.

Senator Hill in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, June 11.—Senator David B. Hill was in town to-day. He was the guest of Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., who occupies Judge Lester's North Broadway mansion.

WHERE THE OLD COINS GO

Into the Treasury Coin Department, Whence Come Out New Ones.

THE STORY OF REDEMPTION TOLD

Chief Haff Says the Elevated Roads, Department Stores, and Others Required $1,344,135 in Small Change in 1894.

"Chink, chink, chink, chink, slide."

The sound is made infinitely quicker than it takes to write or speak the words. It is heard in the Minor Coin Department in the Treasury Building, where all day long the chink, chink, chink of nickels and pennies is sounded as they are counted, weighed, and tied securely into bags ready for the calls for small coin that are constantly coming in.

"There really are no pennies," said R. C. Haff, Chief of the department, to an interested visitor yesterday. "Pennies are English coins, and we have cents, but common usage has made the word ours and we seldom say anything else. We have three men who do nothing but count pennies all day from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, stopping half an hour for luncheon.

"There are five counters kept constantly busy, the work varying a little according to the proportion of pennies and nickels brought in during the day. It takes three minutes to count a thousand coins. The pennies are put up into bags containing $10 each. The same number of nickels is also put into a bag. The whole process takes five minutes, including cutting the string to the old bag, counting and putting the coins into the new one, tying that, and fastening on a tag giving the amount and the counter's initial, which is necessary in case of error, which is in this way traced back to its proper source.

"Yes, errors sometimes occur. Men are not infallible, but by weighing the bags, as we always do, a mistake of a few cents would probably be detected, and if the bag was 50 cents short, it would certainly be noticed. See how nearly the bags come to weighing alike."

Two ten-dollar bags of pennies were put one on either side of the scales, which swung almost exactly even. A penny was thrown in on one side, altering the balance considerably, and a half dollar sent the side on which it was placed down immediately.

The counter sits on a high, revolving chair before a small desk. On the upper part of it are his scales, and in front of them the pile of pennies which have been emptied from the bag in which they were brought in for exchange. With his hands he draws forward a number of these and flattens them out, and, as they are counted, drops them, a quantity at a time, into the bag, which is held open with a wide-mouthed funnel. The left hand is held at the front edge of the desk, and the pennies drop into it with great rapidity as they are counted, while the rejected coins are shoved to one side. There are from 20 to 30 rejected coins in each 1,000.

"You see," said Mr. Haff, "the man takes two coins at each count. That is quicker than taking one, and easier than three or four. He counts one for every two pennies dropped into his hand, so that when he has counted 100, he has 200 pennies, or $2. The counting is not done with the lips. It would not be possible to move them quickly enough to keep up with the rapid movements of the fingers.

"When a man begins counting he can count ten bags a day, or ten times 1,000 coins. By the time he has had six months' experience he can count sixty bags a day.

"The white pennies, mashed or mutilated coin, and even those that are soldered or corroded are thrown aside and sent off to be melted over. The idea is to keep as clean money as possible in circulation. When the count of each bag is concluded the mutilated coins thrown out must be replaced by good ones. This does not include plugged, counterfeit, or foreign coins. These are returned to the senders to be made good.

"There is a greater demand for pennies than for nickels. That is owing largely to this catch-penny business charging forty-nine cents instead of fifty, &c. One large dry goods firm uptown which sells a great many small wares gets in regularly about $300 in pennies a day for making change. The firm's bankers come here about once in two months and take away $5,000 in pennies which they keep in their vaults and hand out to this one firm as they are needed.

"Other dry goods houses come here directly for their pennies, which they use in quantities of from $300 to $500 a week.

"We have just sent $3,000 in pennies to a Harlem bank for circulation in the retail stores in the vicinity, and last Friday our up-town Brooklyn bank drew upon us for $4,000 in pennies and $5,000 in nickels.

"The saloons, small stores, and restaurants around here send in for $5 worth of pennies at a time. Several business men come in for $5 of nickels from time to time and keep them on hand for convenience in car fare. A down-town news stand is supplied with $10 in pennies every other day. We paid out in 1894 in these minor coins $1,344,135, of which amount $335,000 were pennies. Here in a single day we paid out $12,556 in coins of the two denominations.

"For the small coins that are brought in for exchange into currency, we give a receipt, and the following day pay out the money after the coins received have been counted.

"There is $180 in pennies that has just come in from an ice cream firm, waiting to be counted. One day's record of our work shows 2,063 taken in in pennies and $7,659 in nickels. We seldom take in less than $1,000. We receive a great many nickels from the elevated roads. Yesterday they brought in $16,000 in five-cent pieces to be exchanged, and last Friday they brought in $33,000 in the same way. They come in every day. It shows the number of nickels in circulation on the road when you think of the quantity also given out in exchange."

Mr. Haff was not idle as he talked, and a continuous string of callers at the little window at the front of the department received pennies and nickels in varying amounts.

"You see, people are willing to give gold for copper, he said, as he dropped a gold twenty-dollar piece into the box, and handed out two bags of pennies.

"We are not paying out the white pennies now, or the two and three cent pieces. They have not been sent out for the last five years, and the big coppers have never been since I have been in the department. The first of these were brought out in 1793, and the last in 1857, and the white pennies were first issued in 1864.

"We have the big coppers brought into us once in a while. A woman came in today with five big pennies that she wanted redeemed. Men come in with fifteen or twenty at a time. They are usually collectors who have kept a number of the best coins, and bring us the worst.

"There is considerable difference in the bulk and weight of the coppers. The $10 bag of the small ones weighs seven pounds, and the same amount of the big ones will weight twenty-five pounds. The $5,000 in ordinary pennies that we send to the bankers weighs one and three-fourths tons, put up in 100 bags containing 50 each.

"Oh, yes; people bring very small sums to be redeemed. I have had brought in a black five-cent piece, and the person bringing it had come from away up town. Possibly he had some other errand besides. A great many people think because the money is old, we will give more than its face value. People have read that the pennies of 1890 were mixed with gold, and expect to get a price on them greater than their original valuation. One man told me he had a penny of that date assayed, and it was worth 94 cents. They think the five-cent pieces on which the word 'cents' was omitted should bring more money. It is the same way with fractional currency.

"There; that was a case in question. That man had some old scrip, and he wouldn't believe me when I told him it was not worth more than its face value. He has gone to inquire.

"It is estimated that there is $15,000,000 small scrip unredeemed. Probably $8,000,000 of it has been destroyed. Here comes that man back.

"He has gone off again to count his money. There is $13.55. I counted it carefully, but he was not satisfied."

Then for a third time the stranger appeared, and departed for good with his up-to-date coins.

"The brokers those people go to," continued Mr. Haff, "will only give them 98 per cent. of the face value of their currency. They bring it to us and expect to make a little something for their trouble. Many people are annoyed because we will not redeem mutilated coins. It is Government money, they say, and the Government should be responsible for it. But when the Government makes it a

WILL RECEIVE HIS FORTUNE

JAMES F. GALLATIN'S ESTATE IN TRUST FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

He Says He Misunderstood the Terms of the Trust Deed—Settlement with His Brother's Widow.

Under a decree issued yesterday by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, confirming a report by ex-Judge Charles H. Truax as referee, James F. Gallatin will have returned to him the fortune which he placed in trust with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company fourteen years ago.

Mr. Gallatin executed a deed of trust in Paris, France, on April 12, 1881, by the terms of which all of his estate, estimated to be worth $500,000, was placed in care of the trust company. He was then about twenty-four years old.

Mr. Gallatin's grandfather, James Gallatin, died on May 28, 1876, leaving a large fortune. Under his will he gave his widow, Josephine, the property at 31 East Twenty-second Street, and an income of $6,000 a year, and directed that Harriet D. Gallatin, the widow of a deceased son, should have yearly the sum of $1,000. The property at 56 and 58 West Eleventh Street was given to James F. Gallatin, and the residue of the estate, including portions of which was in stock of the Gallatin National Bank, was to be divided between the two grandsons, James F. and his brother, Albert L. Gallatin, sons of Harriet D. Gallatin. The grandsons were to receive their portion when they became twenty-five years old. In the event of the death of either one of them, the survivor was to take the residue. Albert reached his majority in 1876 and James F. Gallatin in 1878.

Albert Gallatin died on Feb. 12, 1880, and his widow, Zeflta S. Gallatin, is now the wife of Count Guy Rohan-Chabot, with whom she resides in Europe.

An agreement was made, in November, 1878, between James F. and Albert Gallatin, which provided that Albert should have the authority to will the income for life of $100,000 of the residue of their grandfather's estate to his wife, provided that he died before his brother James. Under his will, Albert left $100,000 to his widow.

In the present action, James F. Gallatin declared that when he signed the trust deed he did not understand clearly the nature of the document. He understood that by the provisions of the paper he would have his property returned to him in the event of his mother dying before him. The agreement made provided for the payment of the income of $100,000 for life to the wife of his brother Albert, and also for the payment of the income of a similar sum during the life of their mother, Harriet. He was to receive all of the residue of the estate, as he was largely in debt at the time, some of the property had to be sold. In the event of his mother dying before him, the trust deed provided that he should have her share of the income, and also the right to dispose of the property by will, the property to remain in the possession of the trust company. He thought when he signed the paper that he was to get the property on his mother's death.

Countess Zeflta Rohan-Chabot interposed objections to the return of the property to her brother-in-law, but she withdrew them when he signed an agreement providing that the sum should be payable by which she would receive her income on $100,000.

Alfred Augustus George, who claimed that young Gallatin was indebted to him in $102,600, also interposed objections to the property being returned to him, but, on reference before ex-Judge Truax, his claim was reduced to $55,000. The judgment provides that this money shall be paid before the property is returned to Mr. Gallatin.

The mother of James F. Gallatin died in October, 1883.

Mr. Gallatin was represented in the action by Bisbee, Clark & Emmet. The Countess Rohan-Chabot recently inherited a small fortune under the will of her mother.

BESSIE FAIRBANKS INSANE.

Isaac A. Cochrane's Assailant Sent to the Matteawan Asylum.

Bessie Fairbanks was sent to the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Matteawan yesterday by Recorder Goff.

She is the woman who on March 6 shot Isaac A. Cochrane, the real estate broker, of 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, causing him to lose the sight of one eye. Cochrane had cast her off and refused to support her, after living with her some time.

When the woman was arraigned for trial her counsel, Emanuel M. Friend, asked that she be examined as to her sanity, as she was unfit to defend herself properly.

Drs. E. Stafford Newton and J. B. Kelly examined her in the Tombs, and they testified that she was mentally deranged, the result of a physical weakness, and that she will not recover sufficiently to be able to defend herself on trial.

Before sending the woman to the asylum Recorder Goff called particular attention to the fact that she did not seem to have received proper attention in the Tombs, and he directed that she be immediately placed under medical care.

Trouble Over Mrs. Emma Dean's Estate.

Oscar Read of 52 Grove Street has been ordered to show cause, before the Surrogate, why he should not be punished for contempt of court because of his alleged failure to account for $8,000 belonging to the estate of Mrs. Emma Dean.

The order was received yesterday from Surrogate Fitzgerald by John F. Meyer, who is counsel for Mr. Read's co-executor.

Mrs. Dean died in 1888, leaving an estate of $100,000 to a number of nephews and nieces. Under the will Mr. Read and Emma M. Baker were named as executors. Mr. Meyer said yesterday that the said estate passed into the hands of Mr. Read, who, he declared, had some time ago distributed it all among the heirs, except about $8,000. This amount, the lawyer said, Mr. Read had refused to turn over or account for in any way.

"I have not," said Lawyer Meyer, "been able to discover any trace of this $8,000, and Emma M. Baker, the co-executor, now asks for an order directing Read to account for this money."

Suit to Redeem from Foreclosure.

The trial of a suit brought by Herman Russ against Eliza Stratton and others to redeem from foreclosure on a mortgage of part of the Clausen Brewing Company property at Forty-seventh Street, near First Avenue, was begun yesterday before Judge Dugro in the Superior Court.

A part of this property was mortgaged for $8,000 in February, 1871, and subsequently the mortgaged premises were conveyed to Herman Russ and others. The mortgaged property was sold under a judgment of foreclosure in August, 1877. Various deeds and conveyances have been made since that time, and the title to the entire property is claimed by the Clausen & Son Brewing Company. The property is worth more that $2,000,000.

Russ declares that he was never made a party defendant to the action of foreclosure, and that he was not served with the summons and complaint in the action.

The case will be continued to-day.

Responsibility of Bondsmen.

District Attorney Fellows was advised yesterday of a decision by the Court of Appeals relating to the responsibility of bondsmen, which he considers of particular importance.

The case was that of John Cahill, who gave bail for Thomas G. Cowan in $5,000 on an indictment for assault. Cahill disappeared, and the bond could not be collected.

The District Attorney secured an order for the examination of Cahill in supplementary proceedings, which order was vacated by the General Term of the Supreme Court. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, and the General Term's order was reversed, and Cahill's examination was ordered.

Ready for Caesar's Trial for Murder.

The work of clearing the docket of murder cases will be taken up in Recorder Goff's court to-morrow, with Assistant District Attorney McIntyre in charge of the prosecutions.

William Caesar, the alleged slayer of Mary Martin, will be tried first, and the trials will be continued without interruption until the middle of July, when, Mr. McIntyre thinks, "Murderers' Row" in the Tombs will be practically cleared out.

D. F. Hannigan Indicted for Murder.

An indictment charging David F. Hannigan with murder in the first degree was handed up yesterday by the Grand Jury.

Hannigan killed Solomon H. Mann, who betrayed Loretta Hannigan, the indicted man's sister.

Damages for a Street Car Accident.

Mrs. Mary Gilbertson got a verdict yesterday for $10,000 damages against the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway.

She sued to recover $30,000 for injuries received by being thrown off the rear platform of one of the company's cars, the driver having started up too soon.

The case was tried before Judge Pryor in the Court of Common Pleas.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Adelaide Davidson, the young woman who was recently indicted for attempting suicide in Central Park on June 4, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions. The indictment was dismissed, as Mrs. Foster, the "Tombs Angel," promised to take care of the girl. The young woman belongs in New-Brunswick, N. J., and she attempted to take her life because of her husband's unkindness.

—An order was signed by Justice Beekman, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, reducing the assessment on the personal property of the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Railroad Company for the year 1892 from $575,782 to $303,353.

—The trial of a suit brought by Arthur Willrisk against David Wisenberger to recover $10,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment, was begun yesterday before Chief Judge Daly and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—45—Thames and Mersey Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—9—Jamieson et al. vs. Tinsley. 81—Audsley vs. Mayor, &c. 85—United States vs. Zabriskie. 109—Farrel Foundry and Machine Company vs. Sturges.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Roarte vs. McDermott.—Order of the General Term reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Peck vs. Manhattan Railway Company vs. Barker.—Order of General Term reversed and that of Special Term modified so as to vacate the assessments made by the Commissioners, without costs on this appeal to either party.

Ernestein vs. Bamberger, Blumenthal and Ernestein; in re will of Clark; Dye vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; White vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Bishop vs. Hendrick; in re estate of Paterson.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Edgecomb vs. Buckout.—Order of General Term reversing the judgment and granting a new trial reversed and the judgment upon the verdict affirmed, with costs.

People vs. Collan.—Order vacting the original order, and the affirmance by the General Term reversed, with costs.

Carlson vs. Wilson.—Order of General Term of Common Pleas reversed and that of Special Term modified so as to vacate the sale upon the defendant paying into court the sum of $1,000, within such time as may be fixed by that court, to abide the final determination of the action, without costs of this appeal to either party.

In re Southern Boulevard Railroad.—Order of General Term affirming order of Special Term, which denied application of petitioner, reversed and the matter remitted to the Supreme Court for further proceedings herein, without costs to either party.

Fletcher vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association.—Motion to put on calendar denied, without costs.

Pluson vs. Mason.—Motion to dismiss granted, without costs, unless defendant Mason shall cause to be executed the proper undertaking on appeal to this court within ten days from service of a copy of this order upon his attorney of record.

Shepard vs. Manhattan Railway and another.—Motion to advance granted.

No. 207—The People's Trust Company, as trustee, &c., vs. Allan J. Smith et al.—Argued by George W. Wingate and A. J. Dyett for appellants; W. F. Dunning and J. Warren Green for respondents.

No. 240—Francis E. Williams, respondent, vs. the United States Mutual Accident Association, appellant.—Argued by Richard L. Hand for appellant; Edgar T. Brackett for respondent.

No. 247—Edward S. Stokes, respondent, vs. John C. Mackey and another, appellants.—Argued by Joseph Larocque for appellants; Esek Cowen and Joseph H. Choate for respondent.—Case unfinished.

The day calendar for Wednesday is as follows:—Nos. 947, 170, 48, 946, 224, 127, 209.

G. R. Hitt, for appellant, moved that the "Bat" Shea case be set down for Thursday morning. Judge Andrews denied the motion, and it will be heard to-day, following the unfinished case of Stokes vs. Mackay.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., Follet and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

93—Sterne vs. Talbot. 63—McKay vs. McKay. 51—Corwith vs. Stetter. 82—Gray vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. 87—Williams vs. Lindblom. 43—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Huntington. 46—Walker vs. Phoenix Insurance of Hartford. 49—Howell vs. Crosby. 59—First National Bank of Jersey City vs. Martin. 81—Hadden vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 89—Matheson vs. Wharton. 55—Kenney vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 73—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 36—People ex rel. Linehan vs. Martin. 37—People ex rel. Zuckschwerdt vs. same. 68—Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Hines. 87—O'Rourke vs. Hanchett. 57—Schreiner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 58—Ely vs. same. 38—People ex rel. Reilly vs. Andrews. 48—Talcott vs. Wabash Railroad.

SUPREME COURT Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Currie vs. Belour. 2—Smith vs. Duvant.

Class IV.—3—Jay vs. Burnet. 4—Fine vs. Hetrick.

Class VII.—5—Hollis Real Estate Company vs. Hess. 6—Perro vs. Rosswog. 7—Lindenburg vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.

Class VIII.—8—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Haffen. 9—Ludwig vs. Frank. 10—Henderson vs. Henderson. 11—Wilson vs. Williams. 12—Golosovker vs. Everard. 13—Quinta vs. Tamsen. 14—Arnold vs. Hauck. 15—Sawyer vs. Mack. 16—McNulty vs. Woolsey. 17—Cohen vs. Moss. 18—Keeling vs. Ward. 19—Eisner vs. Curiel. 20—Moers vs. Ward. 21—Burrell vs. Lowenstein. 22—Sanborn vs. Morgan. 23—Hart vs. Herts. 24—Bernheim vs. Levy. 25—Butt vs. Spiro. 26—People vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association. 27—Ahlbon vs. Ginsberg. 28—Butenschon vs. Ittner. 29—New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Trotter. 30—Booth Brothers vs. Baird. 31—Walsh vs. Lawo. 32—Mutter of Oppenheimer. 33—Mitchell vs. Piqua Club Association.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon. 1—Alexander. 2—Anderson. 3—Auslander. 4—Armstrong. 5—Astmann. 6—Bashmann. 7—Baker. 8—Bates. 9—Battey. 10—Bauer. 11—Bauer. 12—Bernstein. 13—Boughton. 14—Brockway. 15—Brown. 16—Bull. 17—Bostes. 18—Voght. 19—Dahlender. 20—Daisy. 21—Dax. 22—De Brackleer. 23—Duryea. 24—Flanagan. 25—Fischer. 26—Flint. 27—Fuller. 28—Galway. 29—Gardner. 30—Gleason. 31—Gleason. 32—Goldberg. 33—Granger. 34—Griff. 35—Grossman. 36—Haffner. 37—Hatch. 38—Hatton. 39—Hawker. 40—Union Stock Yard and Market Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—1074—Oehm vs. Liebinger. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 16—Overton vs. Dow. 2068—Cooke vs. Gray. 1978—Griffing vs. Crane. 2162—Action against Baptist Church on Northern New-York Baptist Association. 2164—Central National Bank vs. August. 2210—Earle vs. Gorham Manufacturing Company. 1806—Hornthal vs. Rheinlein. 1806—Eichold vs. same. 1900—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. same. 1902—Stern vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned until June 17.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar called in Part II. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2923—Daily vs. Huester. 2342—Heyman vs. Smith. 104—Logeling vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 105—Same vs. same. 2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 2282—Lyman vs. John Anderson Company. 2120—Smith vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 6858—Fox vs. City of Brooklyn. 3451—Smith vs. Savin. 3516—Smith vs. Posey. 3523—Brown vs. Rainey. 3527—Douglas vs. Dieter. 3589—American Horse Exchange vs. Strauss. 2093—Anslow vs. Simonson. 4830—Wilson vs. Clancy. 2289—Reliance Marine Insurance Company vs. Herbeck. 1530—Schlansky vs. Aldrich. 1571—Same vs. same. 3376—Heide vs. Jaeckle. 4331—McGonnigle vs. Brennan. 3083—Clinton Bank vs. Cullignon.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term. Adjourned until June 27.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Giegerich, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

14—Finn vs. Duffy. 92—Fullerton vs. Chatham National Bank. 10—Mosher vs. Lewis. 18—Hartley vs. Murtha. 27—Green vs. Hernz. 31—Sproessig vs. Chalinsky. 32—Sullivan vs. Hartman. 35—Castariano vs. Dupe. 47—Herman vs. Herzog. 57—Wallace Miller Company vs. Valentine. 82—Freeman vs. Rothschild. 95—Muench vs. Ebner. 103—Pierce vs. Cahill. 106—Church vs. Haeger. 111—Weisenfels vs. Kelly. 116—Biell vs. Guntzer. 117—Foskett & Bishop Company vs. Cavinato. 126—Styles vs. Blume. 3—Fitzpatrick vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 13—Cal vs. Renoux. 34—Baum vs. Morris. 6—American Tube and Iron Company vs. Ransom. 7—Kelly & Jones Company vs. same. 8—Pierce Steam Heating Company vs. same. 9—Detroit Radiator Company vs. same. 37—Hanneman vs. Fischer. 89—Kelly vs. Shanks. 110—Carroll vs. Carroll. 112—Rozell vs. Denton. 119—Bremmer vs. Kleenright. 120—Van Bloem vs. Van Bloem. 104—Riordan vs. Maher. 38—Barbig vs. Stewart. 42—Snyder vs. Seaman. 44—Steinfeld vs. Seitz. 52—Dix vs. De Forest. 54—McGuire vs. Blumingdale. 55—Trautman vs. Schenk. 56—Baker vs. Gano. 64—Davis vs. Buddensiek. 77—Cohn vs. Cohn. 87—Kunger vs. Schween. 88—Eckenroth vs. Egan. 100—Rowe vs. Collins. 107—Foskett & Bishop Company vs. Marx. 113—Dempsey vs. McKenna. 41—Bryne vs. Bryne. 101—Beck vs. Beck. 114—McConville vs. Fifth National Bank. 39—Soloman vs. Glass. 40—Green vs. Greenwald. 108—Campbell vs. Campbell.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

3—Mason vs. Datcher.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1286—Parker vs. Third Avenue Elevated Railroad Company. 1245—Carton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 266—Holloway vs. Rowland. 1502—Ills vs. Edison Electric Light Company. 1644—Heffron vs. Stiles Jewelry Company. 1624—Goldschmidt vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company. 1534—Rowley vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 1699—Amberg vs. Rossi. 1618—Sheridan vs. Scott. 678—Piepering vs. Ball. 1629—Russell vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1645—Drought vs. Stern. 1651—Raffery vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1520—Kennedy vs. Scully. 1597—Davis vs. Hopfinsack. 1494—Friedman vs. Colin. 1661—Homans vs. Dounce. 619—Dietzel vs. Fay. 1611—Connor vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1325—Cassidy vs. McElroy. 2089—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 1387—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1548—Hopkins vs. Inman International Steamship Company. 883—Michaelis vs. Gahren. 1370—White vs. Salmon. 1505—Watt vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. —Helbecke vs. Helmecke. 1468—McCone vs. Gallagher. 1298—Sokoff vs. Fisher. 3072—Doblin vs. Sexton.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

888—Russ vs. Stratton. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned until July 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—978—Robert L. Darragh. 1074—Mary E. Haynes. At 2 P. M.: Will of Helen B. O'Donnell.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: John H. Wyman, Julia O'Donnell, Louis Grunhut, Ella A. Wheeler, Joseph Mack. Small costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Will.—1043—Bertha Hamm.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be ready and returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 4243—Dreelan vs. Dreelan. 2065—Carey vs. Pratt. 1658—Lane vs. Clelland. 1655—West vs. O'Neil. 3979—Sachs vs. Tamsen. 1674—McCoy vs. Crane. 1783—Curtin vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 4332—Doyle vs. Octera. 1752—Stella vs. Friedmann. 1072—Dahlman vs. Chenken. 1727—Doran vs. Hilton. 798—Enders vs. Heidelbach. 1708—Lefler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4135—Koenig vs. same. 1722—Regener vs. Quick. 825—Taylor vs. Bryant. 3796—Simmons vs. Newcombe. 4272½—Levy vs. Kottman. 1639—Fried vs. Pehiman. 1675—Williams vs. National Fire Insurance Company. 1382—Enders vs. Kamber. 1795—Wenig vs. Wheelwright. 1689—Abbey vs. Thompson. 1422—Travers vs. Cohen. 1423—Cone vs. Herbst. 1691—Byrnes vs. Baldwin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newberger, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1806—Runk vs. Harding. 1972—Rochester Bridewing Company vs. Fox. 2037—Woltz vs. Vause. 2079—Hanson vs. Burt. 1790—Dobet vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1890—De Long vs. Simmons. 1941—De Long vs. Valentine. 1803—Folsom vs. Cordova. 1836—Stewart vs. Veyrac. 1837—Same vs. same. 1838—Winston vs. same. 1910—United Electric Light and Power Company vs. Ely. 1870—O'Shaughnessy vs. Union Railway Company. 1872—Shanley vs. same. 1875—Reed vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1962—Flynn vs. Marine Steamship Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 23 City Hall. Calendar clear. 1943—Van Mellaert vs. Nicholson. 1958—Harvey vs. Healey. 3717—Groff vs. Friedline. 2091—Ashushinsky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 2087—Abramowitz vs. International Navigation Company. 1406—Szpontholtz vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1458—Seeling vs. Freist. 1919—Sickels vs. Sharkey. 1920—Same vs. Fay. 1437—Adler vs. Clancy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 24 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—4534—Smith vs. American Reduction Company. 4467—Waterbury vs. Sloan. 4589—Sullivan vs. Viles. 3741—Froelgh vs. Schepp. 4261—Hoffman vs. Badwin. 4252—McAdam vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 4497—Mayer vs. Halpern. 4487—Kent vs. Jenner. 4490—May vs. Light. 4462—Mayer vs. Wiersten. 4456—Brodo vs. Gluck. 4639—O'Donnell vs. Combes. 4255—Lanahan vs. Angus. 4564—Delamotte vs. Marlen. 4592—Vogel vs. Donovan. 4580—Fox vs. Medley. 4551—Chapel vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 4570—Goulding vs. same.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—166—Bennett vs. Stawson. 3621—Lazarus vs. Greenwald.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until June 17.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Enos W. Cory. 2—John McMartin. 3—John H. Hurley. 4—Jessie Wild. 5—Philip J. Corrigan. 6—Kate Breenan. 7—Michael Calozzio. 8—William Wallace. 9—Mary Egan. 10—David Williamson and Nicholas Graham. 11—Frederick De Lisle. 12—William J. Grant. 13—William H. Castle. 14—Maria Cuneo. 15—Rose Bauman. 16—William Fitzgerald. 17—Louis McCahill. 18—Kate Sullivan. 19—Louis Gordon.

Pleadings.—1—Morris Schoenholz. 2—David Hannigan. 3—Timothy Murphy and Bernard Brown. 4—Maggie Brown and James Stuart. 5—John Barry. 6—Dominico Dombrosio. 7—Alexander Messner. 8—Henry Bauer. 9—John F. Mulbearn. 10—George Baker and Bernard Adams. 11—Eugene McCormack. 12—Joseph Murphy. 13—Joseph Bloch. 14—John Murphy and James Wallace. 15—William Buckley. 16—August Biddle. 17—Alfred B. Lopez. 18—George Rose.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Carlton H. Betts. 2—John McKenna. 3—David Kennedy and Frank Carn. 4—Joseph Stahl. 5—John Egan and Thomas Hall. 6—Louis Goldstein. 7—Otto Stelner. 8—Carrie Dalze and Ada Vaughn. 9—John Barber.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bradley for the People.

1—Frederick Dobson. 2—Thomas Wilson. 3—Peter Barry. 4—Antonio Marrone. 5—Richard Hudson. 6—John David and John Saunders. 7—James Morris. 8—James Comiskey. 9—Dominico Abboncante. 10—Vincenzo Bosta. 11—Frank Rich. 12—Norman Fountain. 13—Ida Goldberg. 14—Michael J. Finn. 15—Joseph Pearone. 16—Hubert McKiernan. 17—Lewis N. Jones. 18—Mattie Brown. 19—Frederick Dippel.

References Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—National Park Bank vs. Hamilton—Odell, Torgoston vs. Eldridge—Thomas D. Husted. Gusthal vs. Judson—Frank L. Donohue. Flynn vs. Judson—Charles H. Truax.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Elsworth vs. Woolsey—George W. Dunn.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—James A. Trowbridge vs. Francis A. Clark—James J. Neails. Franklin National Bank vs. Charles H. Parsons—Ellis H. Roberts.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Ambrose K. Ely vs. Adam Moran et al.—Edward W. Larner.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I., Bartlett, J.; Part II., Gaynor, J.

516—Eble vs. Halck. 1018—Gray vs. Burke. 590—Ekendahl vs. Hayes. 440—Craig vs. Locke. 1281—Hahn vs. Fain's Spectacle Company. 1223—Benedetto vs. Long Island Railroad. 1191—Demes vs. Long Island Railroad. 1249—O'Malley vs. Metropolitan Railway. 1226—Healy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1257—Doran vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1088—Cox vs. Gallagher. 1283—Rich vs. Smith. 1215—Lyntz vs. Fletcher. 990—Cummiskey vs. Bachman Brewing Company. 2339—Smith vs. Piel. 2198—Sweeney vs. Colley. 841¼—Morse vs. Granger. 1161—Redmert vs. Baldwin. 936—McIntyre vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1080 and 1080½—De Vito vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1207—Knies vs. Long Island Railroad. 1238—Kavanough vs. Brooklyn Railroad. 1253—D'Angely vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 946—Kelderling vs. Yellow Pine Company. 1200—Schweiger vs. American Manufacturing Company. 713—White vs. Jeffers. 951—Mackey vs. Danzing.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1335½.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Brown, J. 9—Medio vs. Boyers. 11—Watson vs. Watson. 13—Stafford vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 19—Silbert vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 20—Karbaum vs. Herpst et al. 3—Dayton vs. Packer. 15—Goodman vs. Crowder. 16—Goodman vs. Crowder. 238—Boomer & Boshert vs. Staten Island Feed Company. 21—Carpenter vs. O'Brien. 26—Storm vs. Vandenburgh. 27—Schuster, executor, &c., vs. Dexhelmer, Jr. 28—Storm (No. 1) vs. Vandenburgh. 29—Storm (No. 2) vs. same. 30—Matter of Frank Gallagher vs. Bennett. 31—Knickerbocker Steamboat Company vs. Jansen. 33—Bay Ridge Park Improvement Company vs. Ferguson. 34—Lewis vs. same.

CITY COURT—Part I., Clement, C. J.; Part II., Osborne, J.

1092—Brown vs. Bedford Bank. 1913—McKibben vs. Title Guarantee and Trust Company. 616—Cohen vs. Fischmann et al. 1237—Murphy vs. Murphy, executor, &c. 884—Doelger et al. vs. Kniep. 1122—Lindblad vs. Helmstead. 2104—Flynn, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 813—Dolan vs. Hodgson et al. 608—Dillon vs. McSweeney. 776—Ericeson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1063—Gilmore vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 996—Hoyt vs. Husting. 1163—Smith, Jr., Infant, &c., vs. Wilson et al. 85—Maguire vs. Empire Warehouse Company. 311—Bennett vs. Wechsler et al. 708—Watson and another vs. Miller. 1239—Dolan, Infant, &c., vs. Dolan. 1008—Faustich vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1095—Arit vs. Greenberg. 997—Blum vs. Ibert. 420—Pearl vs. Macaulay. 772 and 1804—Hare vs. City of Brooklyn. 1301—Reilly vs. Marston et al. 1302—Nodine vs. Pludwell. 1303—Meogk vs. City of Brooklyn. 1305—Schneider vs. Iffinger. 1307—Bullock, executor, vs. John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company. 1308—Moskowitz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1309—Peters vs. Springer. 1310—Beadle vs. Physicians and Surgeons' Pharmaceutical Society. 1311—Walker vs. Metcalf. 1312—Bush vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1313—Frazier and another vs. Hentama et al. 1314—Woolnough, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 1313—Skinner vs. Overton. 1316—Cullen vs. Jones. 1317—Fidelity Casualty Company of New-York vs. Martin. 1318—Fesler vs. Union No. 1, American Flint Glass Workers. 1319—Pitcher, assignee, &c., vs. Clark. 1320—Goldstein vs. Cohen.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1320.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. 239—Canda & Co. vs. Cehlo et al. 71—McCarthy vs. McCarthy. 297—Stengel vs. Stengel. 277—Hunt vs. Hunt. 254—Jung et al. vs. Nash. 294—Maresca vs. Maresca. 279—National City Bank et al. vs. Langan, receiver, &c.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting in the estates of Clara H. Rundell, Martin E. Doyle, Loretta J. Kimball, James Greene, George J. Kraft, Conrad Wegman, Otto Goritz, Abigail E. Bishop, August B. Herseman, William F. Herseman, George Siegle, Michael Garrin, Henry Miller, Charles H. Ahrens, Charles B. Gilman, James Murtaugh, Otto Hesse, Frank Schlager, Emily C. Miller, Jacob Grimm, Mary Ann Stevenson, Avis Jenkins, Joseph Thorner, Alexander B. Chadwick, and William Nott. The estate of John Hughes. The administration of Thomas J. Fitzpatrick.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—40—Will of Rosanna Malone. 30—Will of Mary Q. Shotwell. 42—Will of Charles F. Herbert.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT

The Most Favorable Week for Agriculture of Any This Season.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Weather Bureau issued the following synopsis of telegraphic crop reports for the week ended to-day:

Upon the whole the week has been more favorable to agriculture than any week of the season since the period from May 1 to May 7. There has, however, been too much rain in portions of the Gulf States, where it has been rather cool for cotton, while drought conditions exist over portions of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Northern Ohio, West Virginia, and New-York.

Details by States are as follows:

New-England.—Crops are now advancing rapidly, except where retarded by cool nights.

New-York.—Crops much improved; Spring crops generally fine.

New-Jersey.—Crop conditions much improved in all sections by favorable weather.

Pennsylvania.—Crops made fair progress, but more rain badly needed in many sections; cutworms and potato bugs very destructive.

Maryland.—Growing crops, especially corn, made considerable improvement; condition of fruit crop still uncertain.

Virginia.—Clear weather and light rains during week have caused crops to make rapid advancement.

North Carolina.—Generally favorable; wheat ripening; harvest two weeks late.

South Carolina.—Crops show marked improvement, with fields generally clean; early fruit ripening.

Georgia.—Cotton late, but improving rapidly; oats being harvested in southern counties, and ripening in the interior; fruit still fine.

Florida.—Crops well cultivated, and, as a rule, have made extraordinary growth; corn prospects best for years; condition of other crops flattering.

Alabama.—Cotton improving rapidly; oats being harvested, with fairly good yield; wheat nearly ready to cut; peaches, cantaloupes, and tomatoes being shipped.

Mississippi.—Week generally favorable; peaches, plums, and cherries ripening; truck plentiful, and large quantities shipped.

Louisiana.—Corn growing rapidly; rice good; slight improvement in cotton.

Texas.—Too much rain for all crops except corn, which is doing well; wheat harvest commenced, and the crop is very light; oat crop fair.

Arkansas.—Cotton has made favorable growth; corn is small, but healthy; wheat and oats a fair crop; early fruits ripening and large crops.

Tennessee.—Marked improvement noted; wheat fine, oats promising; corn well cultivated; potatoes injured by drought; cotton and tobacco doing well.

Kentucky.—Wheat ripening rapidly; corn still improving; pastures and meadows below average; garden products look better.

Missouri.—Corn, flax, and potatoes doing well; wheat harvest commenced in southern counties; fruit generally promises good crops.

Illinois.—Oats, rye, pastures, meadows, potatoes, gardens, and corn needing rain; wheat ripening and yield light; hay crop light; oats heading very short, promise poor.

Indiana.—Wheat, rye, barley, and oats maturing rapidly; only poor crops; corn and potatoes improved; apples and peaches abundant.

West Virginia.—Wheat is generally in very fair condition; many complaints of cutworms, potato bugs, and wheat rust.

Ohio.—Wheat, grass, corn, potatoes, and gardens improved slightly by rains on 5th; corn rolling and advancing in growth; wheat heads filling out better and ripening; tobacco plants being transplanted; plants very scarce; clover being cut.

Michigan.—Drought is affecting all crops except corn, which is coming on nicely; wheat and grass thin and have very short straw.

Wisconsin.—Crops making

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Ward Property Withdrawn from the Auction Room.

A DISAPPOINTMENT TO VERY MANY

Charles T. Barney Buys the Blocks from 170th to 172d Street, King's Bridge and Fort Washington Ridge Roads.

The biggest crowd that ever attended an auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom was present there yesterday, and was most grievously disappointed. They had come to attend the sale in partition of the Ward property, extending from One Hundred and Sixty-ninth to One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets, and from the King's Bridge Road to the Hudson River. This property was divided into 229 lots and several plots, and the sale was extensively advertised. Inquiry for maps and information came from all over the city, from the suburbs, and even from places hundreds of miles distant. Everything pointed to a most successful sale and to an establishment of values for the neighborhood. Every lot and plot, if offered yesterday, could have been disposed of at fair prices.

Up to 11:30 in the morning, the auctioneer, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham, had no reason to believe that the property would not be sold. At the time mentioned, however, Mr. Ingraham was notified by the referee, Abraham Van Santvoord, that negotiations had been successful for a disposal of part of the property at private sale. This statement was furnished:

The Ward estate, having received a satisfactory private offer for a portion of the Fort Washington property, accepted it this morning, and decided to withdraw the remainder from sale. The portion disposed of at private sale was bought by two large capitalists, who propose to unite with the Ward heirs in important improvements and restrictions, making the locality a first-class residential neighborhood.

Mr. Ingraham was apparently much grieved and disappointed at this result. He had been most painstaking in exploiting the sale, and had been especially successful in enlisting an amount of general interest in it which has not been seen since the famous Morgenthau sale of 1891. The success of his efforts seemed assured, with nothing left to do except to offer the property.

Real estate men from all over the city, including many well-known operators, were present yesterday long before noon, which was the time appointed for the auction. There were also many there from out of town. Investors including some who had withdrawn money from bank, wherewith to make the required deposits, were also in attendance. The audience was, as far as one could judge, emphatically one of bidders.

Promptly at noon, Mr. Ingraham read a formal notice of withdrawal signed by the referee and based on the consents of all the parties to the partition proceedings. It was greeted with a murmur of disappointment and some expressions of disgust. One of the audience, apparently from out of town, shouted: "Who'll pay my car fare here?" Others indulged in expressions of wrath at being humbugged into coming to the salesroom. Later in the day, men kept going to the auctioneer's office to ask whether some of the property could not be bought at private sale.

It appeared that the portion sold comprises the two blocks bounded by the King's Bridge Road, Fort Washington Ridge Road, One Hundred and Seventieth and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, containing eighty-four lots as laid out. The purchaser is Charles T. Barney, a well-known real estate owner and operator. The price paid was about $265,000, which is just about sufficient to pay the amount of the incumbrances on the entire tract. The property will be restricted to dwellings, excepting the King's Bridge Road front, which will be built up with stores. Lots are to be sold to builders, with building loans to aid in the development of the tract.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $13,800, to Nettie Hess, the four-story brick tenement 233 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Second Avenue, 20.6 by 102.2. The dwelling 20 East Forty-third Street was bid in at $66,000.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $10,000, to the plaintiffs, John L. Cadwalader and others, trustees, the three-story brick tenement, 341 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 24.6 by 100.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold under foreclosure, at $10,500, to Sarah Glass, the three-story brick dwelling 35 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side 451.8 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11.

Messrs. Brooke & Georger have sold, for W. P. Bigelow, to Mrs. M. Baldwin, at about $25,000, the four-story dwelling 666 West Fifty-first Street.

Mr. George D. S. Harrison and another have sold, at about $30,000, the five-story brownstone dwelling 54 West Twenty-sixth Street, 19 by 98.9.

Preston & Wessels have sold for August Heckscher the four-story brownstone dwelling 30 East Sixtieth Street, on lot 20 by 100.5, on private terms.

The sales at auction to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. W. Francis, referee, 304 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 50.5, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,348.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, referee, 334 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 101.5 by 25.2 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $20,118.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 35 Bowery, east side, 50 feet north of Bayard Street, 25 by 177 by 25 by 174.2, six-story brownstone building, with store; also, 34 Bayard Street, north side, 86.2 feet east of the Bowery, 17.9 by 40.11, six-story brick tenement, with store.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., auction sale, property at Elmora Station, Elizabeth, N. J., consisting of a three-story brick and shingle dwelling, a two-story and attic frame store building, and fourteen lots, each 40 by 150, all on Westfield Avenue.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: 233 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 263.2½ feet west of Broadway, 20 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, northeast corner of Charles Street and Waverley Place, 22 by 75.9, four-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Jacob Fromme, referee, 525 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, north side, 250.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame building. Due on judgment, $1,050.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard Henry, referee, 524 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 440.10 2-3 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 19.5 1-3 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,529.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 319 East Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 400 feet west of First Avenue, 16.9 by 102.2, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, by the City of New-York, five-story brick public school; cost, $190,000.

No. 660 Bergen Avenue, a two-story brick stable and shed, by Caroline A. Weber of 2,918 Third Avenue; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Railroad Avenue, a two-story brick factory, by Mauritz F. Westergren of 214 East Thirtieth Street; cost, $25,000.

No. 64 Cherry Street, by Augustus Cruikshank, alterations to a one-story wagonshed; cost, $200.

No. 61 West Fiftieth Street, by Mrs. A. F. Benham, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost $2,000.

No. 29 West Twelfth Street, by Louis Adams, alterations to a five-story brick tenement; cost, $120.

335 West Forty-seventh Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $300.

Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-nine and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets, by the City of New-York, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $1,200.

No. 13 West Thirtieth Street, by W. G. Dun, alterations to a four-story and basement brick store and office building; cost, $9,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. John F. James & Son have sold for Theodore C. Camp to Thomas F. Rochford, at $10,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 41 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, and for the McCue estate to Thomas H. Dolan, at $5,000, the three-story brick dwelling 136 Pacific Street, 25 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Withers Street, south side, 150 feet east of Lorimer Street, two four-story flats, eight families each, 25 by 60, $15,000; F. Behrens, owner.

Market Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of B Street, two-story brick produce store, 25 by 40, $2,000; A. Borchers, owner.

Humboldt Street, southeast corner of Richardson Street, four-story brick school, 50 by 60, $20,000; Industrial School Association, owner.

Schenck Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Fulton Street, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 24 by 28 by 53, $5,000; J. M. Linz, owner.

Iron Pier Walk, west side, 200 feet south of Surf Avenue, one-story frame pavilion, 40 by 40, $1,000; Frank P. Gallagher, owner.

Carlton Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Myrtle Avenue, four-story and basement brick flat, four families, 25 by 70.6, $10,000; William Brush, owner.

Forty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Twelfth Avenue, two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 25 by 37.6, $3,500; Thomas S. Kelly, owner.

Fulton Street, south side, 51 feet west of Ashford Street, three-story frame flat, six families, 25.6 by 80 by 85, $3,700; Thomas Corker, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 11.

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 25 ft s of Canal St, 25x63; Adam Caire and another, executors, &c., of Christian Schieck, to David Geizler.....$22,000

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Chrystie St, 27x74.3; Karl Ranenbuehler to Josephine Hamberger.....1

SAME property; Otto Hamberger and wife to Karl Ranenbuehler.....1

PERRY St, s w corner 4th St, 60x72; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to William Rankin.....20,000

PITT ST, 36; Max Schwartz and Samuel Ehrlich and wives to Jacob Manes.....21,000

ORCHARD ST, 163; William N. Sternkopf to August Strohaecker and wife.....1

ORCHARD ST, 165; August Strohaecker and wife to William N. Sternkopf.....1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 37.6 ft e of Sheriff St, 18.9x60; Moses Kinzler and wife to Joseph Wilkenfeld.....1

DELANCEY ST, 120; Meyer Eisenberg and wife to Joseph Stang and another.....27,500

20TH ST, 158 West; Rosa R. Stratton to Martha Renner.....21,500

31ST ST, n s, 99.6 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; William W. Gallagher to Thomas B. Owen.....1

34TH ST, s s, 138.4 ft e of 11th Av, 50x98.9; Isabelle Freeland to George H. Sullivan.....5,000

3D AV, 396; Edward Ward to William D. and John F. Ward.....1

PARK AV, w s, 33 ft n of 35th St, 2x100; Prescott H. Butler and wife to Ella F. Guthrie.....1

132D ST, s s, 184.11 ft e of 7th Av, 19.10x99.11; Bernhard Mainzer and wife to Stephen Roeser and another, exchange of property and...1

141ST ST, n w corner of Edgecombe Av, 83.11x99.11x2x100.3; Josiah Lockwood and wife to Edward Hauselt.....5,800

151ST ST, s s, 525 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Ann M. Kortright to Ada O. Cushing.....1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 108.2 ft n of 166th St, 17x100; William H. Payne and wife to Clarence Glasser.....4,050

COLLEGE AV, e s, 50 ft n of 144th St, 25x77; Carl Hulster and wife to George H. Schultz.....1

WILLIS AV, 173; Thomas P. Walls to Harry Walls.....23,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 167th St, 50x75; George Stolz and wife to Marcus Nathan, exchange of property and.....6,400

ROBBINS AV, s e s, 125 ft n e of Fox St, 25x104,-592 Robbins Av; Adam Rice, Sr., and wife to John Fritz.....3,000

UNION AV, e s, 225 ft n of 152d St, 50x95; John Gigliuolo and wife to Eugene H. Hammond.....3,500

BEACH AV, w s, 225 ft s of Westchester Railroad St, 50x100; Wilson Brown, Jr., referee, to Anthony McOwen.....2,150

BEACH AV, w s, s ½ of Lot 80, Map of East Morrisania; same to Dennis W. Moran.....1,025

BEACH AV, w s, n ½ of Lot 80, same map; same to same.....975

BEACH AV, w s, 225 ft s of Westchester Railroad St, 50x100; Dennis W. Moran and others to Anthony McOwen.....1

GROVE ST, s s, 300 ft w of Anthony Av, 50.1x100; Seward Baker, referee, to William Rowe.....5,100

MORRIS AV, s s, 375 ft n of 184th St, 50x105; John W. Curtin to Kate M. Curtin.....1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 369 ft n of Tallmadge St, 50x85.7x50x76.3; John W. Lane and wife to Joseph E. Butterworth.....1

37TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 5x25; Abbie E. Tomlinson and others to John J. Radley.....300

63D ST, s s, 400 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to the New-York Life Insurance Company of New-York.....39,000

46TH ST, n s, 374 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; Edward W. Thornall and wife to William P. Rooney.....1

82D ST, n s, 133 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x33.1x17x94; Hannah Simmonds to Sarah A. Brintnall.....19,000

40TH ST, n s, 147 East; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine and wives to Arthur C. Todd and wife.....1

78TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Margaret Conway to John Conway.....1

51ST ST, n s, 83.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x75.5; Margaret Moore to Ellen Holland.....11,000

96TH ST, 230 and 232 East; Francis A. Clark and wife to Henry C. Zimmerman.....1

3D AV, 1,828; Myer Hellman and wife to Charles A. Brodek.....1

49TH ST, n s, 147 East; Lucy W. Allen to Harris Mandelbaum and another.....1

133D ST, n s, 110 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Stephen Roeser and wife to Bernhard Mainzer.....70,000

135TH ST, 21 West; Cornelius Q. Hoffman to George R. Leary.....15,000

7TH AV, w s, 50 ft s of 131st St, 50x75; Terence F. Maguire to Mary McManus.....1

Recorded Leases.

HANSELT, Marie, to Joseph Simrock; 1 East 125th St, 2 years.....$2,100

LAGOMARSINO, Theresa, to Pietro Traverso; 105 Park St, 5 years.....480

WARNER, Emma D., to John J. Denahan; store, &c., 770 Washington St, 5 years.....900

LUPELESKY, Moses, to Pietro Bellezza; 50 Cherry St, 2 10-12 years, $600 and.....720

BROWNE, J., Jr., executor of Jesse Browne's estate, to R. Steinecke; s e corner of 7th St and Hall Place, 75x82.2, 1 year.....2,000

LAZARUS, ROSENFELD & LEHmann to Hannah Freund; east store, &c. 68 West 23d St, 4½ years.....8,000

THE CONSUMERS' ICE COMPANY to Garret E. Green; n e corner of Jane St and 13th Av, 125x87.7, 9 years.....3,000

MAN, William, trustee, to Henry Herrmann; 34 and 36 Spring St, 7 years.....1,750

LYMAN, William, to Philip Zimmerman; store, n w corner of 136th St and 10th Av, 20.6x100.5; Thomas Ryan.....1,300

FERNSCHILD, William, to Joseph Doelger; store, &c., s e corner of Melrose Av and 163d St, 5 years, $720 and.....900

NEWBOLD, Thomas, as attorney of estate of Thomas H. Newbold, to Ely Semons; 22 Bond St, 3 years..2,200

HOWE, Thomas, to Adolph Cohn; w s of 3d Av, 1,442, 5 years.....2,000

RABBE, Frederick, to Henry Buthfer; store floor, &c., 612 Hudson St, 9 10-12 years.....1,200

WINTHROP, Egerton L., and others to Albert Schwalkenstein; n s of 4th St, 239 ft e of Avenue B, 24x99.2, 5 years.....650

Recorded Mortgages.

BUTTENWORTH, Joseph E., and wife to William H. Payne; e s of Washington Av, 309 ft n of Tallmadge St, (three mortgages,) 3 years.....$7,500

BEETSON, Margaret A., to A. H. Ferry; n s of 230 st, 194 ft w from a point equidistant between 9th and 10th Avs, lease.....4,761

BELL, Enoch, and wife to F. J. Middlebrook; e s of Union Av, 50 ft n of 155th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year.....8,100

CURTIN, John W., and another to Jemima Henderson; w s of Morris Av, 375 ft s of 184th St, (two mortgages,) 1 and 3 years.....4,000

CUSHING, Ada O., to Ann M. Kortright; s s of 151st St, 525 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....7,500

DYSON, Ellen, and another to Margaret M. Slevin; s s of 52d St, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years.....500

FREEDMAN, Charles L., and others to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; s w corner of Broadway and Prince St, 5 years.....800,000

FRITZ, John, to Anna M. Rice; 502 Robbins Av, 3 years.....1,500

GEIZLER, David, to Adam Caire and another, executors; e s of Eldridge St, 25 ft s of Canal St, 5 years.....15,000

GLOSSER, Clarence, to William H. Payne; e s of Washington Av, 108.3 ft n of 166th St, installments.....3,000

GARSON, Barbara, to Leon Cohen and another; 225 East 24th St, 1 year.....450

GRAHAM, Jennie, to Trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz; s s of 71st St, 175 ft w of 1st Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years.....25,000

GRAHAM, Jennie, to Solomon Marx; s s of 71st St, 175 ft w of 3d Av, demand.....5,300

SAME to Murray Hill Bank, New-York City; same property, (2 mortgages,) demand.....7,000

HAWKES, Richard W., to J. W. Haar; n s of 113th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, demand.....3,500

HUNT, Emily C., and another to C. H. Jewett; s s of 21st St, 375 ft w of 8th Av, (2 mortgages,) 3 years...44,000

HAMBERGER, Josephine and another to Karl Ranenbuehler; s e corner of Houston and Chrystie Sts, 1 year.....7,500

HAUSELT, Edward, to Josiah Lockwood; n w corner of 141st St and Edgecombe Av, 2 years.....3,500

HOLLAND, Edward, to Tarrant Putnam and another, trustees; n s of 91st St, 83.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years.....7,500

HEINK, Maria M., to James P. Powers; 30 Downing St, 1 year.....2,500

KEENAN, Mary, and wife to Lambert Suydam; n s of 142d St, 375 ft e of 8th Av, demand.....3,000

KELLY, Michael J., et al., to Sarah Fullan; n s of 18th St, 210 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years.....4,000

LISCOMB, Joseph, and wife to Hudson City Savings Institution; 127 and 129 West 125th St, 1 year.....3,000

LEAYCRAFT, Anna E., and another to Anna Woerishoffer; 43 and 45 College Pl, 5 years.....44,000

LUDWIG, Frances, to L. E. Baudouine and others, trustees; s s of 73d St, 157 ft e of Park Av, 5 years....20,000

LEARY, George R., to A. C. Cornwell; 140 West 135th St, 1 year.....1,500

LOCHMANN, Louis, and wife to James Marrin and others, executors; s w corner of Mount Hope Place and Morris Av, 3 years.....5,000

MEYER, Julie, and another to W. P. Brown and another, trustees; n s of 80th St, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years.....10,000

McMANUS, Mary, and another to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 140th St, 187.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year.....7,500

MORAN, Dennis W., to Amanda Bussing; w s of Beach Av, Lot 80, map of East Morrisania, 1 year.....1,000

POPHAM, George, and others to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; Ts and Ss Broad St, and other property, 1 year.....50,000

RIKER, Richard, and wife to The Northeastern Dispensary; e s of 1st Av, 50.5 ft s of 55th St, 3 years.....9,000

SPENGLER, Louisa, to James S. Auer; 157 Forsyth St, 1 year.....1,100

SCHLUTER, Henry, and wife to August H. Ruck; n s of 110th St, 235 ft e of 3d Av, demand.....2,750

TRUSDALL, Samuel G., and wife to G. H. Coutts; 40 Watts St, 1 year.....2,000

THE JACOB & SKINNER REALTY Company to the National Academy of Design; w s of St. Nicholas Place, 24.11 ft n of 152d St, 5 years.17,500

THE NEW-YORK HEAT, LIGHT and Power Company to the Washington Trust Company of New-York City; 38 Gold St, and other property, with all rights, franchises, &c., bonds.....320,000

WALBRIDGE, Mary, to William E. Dodge; 148 West 55th St, 5 years..20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOGERT, Vincent D., to Globe Fire Insurance Company.....$10,000

CAMMANN, Henry J., to Isabelle Cammann.....1

DROUGHT, William, to Frank E. Wise.....3,000

DRAKE, John N., to Daniel Rosenbaum.....1

GLEESON, William, administrator, to William Gallagher.....628

HALL, Henry B., to M. J. Smith....2,000

HOFFMAN, Ferdinand T., executor, to James McG. Smith.....2,687

POWERS, James P., to Frederick A. Snow.....1

SMITH, James McG., to F. T. Hopkins, guardian.....2,687

THE PRATT MORRIS LAND AND Improvement Company to Harrison E. Gawtry.....1,800

WELLS, Josephine L., to James E. West, trustee.....3,500

WINTHROP, Henry R., trustee, to Ferdinand T. Hopkins, executor....10,000

Lis Pendens.

WEST END AV, 497; Archer V. Pancoast, trustee, against Irving Fish and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON AV and 32d St, n w corner; Julia E. Cragin, against Charles M. Calhoun and others, (partition.)

MADISON ST, s s, 105.8 ft e of Jefferson St, 20 ft front; Samuel W. Bridgman, executor, against Annie Pitchaft and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

119TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.6 ft front; Maude Van B. Holmes against Mary E. Yost and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

10TH AV and 26TH ST, n w corner; 10th Av and 26th St, s e corner; 9th Av and 26th St, s e corner; 33d St, s s, 150.3 ft w of 8th Av, 18.9 ft front, and other parcels; Clara C. Moore against Arthur J. Moore and others, (partition.)

ALEXANDER ST, e s, 50 ft n of 132d St, 150 ft front; Fifth National Bank against Napoleon J. Haines and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

31ST ST, n s, 194.3 ft e of Madison Av, 21.5 ft front; Eugene Marcile against Augustus Saltzmann and others, (partition.)

151ST ST, s s, 500 ft e of 10th Av, 25 ft front; Victoria Duffy, against Thomas C. Duffy, executor, (partition.)

30TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 25 ft front; George W. Dayton against Frederick Michel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

DIVISION ST, 230; Joseph Rothberg against Louis Kressner, owner; Abram Perlman, contractor.....$152

8TH AV, w s, 210 ft e of White Plains Av, 50 ft front, William's Bridge; Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company against Anthony Remington, owner; F. J. McGrane, contractor.....667

90TH ST, 208 and 210 East; Lazar Farkas against Fred Bornkamp, owner; Charles Bornkamp, contractor.....126

WASHINGTON AV AND 170TH ST, s w corner; William Clarke against Charles W. Combes, owner; Albert Clough, contractor.....90

3D AV, 2,220 to 2,226; James Quinn and others against Brian G. Hughes, assignee; James K. Spratt, contractor.....68

MADISON AV, 2,080; F. Person and others against Thomas Mullin, owner; J. & E. Anderson, contractors..

MOTT ST, 229; Herman Hafter against Mary E. Carroll, owner; George W. Henry, contractor.....350

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Application has been made before Vice Chancellor Emory, in Newark, for the appointment of a receiver for the American Tillage Company. The company was organized five years ago, with a capital of $200,000, to experiment and manufacture machinery for tilling the soil. It does business in New-York and Illinois, but is incorporated under the New-Jersey laws. The application was made on behalf of George E. Dunbar of Buffalo, one of the stockholders of the company, on the claim the company is insolvent. The matter was postponed until next Monday, when it will come up in Jersey City.

—Ellis H. Roberts was appointed receiver yesterday for Charles H. Parsons, fruit broker, of 254 Washington Street, on the application of the Franklin National Bank, which obtained two judgments a few days ago against Mr. Parsons for $7,535 on notes. Mr. Roberts is the President of the bank. Mr. Parsons's office furniture, safe, &c., have been levied upon by the Sheriff.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the right, title, and interest of Baldwin Brothers and the Manhattan Exchange, stock brokers, in office furniture and fixtures at 9 Pine Street, realizing about $500; also an oil painting, "Going to the Races," for $28 on an execution against Samuel Collins for $1,006 in favor of Charles S. Bradley.

—The Fifth National Bank filed a lis pendens in the County Clerk's office yesterday against Napoleon J. Haines, piano manufacturer, and others in a suit to foreclose a mortgage for $30,000 made by Mr. Haines on Nov. 19, 1892, on ten lots on Alexander Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Michael J. Farrell, who formerly kept a liquor saloon on Park Row, for $1,225 in favor of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company. The Sheriff found nothing to levy upon, as Mr. Farrell has given up the saloon and is a bartender now for a relative.

—Myron H. Oppenheim obtained an attachment yesterday against the King Bridge Company of Cincinnati for $1,008 in favor of George Toplits on an assigned claim of the Pottsvile Iron and Steel Company for iron, &c.

—The New-York Photogravure Company has obtained an attachment against Eadweard Muybridge of Philadelphia for $4,869 for prints made for him and shipped to Philadelphia between May 10, 1891, and Dec. 29, 1893.

—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday took charge of the store of Leah Goldstein, dealer in clothing at 147 Park Row, on two claims for $382. Herman Joseph put in a replevin for 230 yards of cloth.

—An execution for $3,162 has been received by the Sheriff against Herman Maurice Ryman, manufacturing jeweler, of 51 Maiden Lane, in favor of Benjamin Eichberg on a note.

—William S. Combs has been appointed receiver of the George Pearce Company, manufacturer of bicycles, at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. The company is said to be insolvent.

Francis P. Green Forfeits His Bail.

LYNN, Mass., June 11.—Francis P. Green, claim adjuster for the Metropolitan Insurance Company, who was arrested Friday on the charge of embezzling a sum of money from the Prudential Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and admitted to bail in $300, defaulted in court to-day. Green was arrested on a warrant from Philadelphia. Requisition papers were signed yesterday by Gov. Greenhalge.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:31
Moon rises..11:22	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:45	10:55	4:34	4:40
Governors Island	11:10	11:15	5:18	5:20
Hell Gate	1:03	1:08	6:46	6:48

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 12.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alamo	Galveston	June 6
Algonquin	Jacksonville	June 9
Alliance	Colon	June 4
Croma	Leith	May 28
El Sol	New-Orleans	June 7
Lady Palmer	Gibraltar	May 27
Lassell	St. Lucia	June 1
Majestic	Liverpool	June 5
Martello	Hull	May 25
Nacoochee	Savannah	June 9
Newport	Colon	June 5
Otranto	Hull	May 28
Seguranca	Havana	June 8
Salerno	Antwerp	May 28
Willebad	Bremen	May 29

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

Lahn	Bremen	June 4
Persia	Hamburg	June 2
Salier	Bremen	June 1

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Island	Christiansand	May 31
Marsala	Hamburg	May 29
Normannia	Hamburg	June 6
Panama	Bordeaux	June 1
Weera	Gibraltar	June 6

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

Buffalo	Hull	May 31
Etruria	Liverpool	June 8
Gulf of Akaba	Trinidad	June 6
Horrox	St. Lucia	June 7
Isle of Kent	Gibraltar	May 31
Niagara	Havana	June 11
Ontario	London	June 1
Paris	Southampton	June 8
Terrier	Barbados	June 5

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.

Camanense	Barbados	June 7
La Normandie	Havre	June 5
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	June 5
Viola	Gibraltar	June 1

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

Bovic	Liverpool	June 7
Circassia	Glasgow	June 6
Fulda	Bremen	June 8
Greece	London	June 8
Manhanset	Swansea	June 5
Pennland	Antwerp	June 7
Philadelphia	La Guayra	June 6

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Pocahontas	June 12	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
New-York	June 12	Stn'mpton	3 Bowling Gr.
El Mar	June 12	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Grecian Prince	June 12	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
Britannic	June 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Manchester	June 12	Rusk & Jevons	113 Wall St.
Orizaba	June 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Noordland	June 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	June 13	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Andalusian	June 13	Cape Haiti	34 State St.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Hilary	June 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Edam	June 13	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
South Cambria	June 13	Rio Janeiro	130 Pearl St.
Rio Grande	June 14	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	June 14	Jack'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	June 15	London	4 Broadway.
Salerno	June 15	Antwerp	21-23 StateSt.
Anchoria	June 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	June 15	Hre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	June 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
El Dorado	June 15	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Hudson	June 15	Orleans.	Pier 41 N. R.
Italia	June 16	Madeira	7 Bowling Gr.
Seguranca	June 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Merida	June 15	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Braunschweig	June 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Martello	June 15	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
America	June 15	London	15 Whith'l St.
Olinda	June 18	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Allegheny	June 17	Rotterdam	22 State St.
Lucania	June 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Seminole	June 15	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	June 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Vega	June 15	Carthagena	148 Pearl St.
Venetia	June 15	Copenhagen	81 Broadway.
Concho	June 16	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Britannia	June 17	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Benlarig	June 18	Leith	29 Broadway.
Cherokee	June 18	Savannah	177 Front St.
Lahn	June 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hubbuck	June 18	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Wyoming	June 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ardanrose	June 19	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Caribbee	June 19	W. Islands	39 Broadway.
El Sol	June 19	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Ontario	June 19	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Majestic	June 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	June 19	Stn'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Waesland	June 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	June 19	Havana	113 Wall St.
Anitia	June 19	Nassau	129 Pine St.
Terrier	June 19	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Normannia	June 20	Stn'mpton	37 Broadway.
Alliance	June 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Salier	June 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Wylo	June 20	Greytown	24 State St.
Newport	June 20	Colon	Pier 35 N. R.
Ciudad Condal	June 20	Nogreso	Pier 10 E. R.
Niagara	June 20	Santos	113 Wall St.
State of Texas	June 21	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	June 21	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Alisa	June 22	Kingston	24 State St.
Massachusetts	June 22	London	4 Broadway.
Marsala	June 22	Hamburg	F'ch Edye Co.
Buffalo	June 22	Hull	21-23 StateSt
Prins Will'm I.	June 22	Curacao	32 Beaver St.
Nueces	June 22	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
El Rio	June 22	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Philadelphia	June 22	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Maracaibo	June 22	Curacao	135 Front St.
G'lf of Alaska	June 22	Grenada	Pier 34 N. R.
Normandie	June 22	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	June 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
Ardanmhor	June 22	Neuvitas	80 Wall St.
Hohenkerken	June 22	Orleans.	129 Pine St.
Werra	June 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	June 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Island	June 22	Christiania	28 State St.
Barndam	June 23	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	June 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	June 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	June 22	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Persia	June 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Hevelius	June 22	Bahia	Rusk & Jevons
Camatense	June 23	Para	113 Pearl St.
Seminole	June 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	June 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Alene	June 25	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Lady Palmer	June 25	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Dona Maria	June 25	Azores	102 Broad St.
Davis	June 25	Havana	113 Broadway.
Moorish Prince	June 25	Pernamb'o	2-4 Stone St.
Portia	June 25	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Spree	June 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	June 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	June 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Croma	June 26	Leith	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 26	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Friesland	June 26	Stn'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	June 27	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Zaandam	June 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	June 27	Stn'mpton	37 Broadway.
Horrox	June 27	Santos	113 Wall St.
Cherokee	June 28	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Tyomo	June 28	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Cuba	June 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Salerno	June 28	Leverk'sen	Peck, Esdaile Co.
Ems	June 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Manhanset	June 29	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Manitoba	June 29	London	4 Broadway.
Bellaura	June 29	Monte video	129 Whith'l St.
Laparito	June 29	Antwerp	21-23 StateSt.
Palatia	June 29	Hamburg

PLATT'S DEFENSE UNREAD

Jumble of Meaningless Words, Says a Friend of the Mayor.

MR. SAGE HAS OTHER WORK TO DO

Mayor Strong Passes the Argument By, and Even Mr. Brookfield's Men Do Not Care to Read the Address.

A reporter for The New-York Times hunted unsuccessfully high and low throughout the city yesterday to find a Republican who had read the Platt defense of the late Legislature, which was printed yesterday morning over the signatures of B. B. Odell and Charles W. Hackett.

The length and dullness of the document was to a large extent responsible for the mental nausea which it seemed to have given to those whose curiosity took them into the labyrinth of reasoning which was required to prove that the Republican members of the Legislature not only meant to enact great reforms, but actually accomplished their purpose.

Even Russell Sage, who has lately taken a revived interest in politics as an anti-Platt man, confessed yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times that he had been too busy with more important matters to read Mr. Platt's plea for a plenary indulgence for his acts in Albany as registered by his faithful and devoted legislators.

Perhaps it was the hot weather which made the employes of the Public Works Department in the office in Chambers Street, in the absence of Mr. Brookfield, look so languid, not to say, weary, when a group of them were questioned as to their knowledge of the statements contained in the document.

Under ordinary circumstances, the anti-Platt employes of the Public Works Department are sufficiently alert to put themselves to some trouble in order to inform themselves what their arch enemy would wish them to believe. On this occasion they had read only the head lines in the newspapers, and had then dismissed the matter from their minds, as something intended for the mastication of the rural element of the party.

Mayor Strong, who sometimes acknowledges taking more than a passing interest in Mr. Platt's manoeuvring, had not taken either the time or the trouble to peruse the latest lucubration of the Platt-Odell-Hackett faction. He said, yesterday afternoon, putting plenty of emphasis on his utterance, that he not read it, and his tone made it abundantly clear that he had nothing to regret because of the omission.

One of the Mayor's friends said to the reporter, that Platt never wrote such a confused jumble of meaningless words, and that he believed that the full responsibility for the document rested upon Hackett and Odell. He was confident that those gentlemen never succeed except when Platt took snuff, and that Platt had not infrequently in past times pilloried himself by the after-effect of authorized interviews deliberately issued in his own name.

The only thing in the document which attracted any attention on the part of Democrats who glanced over it at the reporter's request was the abortive writhings of the writers to escape from the consequences of the adverse votes of Senators Coggeshall, Lexow, and Robertson, who have openly denounced these men as unfaithful to the caucus of the machine.

One man looked hurriedly through the wilderness of 5,000 words to see if any of these three Senators had been mentioned favorably, and when he found that all three still in a state of grace, as far as the Republican machine was concerned, said:

"That shows that Platt is not sorry that the Greater New-York bill, the School bill, and other measures which they pressed outwardly to be in favor of were defeated by the votes of these Senators."

URGE MAYOR SCHIEREN'S DISAPPROVAL

Strong Objection in Brooklyn to the Conkling Bill.

A number of persons who object to having physical defects recorded in public records so that they may be identified in case they attempt illegal registration appeared before Mayor Schieren in Brooklyn yesterday and urged him to disapprove Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkling's bill making it obligatory for registry clerks to note the facial and other peculiarities of would-be voters.

Over 5,000 children were sent to Bath Beach last year. Of this number 3,775 enjoyed its pleasures for one week, and the remainder for shorter periods.

The Summer Home, at Coney Island, with its many outlying cottages, is designed for sick infants, accompanied by their mothers. Situated at the West End, remote from the confusion and crowds incident to the more frequented portions, it possesses advantages that cannot easily be surpassed. A covered pier has been built, and on this have been placed seats and other accommodations. There, protected from the sun or the rain, mothers and their sick children can enjoy the refreshing salt air and the ever-changing panorama before them. The bathing is safe, and is found to be of vast benefit to both children and parents.

There were 7,000 mothers and children entertained at the Sanitarium last season; 1,000 more than there for a week, and when a longer sojourn was found necessary to effect a perfect cure, an extension of time was granted.

Mr. C. Loring Brace stated at the National Conference of Charities in New-Haven last month that within one square mile, embraced within the Eleventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, Seventh, and two-thirds of the Seventeenth and Fourteenth Wards of this city, there is a population of 370,000 persons, 54,000 being children under five years of age. These are startling facts, and it at once suggests the thought that where there is now one such sanitarium as that of the Children's Aid Society, there ought to be many.

There are multitudes of wretchedly housed and poorly fed children who cannot be now given the benefits which the seaside sanitarium and Summer home afford to others. The Board of Health, through its Summer corps of physicians, alleviates much suffering, but there is much that is left undone. To meet these exigencies, recurring annually, the Children's Aid Society has intends out, under the management of the Sick Children's Mission, a corps of physicians. Fifteen physicians were employed last year. The tenement field was divided into districts and systematically visited. Thus 4,000 sick children, who were unable to take advantage of any of the opportunities offered for a country outing, received treatment, and 5,200 medical and food prescriptions were filled. A feature of the Sick Children's Mission deserving of mention is the daily distribution of flowers among the homes of the poor and the sick.

The Summer work of the Children's Aid Society, in all its different branches, will be begun within a few days. The intense heat already experienced, and the consequent suffering, have quickened the sympathies and energies of all who have any part in this work.

The society can always find good use for funds. Checks may be sent to George S. Coe, Treasurer, American Exchange National Bank, or to C. Loring Brace, Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

SAID M'KANE VISITED GRAVESEND

A Brooklyn Paper Publishes a Story Which Is Denied.

A story was published in a Brooklyn evening newspaper yesterday to the effect that John Y. McKane had been permitted by the Warden of Sing Sing Prison to visit his wife and family at his home in Gravesend a week ago; that he remained at his home from Wednesday afternoon until Thursday, and that he was so thoroughly disguised that even his most intimate friends could not recognize him.

Charles H. Murray, manager of a beer garden in Flatbush, was given as authority for the report, and was quoted as saying that he not only saw McKane at Gravesend, but talked with him; but no one could be found who would verify his statements.

McKane's friends in Brooklyn and Gravesend yesterday indignantly denied the story and said it looked to them like a scheme to injure the Warden at Sing Sing and McKane as well. James B. McKane, a brother of the imprisoned "Chief," ridiculed the story.

"It's too good to be true," he said.

Justice of the Peace William Gladding also denounced the story.

Ex-Judge S. Stryker Williamson was of the opinion that the story was concocted from a dream, and R. V. B. Newton declared that the purpose of the tale was to injure McKane so that all privileges in the prison would be denied him in future.

Glennon Was Ready to Work.

Lawyer Frederick House yesterday served on Police Commissioner Parker the order of the Court of Common Pleas reinstating former Ward Man Edward Glennon. Glennon was dismissed with Capt. Devery, whose ward man he was.

Glennon went to Headquarters ready to go to work. Acting Chief Conlin said he could not assign him to duty until directed by the board. The matter will come before the Commissioners at the meeting to-day. Glennon will get $975 back pay, and $117 costs.

Justice Cornell Visits Court.

Robert C. Cornell, one of the new City Magistrates, lately appointed by Mayor Strong, sat on the bench yesterday morning at the Yorkville Police Court with Judge Deuel, and watched with much interest the disposition of the several cases that were passed upon.

IT RAINS IN WESTERN KANSAS

The Farmer Steps High, and Looks Lofty on Account of the Prospective Good Season Promised.

HAYS CITY, Kan., June 11.—It has rained again in Western Kansas; in fact this portion of the State has had several showers. Only a few days ago the dry winds were ripping up the buffalo grass by the roots, and filling the nostrils of the natives with sand from the Staked Plains of Texas. The people who had for several years been hoping for just another crop season were on the verge of despair. And when despair is discovered flitting around the features of a native of Western Kansas it is an evidence of a condition of things such as would discourage even a blind burro.

But the clouds gathered, and for three days showers have followed showers, until the water actually stands in the furrows. But that is because it could only penetrate the soil for the three inches it has been plowed, while the subsoil is as hard and impervious to both air and water as it was when Coronado passed over the land in search of the Seven Cities of Cibola. This condition forces the water to run off about as fast as it falls, and it can never reach the subsoil storage, on which vegetation must draw for its moisture in times of dry weather. Thus, before the end of a week, this soil will be as thirsty, and vegetation will be withering, even more than before the rains, and the last condition will be worse than the first.

This is the first time in many years that the farmer of Western Kansas has found an opportunity to step high and look lofty on account of the prospective "good season," and should the showers continue at such fequent intervals as to permit him to grow something more than Milo maize and Jerusalem corn he would immediately renew his town lot boom just where he left off several years ago, and the newly established colonies of prairie dogs all over this region would soon be in great commotion over the prospects of other neighbors than jack rabbits. If this country, with its rich soil and fine climate, could have two good crop seasons, the people would quickly forget their past woes in their present prosperity, and they would again be growing three crops of wheat from one seeding. Then would this country blossom like a rose, and the gritty, hopeful native would be heard to rejoice in the exuberance of his delight.

But irrigation and grazing are the only hope for this region of Kansas.

FRESH AIR FOR LITTLE ONES

SUMMER WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Great Good Done at Its Seaside Sanitarium and Summer Home and by Its Sick Children's Mission.

Among the foremost charities of the city that have for their object the relief of suffering children of the poor and the conferring of happiness upon them during the exhausting days of Summer is the Children's Aid Society.

Measures were taken about twenty years ago to put its Summer work upon a permanent basis, and since then, with the co-operation of benevolent persons, its Seaside Sanitarium at West End, Coney Island, the Summer Home at Bath Beach, L. I., and the Sick Children's Mission, whose field covers the entire city, have been established. Thus a comprehensive system of relief has been organized by means of which the Children's Aid Society is able, during the Summer, to save the lives of thousands of poor children.

The Summer Home, at Bath Beach, occupies a favorable position below the Narrows. To the eastward may be seen the white beaches of Coney Island, while in the foreground the wind-tossed waters of the lower bay stretch away in the distance as far as the eye can reach. As a resort to which the younger population of the tenements may be sent for vacations of a week or two weeks, it is an ideal spot. The parties sent to the Summer Home are composed chiefly of little girls who attend the society's industrial schools.

The increase in the attendance at the schools within the last year has introduced a difficult problem for the consideration of the managers of the society. The Summer Home can receive only 250 children at one time, and more than that number are now waiting, at individual schools, for their turn to visit the much-longed-for recreation ground. It is with these little children a question of health or sickness, or days and nights of unimagined misery or of great delight and perfect freedom from noxious sights and sounds. With the aid of the benevolent people of this city the society will endeavor, however, to give those who are now so eagerly waiting a chance to bathe in the salt water and to roll and tumble on the grassy slopes surrounding the home.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR

He Is Urged to Sign the Insane Asylums' Measure.

IN THE INTEREST OF HUMANITY

The State Lunacy Commission Asks the Approval of the Bill that the Courts May Render a Prompt Decision.

ALBANY, June 11.—Gov. Morton returned from Ellerslie to-day. On his arrival he was handed a long communication from Secretary T. E. McGarr of the State Commission in Lunacy, embracing the views of the commission on the bill bringing the New-York City insane under State care, which was returned by Mayor Strong without action. In the communication the commission asks the Governor to sign the bill, and says:

There are considerations higher than the technical views of statutory or Constitutional construction which have been or may be submitted to you in deciding on this bill. Believing that the pending measure in your Excellency's hands carries with it consequences of the largest and most far reaching import to the people of both the State and the County of New-York, and that in their moral character not less than in their pecuniary magnitude the interests involved rise to an immeasurably higher level than merely verbal disputation, we come to you and ask if this is not such an occasion as should and must warrant you in disregarding narrow limitations of rules for technical guidance, and in acting on the broadest basis of executive direction. We feel impelled to do this by a solemn sense of official obligation, which has become imperative as a result of a careful inspection, completed on yesterday, of the buildings, offices, apartments and grounds occupied and used by the insane of New-York County, at the asylum at Central Islip, and on Ward's, Blackwell's, and Hart's Islands. That inspection left in our minds no room for longer doubting that, as at present organized and directed, local authorities, who are responsible in the matter are rather unable or unwilling to make sufficient provision for the insane inmates of its so-called asylums. In either event the responsibility of continuing under their charge for another year the 6,700 inmates of these asylums, with the moral certainty that their condition, already in many respects deplorably bad, must grow worse, rather than better, because so serious, and in our eyes so appalling that we cannot refrain from calling your attention to the exact facts, so that you may know the actual conditions when you come to act on this bill, and to verify any adequate preparation to meet the constant net increase in the number of the county dependent insane during several years past, or even to meet it for the year to come, has been made. In the meantime, owing to this inability or refusal of the local authorities to provide the needed accommodations, the dreadful overcrowding of the inmates for many years a prominent and actual ground for complaint, has steadily increased, and, under county control, must continue to increase for an indefinite time.

The condition of affairs at Central Islip is fairly commendable, in comparison with the rest of the county's asylums. It is here that, with a competent architect to plan, and with honest supervision to enforce, an ample field lies invitingly open for an almost indefinite expansion of the present plans and for comfortably, conveniently, and advantageously bestowing and employing the thousands of insane now on the islands. Of course, to carry out this prime purpose—the one main object of the bill in your hands—a very considerable outlay will be needed, not all at once, but, as the bill provides, within five years, for all the insane on Hart's and Blackwell's Islands, now numbering 1,600 on the former, and 550 on the latter, will have to be removed, and supply accommodations for that number, at the State care limit of $550 per capita, for buildings completely furnished and equipped, $1,182,500 would be needed, while to remove, say the 3,800, on Ward's Island, to which work the bill fixes no limit of time, on the same State care basis, $1,650,000 will be needed. Hence to complete the work of transfer from the islands to Central Islip, as contemplated in the bill, will involve an eventual expenditure of $3,000,000, of which, if the present ratio of New-York county's valuations to those of the State as a whole remains substantially unchanged, $1,350,000 would be paid by taxation on New-York County, and $1,650,000 by taxation on other counties.

Summing up results of our observations made within the past few days we can do no less than brand the condition of affairs at the island asylums of New-York County as disgraceful and distressing to a degree, which demands the earliest possible relief. Above all, the most utter of God's afflicted creatures the insane deserve the kindest attention and care; yet the helpless inmates of these so-called asylums are poorly clothed, poorly fed, poorly lodged, crowded in unfit buildings and morally one-half the retarded capacity, deprived of almost every luxury and of many of the most ordinary comforts, as well as of some of the decencies of life. In the name of our common humanity and on behalf of these thousands of wretched people we implore your Excellency to give them the benefit of any doubt there may be as to the literal limit of your authority to act on this bill. Sign it, and so hasten the solution which must come sooner or later. Let the courts finally determine whether this doubt be tenable. Where the issue rests above the brute, serve as the turning weight which shall lead you to affix your name to one of the great progressive steps that will honorably distinguish your administration for all time.

Do not forget that the only course adequate to a removal of the evils we have sought to depict rests in your hands. Unless the bill is signed and the transfer to the State be made no real or large improvement can be expected, because no money has been appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment except for maintenance, and the city authorities believing that the State would assume charge of the institutions during the present year.

The Governor has until next Saturday to act on the bill.

EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF CONNECTICUT

Annual Convention Presided Over by Bishop Williams.

NEW-HAVEN, June 11.—The annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut began here this morning. Over 200 clergymen and 150 lay delegates were present. Bishop Williams of the diocese presided. The service opened with the Holy Communion at 9:30 and the annual sermon by the Rev. W. H. Lewis of Bridgeport followed. The address of Bishop Williams was devoted to the statistics of the conventional year. He has made 99 visitations, 116 addresses, and has confirmed 1,433 persons. Three clergymen have died.

The convention organized by electing the Rev. F. W. Harriman Secretary. The reports of the Trustees and Registrar of various funds were then made. The fund of $40,000 for aged and infirm clergy was reported in good condition.

The Rev. Dr. Harwood reported progress from the committee appointed to organize a diocesan clergy relief fund. The afternoon exercises consisted of a collation and business meeting. The convention will remain in session until to-morrow.

Voorhees Elective Judiciary Law.

TRENTON, N. J., June 11.—The case of Judge Herman Schalk of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas against County Clerk James H. Wrightson, which is an attack upon the constitutionality of the Voorhees elective judiciary law, was heard in the Supreme Court to-day. Justices Van Syckel, Lippincott, and Dixon were on the bench. County Solicitor Joseph L. Munn appeared for Clerk Wrightson, while Lawyer Bergen looked after the interests of the author of the law, Senator F. M. Voorhees. Judge Schalk was represented by Messrs. Collins and Corbin and Fred W. Stevens. Many prominent lawyers were present to hear the cases. Each side argued an hour and a half, after which the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

Rice Stocks Are Low.

Reports from the rice trade for the last week show that dealers are pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy, but the command "immediate shipment," which accompanies all orders, evidences that stocks are low. The chief business, as heretofore, is in foreign sorts, and these are largely Japanese.

Daniel Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts—Rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 752,450 sacks; last year, 1,114,472 sacks; Sales—Cleaned, (estimated,) 208,249 barrels; last year, 279,155 barrels. Daniel Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts—Cleaned, 44,925 barrels; last year, 24,940 barrels; sales, 44,900 barrels; last year, 23,575 barrels.

Trial of Essex County Freeholders.

NEWARK, N. J., June 11.—The trial of Freeholders Ripley and Oury and ex-Freeholders Cahill, McLoughlin, and Lupton, of the old Board of County Freeholders, for malfeasance in office in paying exorbitant prices for supplies to county institutions, was continued before Judge Kirkpatrick, in the Essex County Court, to-day.

Coal merchants were again on the stand, giving testimony regarding the rate of coal per ton at the time the big prices are alleged to have been paid. While some of the dealers testified to selling coal cheaper than it was sold to the county, others testified that the rate at which the coal was purchased was the market rate at the time.

EVIDENCE IN THE HOWGATE TRIAL

The Check on the New-York Sub-Treasury with Which Howgate Purchased Stock for Himself.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The overruling of questions propounded by Mr. Jere M. Wilson, counsel for the accused, was all that prevented Mr. David H. Bates of New-York from being subjected to a cross-examination in the Howgate trial this morning. The attorneys for the defense took the ground that the alleged fraudulent transaction of Capt. Howgate, growing out of the purchase of stock of the American Union Telegraph Company, paid for by a check for $4,000 on the Sub-Treasury at New-York for alleged telegraphic service rendered was not irregular, but was done for the use and purpose of the Federal Government.

The chief witness touching this part of the case was David H. Bates, who, at the time of the purchase of the stock and the issue of the alleged fraudulent vouchers, was the President of the telegraph company, which was subsequently sold to the Western Union.

Mr. Bates testified that his company at the time this alleged fraudulent voucher was made was not engaged in actual telegraphic work, but was just starting its lines, and had no contract with the Government for telegraphic service. Nevertheless, the check on the Assistant Treasurer in New-York showed on its face that it was given for telegraphic services rendered. The defense sought to show that Mr. Bates had never been prosecuted for his participation in the transaction held to be fraudulent, so far as Howgate was concerned, but the Court refused to permit this to be gone into.

The Court held that where testimony was offered tending strongly to show that public money had been paid for private subscriptions to stock of a private corporation it would throw no light on the issue to inquire of the witness whether he had participated in that transaction. Exceptions were taken to the ruling, and after further testimony to show the loss of the voucher the case went over till to-morrow.

LUTHERAN SYNOD IN FIGHTING MOOD

Trouble Over Appointments on the Boards of the Church.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 11.—At the General Lutheran Synod this morning a resolution presented by the Publication Society, through Dr. S. A. Holman, Secretary, asked the synod to advise the board as to the desirability of establishing a printing and publication house. After a long argument the matter was referred back to the board, with power to act.

Announcement of the new Board of Publication stirred up a battle, the name of Dr. Baugher having been substituted for that of Prof. Huber, who occupies the Chair of Hebrew at Pennsylvania College. The question was asked from all parts of the floor why Prof. Huber had been removed. The reply was in the shape of a eulogy of Dr. Baugher. A motion that the change be made was lost, and Prof. Huber was reinstated.

A second bombshell was exploded when the statement was made that Dr. J. G. Butler, President of the Board of Foreign Missions, had been removed. Dr. Butler was accorded the privilege of making a statement. Dr. Butler said his name had been omitted from the board because it was charged there was dislike for him on the part of Indian missionaries. Dr. George Scholl, Secretary of the board, replied that the board was in favor of removing Dr. Butler four years ago, but decided to await a better time for action. A personal quarrel exists between the Secretary and President of the board. Dr. Butler represents a powerful faction in the church, but Dr. Scholl has the majority of members of the synod with him.

WHEAT FLOUNDERS IN THE MARKET

Declines on the Government Report, Advances on Bradstreet's.

Wheat floundered in yesterday's local market, and gave dealers a busy time to keep track of it. On the Government report, which showed better conditions than had been expected, it declined about 1 cent per bushel from Monday's closing prices.

Bradstreet's report that the supply had decreased 3,835,000 bushels in the last week sent prices upward 2½ cents per bushel. Western sales lowered quotations again about 1 cent, when foreign buying turned their course. The market closed with gains for the day of ½@⅝ cents a bushel; July, at 83¼ cents, September at 84½ cents, and December at 86 cents a bushel. Sales for the day reached 15,705,000 bushels.

Dealers early in the day had computed the Government estimate at 393,000,000 bushels for the coming crop. Computations said to be more accurate gave total estimates late in the day at 413,494,000 bushels, of which 169,357,000 were for Spring wheat and 244,137,000 were for Winter wheat.

Corn did not follow wheat yesterday. Sales reached only 440,000 bushels, and prices declined ⅜@⅝ cents a bushel. July closed at 56¾ cents, and September at 57¼ cents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 15 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Earndale, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelwold, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Hilary, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hilary";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Carolina; at 2 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Harrald, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Bellona, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bellena";) at 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Allegheny, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 11 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June *17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June *21 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule for closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 7, 1895.

War-Time Greenbacks Redeemed.

Two five-dollar greenbacks of the 1862 and 1863 issues reached the Sub-Treasury yesterday for redemption. They came through one of the city banks, and were in a fresh condition. Each was No. 1 of its series.

The appearance of the notes was so different from that of recent issues that they were curiosities.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Sept. 21, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.
Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM
NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg:
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM F. Bismarck, Jy. 25, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM
Columbia, July 6, 11 AM Norm'nia, Aug. 15, 11 AM
Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM F. B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.
NOTICE.
After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG, their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers conveyed to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY and the NORTH CAPE and to SPITZENBERGEN by the COLUMBIA in JULY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK....June 12 ST. LOUIS.....July 17
PARIS.....June 19 NEW-YORK.....July 24
ST. LOUIS.....June 26 PARIS.....July 31
NEW-YORK.....July 3 ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7
PARIS.....July 10 BERLIN.....Aug. 14

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
NOORDLAND...June 12 WESTERNL'D...July 10
WAESLAND....June 19 NOORDLAND...July 17
FRIESLAND....June 26 WAESLAND....July 31
RHYNLAND....July 3 FRIESLAND....Aug. 7
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, June 15, 10 A.M. | Umbria, July 6, 3 P. M.
*Etruria, June 22, 3 P.M. | Lucania, July 13, 9:30 AM
Campania, Je. 29, 10 A.M. | Etruria, July 20, 3 P. M.
*Will not carry cabin passengers.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $90 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW and LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
Ancheria, June 15, 11 A.M. | Ethiopia, July 6, 3 P.M.
Furnessia, June 22, 3 P.M. | Furnessia, July 13, 10 A.M.
Cabin, $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $16; prepaid, $15.
S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, June 29, 11 A. M. Saloon, $60 up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $18.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Je. 12, 10 A.M. | Teutonic, Jy. 10, 8:30 A.M.
Majestic, June 19, 2 P.M. | Britannic, July 17, 1P.M.
Germanic, June 26, 9A.M. | Majestic, July 24, 8½ AM
Adriatic, July 3, 3 P.M. | Germanic, July 31, 2 PM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, June 15.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 50 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., June 15, 8 A.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Pouyer...Sat., June 22, 4 A.M.
Parlor seat and buffet-smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris (or vice versa) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam, Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, June 15, 1 P. M.
S. S. Spaardam.....Saturday, June 22, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $30; steerage, very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMER CHAIRS RENTED.—$1 the round trip; we sell a good Rug for $2 and good steamer Trunks $2.50. BAZAR TRUNK VOYAGE, Wall St., corner Broadway. Established 1836. Send for European outfit list (mailed free.) MONROE STERN, Mgr.

N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
ISSUES TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Opp. Bowling Green, near steamship offices.

700 Mile Sea Trips
By the Beautiful NEW STEAMSHIPS of the
Old Dominion Line
To Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach and Ret.
(Hygeia Hotel.) (Princess Anne Hotel.)
MOST DELIGHTFUL RESORTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST FOR A
SPRING OUTING
MAY BE MADE FOR
$16 Old Point Comfort..$16.00 $17
Virginia Beach....$17.00
INCLUDING EVERY EXPENSE
OF MEALS AND BERTHS EN ROUTE AND A DAY AND A QUARTER'S BOARD AT EITHER HOTEL.
This trip is an ideal one, as the course skirts the coast, with little likelihood of seasickness, and passes in review many watering places and points of interest.
Send for copy of "PILOT," containing description of short and delightful trips.
OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....June 24, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....July 13, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....July 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information appply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Jacksonville direct, Fri., June 14.
SEMINOLE, Charleston only, Saturday, June 15.
CHEROKEE, Chas. & Jack'ville, Tues., June 18.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack'ville..Friday, June 21.
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St.: Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W.Ry, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26, N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Daylight.
DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" or "ALBANY."
Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburg,